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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. I.

NEW SERIES
1916

No. 1.

Manuscript Light on Chaplain James
Caldwell's Death.

BY JOSEPH F. FOLSOM.

Some papers, long lost from sight, which relate to the career and the death of the famous Chaplain James Caldwell of Elizabethtown were bought by the Historical Society on November 22, 1915, at an auction sale of some of the books and historical documents of the late William Nelson, held at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square South, New York City. Especially important among these documents are a number of legal papers which directly relate to Caldwell's tragic death at the hands of James Morgan, a sentinel, on November 24, 1781, at Elizabethtown Point. They include the report of the inquest held by Isaac Woodruff, Esquire, Mayor of the Borough of Elizabethtown, to which the signatures of the Mayor and of twenty-one jurors are subscribed; the voluntary confession of James Morgan, and a number of the depositions made by witnesses of the shooting, with a recognizance binding certain of the witnesses to appear at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held at Newark. A letter and a discharge each signed by Caldwell in 1778, are also included in the purchase.

The existence of these papers probably was unknown to the local historians of the nineteenth century. Sketches of Caldwell's life by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., in his "History of Elizabeth" and by Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D., in Volume Three, First Series, of the Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, seem to show that tradition and contemporary newspaper reports were the main sources of material. An examination of the legal papers may lead some to agree with the late Captain William De Hart, of Elizabeth, who suggested that Morgan possibly should have been tried by a military rather than a civil court, which suggestion, it is said, aroused Dr. Murray to a defense of the verdict that hung Morgan.

James Caldwell, the patriot preacher, was born in April, 1734, at Cub Creek, Charlotte County, Va. He entered the College of New Jersey, then at Newark, under the leadership of Rev. Aaron Burr, and was graduated in 1759, after the college had been removed to Princeton, its president at that time being Rev. Samuel Davies. Caldwell was ordained September 17, 1760, by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and appointed to supply vacant churches in the South. Called to the Elizabethtown church, he was installed pastor in March, 1762, by the Presbytery of New York.

Caldwell's ardent temperament led him to throw all his energy on the side of independence at the outbreak of the Revolution. His congregation upheld him, and there is a list of forty commissioned officers from that body, headed by the name of Governor William Livingston. Caldwell in May, 1776, went as far as Johnstown, N. Y., with Colonel Elias Dayton's regiment, on its way to relieve the forces before Quebec. He was not only chaplain of the New Jersey Brigade, but assistant commissary general until his death. At Springfield on June 23, 1780, occurred the memorable incident when Caldwell, on the British attack, having entered the church and taken the hymn books for gun-wadding, called to the troops, "Put Watts into them, boys!" His wife was shot by the

British in a house at Connecticut Farms on June 8, 1780.

The chaplain, on November 24, 1781, went to Elizabethtown Point, to meet at the wharf there, Miss Beulah Murray, who had come from New York. He went on board the vessel and ordered some goods to be brought on deck, which he said he would carry to a magistrate to be examined for anything condemnable.

Miss Murray was already in a conveyance brought by Caldwell, when a sentinel observed that she held a parcel tied in a handkerchief, and proposed to examine it, as possibly contraband. Caldwell said he would return it to the sloop, and was in the act of doing so, when Morgan, stationed on the sloop, told him to stop, and then deliberately shot him.

The following papers relating to the death of Caldwell at the hands of Morgan are printed in chronological order. Following the legal papers will be printed a letter and an order, each written by Caldwell.

“An Inquisition indented, taken at Elizabeth Town in the Borough of Elizabeth and County of Essex aforesaid, the twenty fourth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and eighty one, before me Isaac Woodruff, Esquire, Mayor of the said Borough of Elizabeth, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, upon view of the Body of the Reverend Mr. James Caldwell, Minister of the Gospel then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of Jonathan J. Dayton, Isaac Arnett, Moses Hetfield, Aaron Hetfield, Matthias Crane, William Clark, Benjamin Winans, John Potter, Thomas Quigley, William Crane, George Price, Bointen Remsen, Mellyn Miller, Edward Thomas, Samuel Woodruff, William Woodruff, Samuel Smith, Daniel Searle, Joseph Hawkins, David Lyon & Samuel Lee—good and lawful men of the Borough aforesaid who being sworn & charged to inquire on the Part and Behalf of the said State of New Jersey, when, where, how and after what Manner the said James Caldwell came to his Death & say upon their Oath, that:

“One James Morgan——late of Elizabeth Town, not having God before his Eyes, but being moved & seduced by the Instigation of the Devil, on the twenty-fourth Day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and eighty one, at three o'clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, with Force and Arms at Elizabeth Town in the County aforesaid, in and upon

the aforesaid James Caldwell then & there being in the Peace of God and of the said State, feloniously, voluntarily & of malice aforethought, made an assault.

"And the aforesaid James Morgan then and there with a certain Musquet, charged with Powder and Lead, of the Value of five shillings, which he the said James Morgan then & there held in his Hands, the aforesaid James Caldwell just above his Breast Bone did discharge thro his Body, thro the Left Shoulder Blade, and one mortal Wound of the Breadth of one Inch and of the Depth of six Inches, did give, of which said mortal wound, the aforesaid James Caldwell then & there instantly died.

"And so the said James Morgan then & there feloniously killed and murdered the said James Caldwell, against the Peace of the State, the Government & Dignity of the Same.

"And moreover the Jurors aforesaid upon their Oath aforesaid do say, that the said James Morgan had not nor as yet hath any Goods or Chattels, Lands or Tenements, within the County aforesaid or elsewhere to the knowledge of the said Jurors, In witness whereof as well the aforesaid Mayor, as the Jurors aforesaid have to this Inquisition put their Seals on the Day & Year aforesaid, and at the Place aforesaid.

"Isaac Woodruff, Jonathan I. Dayton, Isaac Arnett, Moses Hatfield, Aaron Hatfield, Matthias Crane, William Clark, Benja'm Winans, John Potter 3rd, Thomas Quigley, Wm. Crane, George Price, Boynton Remsen, Melyn Miller, Edward Thomas, Samuel Woodruff, William Woodruff, Samuel Smith, Daniel Sale, Joseph Hawkins, David Lyon, Samuel Lee."

The signed names, as may be seen, vary in several instances from the manner in which they are written in the body of the document. John Potter adds "3rd" to his name. Bointon Remsen signs his first name Boynton, and Daniel Searle his surname Sale. Dayton signs himself Jonathan I. instead of J., and Mellyn Miller is satisfied to write one "l" in his first name. Next chronologically comes the first deposition by a witness, that of Anthony Palmer:

"County of Essex ss. Personally appeared before me, Isaac Woodruff, one of the Justices of S'd county, Anthony Palmer, who being Duly sworn Deposeth & saith that after Mr. Caldwell had been in the Boat, he, S'd Caldwell got into his Chear & Palmer see Mr. Caldwell have a hamper — he then said to Mr. Caldwell I be-

lieve I must siez you in the name of the thirteen United States for I believe you have got contraband goods. Mr. Caldwell then answered he did not know what it was. Caldwell then said he would bring it on Bord again & Palmer told him he might; this deponent further saith that he did not call to James Morgan on Bord the Boat, but as Mr. Caldwell was going to the Boat Morgan shot s'd Caldwell & this deponent did not hear one word spock from Morgan to Mr. Caldwell and further saith not.

"Sworn before me this

his

"25 Day of Nov.r, 1781

Anthony X Palmer

"Isaac Woodruff.

mark"

"The Examination and Voluntary Confession of James Morgan (A Prisoner in Custody for the Murder of the Rev'd James Caldwell) who saith:

"That he has been nine years and a half in North America, that he was born in Herefordshire in England, that he landed in Charlestown, that he bought a place near Portsmouth in Virginia and there resided about 18 Months, that he then served on board a Continental sloop of War in capacity of Steward 10 Months, that he afterward entered as Sergeant of the First Reg't of Artillery, commanded by Capt'n Harrison, that afterwards he lived in Philadelphia and kept a Public House with legal Permission, that he entered into the seven months service in the Pennsylvania line, then he came to Elizabeth Town and entered into the twelve months service.

"That he was on duty and had the Command of the Guard at Elizabeth Town Point at the time of the fatal accident happening to Mr. Caldwell on Saturday, the 24th inst., that after Mr. Caldwell came to the Point and was on board of the flagg, he, the Examinant, saw two hampers of wine & Porter and some bale Goods brought on Deck, that Mr. Caldwell said he would carry the above mentioned goods to a Magistrate in the waggon (then at the Shore) and if there was anything condemnable, he would give this examinant satisfaction, the examinant saying that he was satisfied therewith, that Mr. Caldwell then went on shore (the goods above mentioned remaining on board), that this Examinant Did not see Mr. Caldwell go on shore nor see him on shore, untill he heard one Palmer, a Centinel, on shore say stop, that he this Examinant immediately said stop and threatened that if he did not stop he would shoot him, after which he picked up his gun and brought it to a charge (showing the Bayonet charge) in which position she went off, that he, this Examinant, did not know Mr. Caldwell as he was approaching the vessel, who it was he bid to

stop, nor who it was that was killed by the discharge of the gun untill Lieut. Woodruff came out of the Cabin and mentioned who it was, and that afterwards this Examinant picked up the handkerchief that Mr. Caldwell had Dropped, saying that he was sorry for the accident, but since it was so he was glad to find some Contraband goods with this man who was so cryed up for his honesty, that he, the Examinant, had never known Mr. Caldwell & did not know him when came on board the vessel, untill he was informed who he was.

"Taken this 26th day of Nov'r, 1781,

"Before me, Matthias Halsted."

"State of New Jersey,

"County of Essex.

"William Halley, late a prisoner with the enemy but escaped from within the British lines, personally appeared before me, William Burnet, Esq.r, one of Judges of the Court of Common pleas and also one of the Justices assigned to keep the peace in and for the said county, On oath Declareth and saith that being in New York about fifteen days ago, he verily believes he saw James Morgan (now in Custody for the Murder of the Rev.d James Caldwell) in a tavern there, that he saw him, or verily believes he saw him, in the house of one Day five or six times, and that on the most thorough view and examination of the Prisoner, he verily believes him to be the same Man he then and there did see.

"Sworn this 26th day of Nov.r., 1781,

"Before me, William Burnet.

William Halley
(signature)"

"Essex County ss: Personally appeared before me Isaac Woodruff Esqr. one of the justices of the peace of sd county Henry Linch who being duly sworn deposeth and saith that on the twenty fourth instant Novem'r he this deponant was at Elizabeth Town Point and about three of the clock of said day he saw the Reverend Mr. James Caldwell Sitting in a wriding chair at said Point and he this deponant herd a certain Soldier then on his post by the name of Anthony Palmer ask Mr. Caldwell what he had in his chair box. Mr. Caldwell say'd only a few trifling things said Palmer said he must see what they were Mr. Caldwell made answer he would take them on board the flag Boat and there he the said Palmer might see them, accordingly he the said Caldwell went towards the Boat with a small bundle in his hand tied in a handkerchief, then this deponant heard James Morgan say to Mr. Caldwell I'll not let you come on Board no by God I wont Ill shoot

you. Stand damn your eyes, upon wich Mr. Caldwell immediatly stoped. He this deponant then saw the said James Morgan instantly cock his gun and bring it partly up to his face and fired. he this deponant then saw the blood gush forth out of the mouth of the said Caldwell and saw him step off of a stick of timber which helped to compose the wharf and then in a staggering manner endeavored to go farther in which attempt he the said Caldwell fell to the earth and instantly died, and further this deponant saith not.

“Henry Lynch.

“Sworn before me this

“twenty ninth day of Nov. 1781

“Isaac Woodruff”.

“Essex county personally appeared before me Isaac Woodruff, Esqr. one of Justices of peace of said County William Fielding and being duly sworn deposeth and saith that on the twenty fourth of Nov'r Ins. he this deponant was in company with the above said Henry Linch at Elizabeth Town point and saith that the above depositeon as it stands wrote it just and true and further saith not. Sworn before me this 29th day of Nov. 1781.

“Isaac Woodruff.

his
William X Fielding
mark”

“Essex County ss: Personally appeared before me Isaac Woodruff Esqr. one of the Justices of said County William Holbrook who being duly sworn deposeth and saith that on Saturday the twenty fourth instant Nov he this deponant was at Elizabeth town point on board of a Flag Boat and about three of the clock in the afternoon of said day he saw the Rev. Mr. James Caldwell come to said E town point in a chair and saw said Caldwell walk to the boat and heard said Lt. David Woodruff ask him the said Caldwell to come on Board who appeared as tho it was immaterial whether he came on Board or not, saying he had never been on board of a flagg Boat since the present war (or to that Amount) but on a second request he the said Caldwell came on Board the Flag, soon after which this deponant herd the said James Caldwell conversing with one James Morgan but was not nigh enough to hear what was said, but he this deponant drawing nearer to the said Caldwell and Morgan herd the said Morgan say he would sieze what ever went on shore. Mr. Caldwell sayd if Morgan was dissatisfied with regard to things that was to be sent to town they

should be carried before Alderman Woodruff for Examination, upon which the said Morgan made answer that it was well for he did not believe as Mr. Caldwell was a Law Maker that he would be a Law breaker afterwards this deponent saw Mr. Caldwell standing by his chair and take a small Bundle from under his coat and put it in the Box of the chair and heard the Centinal say to Mr. Caldwell I believe I must seize you in the name of the United States he this deponent did not hear Mr. Caldwell make any reply but saw him return towards the Boat with the Bundle in his hand, and also heard said Morgan bid said Caldwell stand, and instantly hearing a gun fire he this deponent turned round and saw Mr. Caldwell fall to the ground and died immediately and further saith not.

"Sworn before me this

his

"29th Nov'r. 1781

William X Holbrook
mark'

"Isaac. Woodruff

"Essex County. Personally Appeared before Me Isaac Woodruff Esq., one of the Justices of saith County Lt. David Woodruff who being duly sworn on the Holy evangelist of Almighty God deposed and saith that on the Twenty-fourth day of November, 1781, Instant, he this deponent was at Elizabeth Town Point on Board of a flag Boat and while he was on board of said flag the Reverend Mr. James Caldwell came down to the Point in a chair; he this deponent on seeing Mr. Caldwell Asked him to come on Board of said flag. Mr. Caldwell made answer he only wanted a Certain small Trunk from on Board belonging to a Certain Miss Murry and seemed rather indifferent of coming on Board, But afterwards did come on Board and went into the Cabbin and came out again in a few Minutes. But he this deponent did not see him the said Caldwell go out of the Cabbin he this deponent on coming upon Deck saw the said James Caldwell Advancing Towards the Boat and within Ten or twelve feet of said Boat and immediately on his, this deponent, seeing said Caldwell in the place and position just mentioned he heard a certain James Morgan who was then on Board the Boat say stop, on which the Rev. Mr. Caldwell did **instantly stop** & at the same instant this deponent saw said James Morgan Bring his gun to a present and it appeared to this deponent that said Morgan took sight at Mr. Caldwell, and discharged his gun at the same time this deponent saw the Blood Gush out of the mouth of said Caldwell and he the said Caldwell turned partly about and walking a step or two in a staggering manner fell to the Earth, he this deponent Immediately went to Mr. Caldwell and found that he the said Caldwell was dead and further this deponent saith not.

"Sworn before me this

"29 Day of Nov., 1781)

David Woodruff, Lieut."

"Isaac Woodruff.

"Essex County. Personally appeared before me Isaac Woodruff Esquire, one of the Justices of said County Edward McHugo who being duly sworn deposeth and saith that on the twenty-fourth day of November instant and about three o'clock in the afternoon of said day he this deponent was at Elizabeth Town Point on duty and was Sergeant of the Guard of said place and whilst he was relieving the old guard, he this deponent saw the Rev. Mr. James Caldwell coming down to the point afs'd, in a wriding chair and saw him alight from the same and go towards the flag boat then lying at the Point afs'd and just as this deponent had relieved the guard and he toald a certain James Morgan who was then on Board the Flag Boat that he was relieved and had no business on Board but said Morgan did not come on shore this deponent then went on board the flag Boat and there heard Lieu't. David Woodruff arsk Mr. Caldwell to come on Board. Said Caldwell seemed indifferent whether he did come on board or not, he this deponent then arsked Mr. Caldwell if he was coming on Board Mr. Caldwell made answer why I don't know I havent been on Board a flag since the Contest. This deponent said he dident think the Officer had any objections, with that Mr. Caldwell stepped on Board the Boat and went into the Cabbin after some conversation with the aforesaid James Morgan concerning some Trunks that was then on Board. Mr. Caldwell told said Morgan if there were any Contraband goods in said trunks they should be carried before a Magistrate and examined. Said Morgan said that that was fair enough he was contented. Some short time after he this deponent herd a gun fire upon which he came out of the Cabbin and saw Mr. Caldwell falling to the ground and made inquiry who it was that fired the gun. Lt. Woodruff made answer it was James Morgan and ordered this deponent to ty said Morgan immediately for he had killed the Priest, and further saith not —

"Edward McHugo.

"sworn before me this

"29th Day of Nov'r 1781

"Isaac Woodruff."

"State of N. Jersey

"C.

"Henry Linch

Wm. Freling

Anthony Palmer, Ms County

Edward McHugo — "

Wm. Holbrook — "

} B. River }

Bound in Recognizance
in the sum of one
hundred pound procla-
mation money Each in
gold or Silver.

"the Condition of the above Recognizance is such that if the above mentioned persons shall be & app ar at the next court of Oyer terminer to be held at Newark in and for the County of Essex to give Evidence in behalf of the State concerning the murder of the Rev'd. Mr. James Caldwell and do not depart the Court without lieve then the above Recognizance is void otherwise in force and acknowledged.

"Taken before me this

"29th Day of Nov'r, 1781

"Isaac Woodruff."

(Letter of Rev. James Caldwell to the Honorable Mr. Geary, in Congress, Philadelphia, by Mr. Denman.)

"Springfield, Oct. 6, 1778.

"Dear Sir :

"The attention I have always observed you pay to public business and the little acquaintance I have had the pleasure of with you, subject you to the trouble of this.

"General Mifflin has been pleased to assign me a pretty large District in the settlement of old accounts, which I am however determined, God willing, to go through with. For this end I have engaged Col. Wallace Formerly of Philadelphia, a capable merchant & honest man, to assist me; besides which I intend in each district to have one or two Magistrates or principle Persons present to assist in determining upon doubtful accounts. In many instances the inhabitants were imposed upon and delivered their forage to private soldiers. It will in my opinion be cruel injustice to bury accounts which are only deficient in point of form.

"But my chief design of addressing you at present was on account of service done for the sick. By a Resolve of Congress, I believe, the settlement of those accounts belongs to the Director General or some of the Physical Tribe. They will not pay the people. In the various marchings of the Army and parts of it thro' this state soldiers are left sick. Sometimes too sick to be sent to the Hospital, sometimes not so sick as to require such expense as a distant transportation. It is our duty as Quarter Mas-

ters to provide Quarters for those sick men. The Inhabitants who nurse them look to us for their pay — yet we have apprehended ourselves not authorized to pay. Now, Sir, while I am settling accounts, the inhabitants will bring those also. If I cannot pay them their murmurings will be great, and great my trouble in putting them off. And what is worse they will refuse in future to take care of the sick. Will you, Sir, be so kind as to let me know what shall be the line of my conduct in this case. The Bearer will wait upon you at any time you fix for your answer.

“You have no doubt had daily accounts of the movements of the Enemy of late. They continued pretty still between the North and Hackensack River till yesterday when they crossed Hackensack and advanced to the Heights east of Passaic River driving and carrying off all they could till evening when they returned back to their old ground. I have not heard of any movement to-day. The whole of this time they appeared in force with great preparations upon Staten Island to invade by the way of Eliz. Town & Woodbridge. The spirit of our Militia here is excellent. But it is exceeding difficult to leave their farms at this time. Many of them suffer more by their absence from their farms than their fines would amount to, but they act upon more generous principles. But the Militia back in the Country cannot be persuaded to stay any time out. And therefore the Enemy may from the situation of Head Quarters, effectually ruin this fine Country before Winter — Cut off the source of many supplies to the Army and reduce to absolute poverty several thousand families most faithful in the good cause — But Jehovah reigns, and I am sure all will be well. We do not despond — We are determined to yield our Country but by Inches, and sell them dear.

“Since I came from Philadelphia I have not had time free from business to write one letter & as I have been obliged to talk to different people upon different subjects while writing this, you will therefore please to excuse inaccuracy.

“With due respect and sincere esteem,

“your most ob’d’t and

“very humb. sev’t

“James Caldwell.”

(Discharge signed by Caldwell).

“Springfield, Nov.r 16, 1778.

“Jonathan Meeker, Jun.r hath been taken from other military duty by order of Major General Dickinson and employed in making Cartridges for the army since the 22d of Sep.r to this day, except one week he was absent by leave, and is now discharged.

“James Caldwell, D. Q. M. G.”

The foregoing legal documents bring vividly to the mind the tragedy that caused great lamenting throughout New Jersey, and in other states. A careful study of this newly discovered material will enable the historian who next attempts to write the story of Caldwell to set the sad event of his taking off in a clearer light than others heretofore.

The "New" Series.

With this issue the "Proceedings" begins another series, to be known as the "New" Series, and to continue indefinitely. The Third Series ended with Volume X, (1915). The Second Series was issued in thirteen volumes and the First in ten. Hereafter the volumes will run on indefinitely under the New Series. Whatever reason there may have been in the past for breaking up the publication into numbered series, there seems no good reason for continuing the system. For ready reference it has proved confusing, or at best it has required a carefulness that better might have been used for more important matters. Had there been no system of series the present volume would be numbered thirty-four.

While the terse designation "New" will be used in a formal way, it is expected that the initiated users of the Proceedings will gradually drop any reference to the series except to designate the First, Second or Third. Especially will this be the case, we may believe, when the volumes reach fourteen and beyond, because volume thirteen was the highest reached in any of the former series, and there will be no confusion.

It is a coincidence that may be valuable at least for the purposes of memory that the New Series begins with the year in which Newark celebrates its 250th anniversary.

That every reader may live far up into the New Series is the anniversary wish of the Editor.

Caspar Steymets and his Descendants.

BY P. H. HOFFMAN.

STORY OF HIS LIFE

1615 - 1702.

Among the earliest arrivals of Hollanders that came to America and settled on the Island of Manhattan (now New York) was the well-known pioneer, Casparus Steynmutzen, or "Caspar Steinmets," as it came to be spelled in America. The time and place of his birth has not been definitely ascertained. From the best information we have, it was in or near the town of Zeeland, or Zutphin, near the Zuider-Zee, in the North of Holland. The date of his birth was probably sometime between 1615 and 1622. The time of his arrival in New Amsterdam was about 1630. Family tradition says that he came with his brothers who owned and sailed trading vessels and came from time to time to this country, sailing up the Hudson for cargoes of furs and things that could be procured from the Indians. Caspar from one of these voyages remained behind and cast his lot with the Aertsons and Garretsons and Corneliusons. Very few settlers were found on Manhattan at the time and they were in and about the Fort on the extreme and lower end of the Island.

Indians were more numerous at that time than the whites, and were sometimes very dangerous neighbors.

The first record we have of the presence of Caspar in this country was at the Baptism of a child of *Michael Misner* in the year 1648. He was acting as sponsor or witness on this occasion. Mention of this Baptism is made in the *Records* of the Old Dutch Church of New York. The other witnesses

were *Roeloff Cornelison* and Gerrit Gerritson. These friends and associates, we find to have been his business and family connections (brother-in-law) throughout his long and active public life.

He seems to have been married about this time to *Dorothea Aertson* (or Aeston). They had a child baptized in the Dutch Church of New York July 14, 1650, named *Caspar*. His wife died soon after. And on March 31, 1652 he, as widower, was married to Jeannetje Gerritson, a young maid recently arrived from *Holland* and living at Ahasimus Bergen, N. J., with her brother Gerrit Gerritson who was an intimate friend and companion of Steinmets. The vessel in which she sailed was named The "Faith" owned and commanded by Capt. Verlath. She was registered as coming from the town of Zutphen, Holland, on the *Zuider-Zee*.

Steinmets soon became a very prosperous business man, owning houses and lots in New Amsterdam, as is shown by one of the oldest maps on record. In 1655 he is shown as the owner of a large lot on Winkle St. near Fort Amsterdam. The West India Company owned at that time a large portion of the land in the lower end of the Island, and also many acres across the North River in Bergen. They built houses and sold them as opportunity occurred. They built a row of fine stone houses near the Fort on Manhattan about the year 1645-6, with gable ends to the street on Whitehall Street (or Marketvelt) and fronting on a lane called Winkle Street. One of these houses was disposed of by the Company to Henry Jansen a baker, and one to Maximilian Von Geile, and one to the highly esteemed "*Dominie Everardus Bogardus*", whose wife was the well known and famous widow Annake Jans. Annake Jans, after the death of her husband, willed their farm running from Broadway to the North River and facing about one mile on the river and nearly as far on Broadway. This she conveyed to the Trinity Church Organization, making it the largest and weathiest church organization in New York at that time, even as it has been until the present day (1907).

The fourth house in this row, according to the Historian

J. H. Innes, was sold to a certain *Caspar Steinmets*. The last house on the corner of Bridge Street, was sold to an English gentleman named *George Holmes*.

These houses, lots, and plots of the early settlers are very plainly shown on maps in a book recently published by J. H. Innes in New York.

These associates of Steinmets at this early date, indicate that he was a man of influence and means, as he also was in later years. He, like the other Dutch settlers, very early became interested in trading with the Indians in Bergen, New Jersey, and became also one of the foremost business men and large property owners in New Amsterdam.

In about 1652 he purchased a large "Bowerie" or farm in Bergen and erected suitable buildings thereon to shelter himself and his family. He moved his business here and continued as trader and farmer in his new home; but trouble arose between the white settlers and the Indians and the families were compelled to flee back to New Amsterdam where they remained for several years until peace was restored and it became safe for them to return to their homes and farms in Bergen. Caspar remained in Bergen until his death which occurred in 1702.

Steynmets raised a large family of children. Some were born in New Amsterdam, but the majority perhaps were born in Bergen; but all of them were baptised in New York. Their births are all recorded in the "Old Dutch Church" of New York. Their marriages were also recorded there in later years. The Church and Court Records for the surrounding towns and villages were kept in New York until the establishment of Courts and the building of Churches in these nearby towns.

Caspar Steynmets had ten children. His first wife had one child named *Caspar*, born July 14, 1650. The mother died and the child probably died also as no record of any kind regarding it is found afterwards, and the fact the second wife of Steynmets had a child named Caspar would seem to confirm the opinion. As has been already stated, his

second wife was also a Hollander, named Jeannetje Gerritson. To them were born nine children, as follows:—

1. Johannes, born Oct. 5, 1653.
2. Altje, born Jan. 31, 1655.
3. Gerrit, born Aug. 27, 1656.
4. Annetje, born Oct. 30, 1658.
5. Christoffel, born Dec. 19, 1660.
6. Caspar, born Sept. 5, 1663.
7. Orsolena, born March 15, 1665.
8. Joanna (Joannetje), born Dec. 29, 1667.
9. Benjamin, born Jan. 16, 1670.

After the trouble with the Indians and the war and disturbance that followed, Steinmets seems to have settled down again in New Amsterdam and to have sought employment of some kind, as we find that on Feb. 22, 1656, he applied for and obtained a license to tap beer and wine for the accommodation of Burghers and strangers. How long this business continued, we are not told; but we know that on April 11, 1657, he was admitted to all the rights of a small burgher. He continued in business, however, until Jan. 1658; and he, with the other settlers from Bergen who had fled from the fierce cruelties of the Indians, petitioned the Directors General, and their "Mighty Highnesses", to be permitted to return to and occupy their lands and farms in Bergen as they had done previous to the Indian troubles. This the Lord Directors would not permit unless they settled in communities and not on scattered farms, on account of the dangers from hostile Indians. These families returned about this time and began preparing themselves for self-defence. They organized a company of Militia, and on June 21, 1657, *Caspar Steinmets* was commissioned Lieutenant of the Company, and very soon thereafter was appointed Captain. (See Colonial History of New Jersey, pages 11 and 597.)

In the course of trading with the Indians and doing business with them *Steinmets* and others had become familiar with their language and were able to converse with the Indians and interpret for others, as we find by a certain application that was made by a Sachem or Indian Chief named

Wappenghrezewan, who wished to dispose of a large tract of land stretching across the State of New Jersey reaching to and including the lower end of the Delaware River. Portions of this tract were settled upon and occupied by German and Swedish people who had made some claim to it. Therefore the Indian Chief came to the Burghers and authorities of Bergen and through them to the "Lords Proprietors" of New Amsterdam, and Governor Stuyvesant of the State of New York. The petition presented by the chief was a very lengthy one, and endorsed by the Authorities of Bergen and read somewhat as follows:—

To the Governor Peter Stuyvesant, and to the Directors General, in behalf of the "High and Mighty Lords States General", and the "Incorporated West India Company", on the date hereof, and in the presence of the said Directors, did come and appear in proper person, a certain Sachem well known to us, — Wappanghrzewan by name, who hath to us declared, (*we being well versed in the Indian language*) and at the same time besought us to interpret and make known to the said "Directors General", that he the said Chief about six days ago was sent for by Mr. John Printz who claimed to be the Swedish Governor of South West Jersey Settlement, and made a request to the Chief that he and the people of the Settlement might bargain for and purchase the land owned by the said Sachem; Wappenghrzewan however preferred to dispose of his claims to Governor Stuyvesant and the *Dutch*. An agreement was prepared and signed by the Chief with his mark made by himself at Tamecaugh, N. J., July 30, 1651. It was also signed by the Burghers and Officers present as follows : Brian Newton, George Baxter, David Letschew, *Caspar Steinmetz*, Herman Jensen, Reiner Domineus, Peter Harmenson, Hans Loderwicke, and countersigned by Cornelius Van Riper, Secretary.

This request of the Chief was complied with so far as Bergen and all its neighborhood and surroundings was concerned. Purchases of the land were made and Indian titles to the land were given; after that peace and harmony prevailed.

Some of the Indians remained on the land but the greater part moved away.

The *Steinmets* family and other Hollanders began to long for a church, where they could hold Divine Service and their children brought up and catechised and instructed as they were in their old country homes. A petition was prepared and circulated by Mr. *Steinmets* and others, to be presented to the Lords Proprietors at New Amsterdam, to have sent to the families in Bergen a Clergyman to minister to the spiritual wants and needs of this growing settlement of Bergen and surrounding neighborhoods, and to teach them by precept and example how to lead Godly lives, and to train their children, and fulfill their duties as citizens in this new community.

The "Schepens" say they have visited the inhabitants and received pledges to the amount of 417 Guilders in Wampum (money). This was signed by the Schepens of the village, viz. — *Caspar Steinmets*, Tilman Van Vleek, Harman Sweedman and Machgryse Jansen. The list of subscribers numbered 25, with the various amounts opposite their names. Among the rest, *Caspar Steinmets* subscribed twenty-five guilders, much the largest amount on the list. The Lords Proprietors received this request quite favorably and sent the petition to the government in Holland, and in accordance with their desire, a Clergyman was sent by the next ship that sailed for New Amsterdam.

The village of Bergen was growing so rapidly (1662) that the people desired a *court* with more power. When this petition was received by the Lords Proprietors in New Amsterdam, they appointed *Caspar Steinmets* to be First Schepen, and Gerrit Gerritsen and Englebert Steenhuysen to be Assistant Schepens. (Done at Fort Amsterdam October 16, 1662.)

Later in the season complaint was made that the Schout (Sheriff) Van Vleek, and Schepens *Caspar Steinmets* and Herman Sweedman had fenced in some of the best pasture lands running up into the highlands. It was ordered that they appear before the Directors General, for a hearing. Pursuant to an appointment made December 28, 1662, a meeting

and hearing was held by the Lords Proprietors, when Michael Jensen and Adrian Post appeared for the inhabitants of Bergen, as Deputies, and stated that it would cause damage to the inhabitants of the village if the parties continued with their fencing. The aforesaid *Steinmets*, Van Vleeck and Sweedman maintained that no obstacle whatever could arise therefrom. It was then ordered that the land be surveyed and the Surveyors report to the Directors General, and afterwards directions would be given. This was done and full permission was given to go on with the fencing, so long as they did not trespass on the public pasture land.

On Jan. 24, 1662, a petition was presented to the Court, asking for a public well. *Caspar Steinmets* signed the petition, with others interested, and on its being presented to the Directors General and Council of New Netherland at their headquarters at New Amsterdam, it was granted on Feb. 9, 1662. The Village of Geomonepen (Commimipan) needed to be palisaded as a defence against the Indians, who were always prowling about watching for an opportunity to steal, or scalp any unprotected inhabitants of the neighborhoods. Some of the people were indifferent or unwilling to assist in this much needed safeguard. *Caspar Steinmets*, Tilman Van Vleeck and Herman Sweedman presented a petition to the Directors General, that all should be compelled to assist. This was ordered on the 10th day of March, 1661.

Caspar Steinmets was one of the pioneer officers in Bergen and being engaged in business for himself as well as for the public, he purchased and sold property. And we find by searching the records that he gave deeds, bought property in Bergen and in New Amsterdam, and in transaction of business, sometimes he was sued and sometimes he sued others. He evidently was a very busy man. We find in the Court Records that on June 10, 1652, *Caspar Steinmets* obtained judgment against Jacob Van Curler.

Caspar Steinmets versus Jans Hendrick. — *Steinmets* complained that his wife's brother was in the employ of Hendrick for nine months and was harshly treated. He asked for better treatment and that he receive decent clothing and pay-

ment as agreed upon. The Court ordered payment and the boy released.

Caspar Steinmets had considerable disagreement with a neighbor named Don Hermson. When it got beyond endurance he sued him for slander. When brought into Court Hermson not only failed to prove his innocence but replied that he had nothing but good to say concerning *Steinmets*. 1658, July 27, *Steinmets* purchased a house of Hendrick H. Kip, for which he received a deed dated as above. The property was situated on the South side of Brewers Street in New Amsterdam. This plot is shown on a map recently published by J. H. Innes in the History of the first Settlers of New Amsterdam.

Capt. Judike Verlath sailed from Amsterdam, Holland, bound for America with merchandise and passengers. Among the passengers came a young maid, Jeannetje Gerritson, whose brother Gerritson had been in America for some time and was settled in Bergen. She, in part payment for her passage, was to render certain services on board the vessel. She arrived safely and was living with friends at Ahasimus, Bergen, N. J., when in 1652 she was married to *Caspar Steinmets*, as mentioned on another page.

1666. *Caspar Steinmets* sued the Town of Bergen for rent of his building for a school in the sum of 260 Florins. He was asked to wait as there was no money in the Treasury. He asked them again, when the reply of "no money" was made again.

One of the houses that he owned was situated on Stone Street, New York. This was assessed for \$1,000. which at this day seems very small, but the selling price and the taxing price was quite different even in those days, as well as at the present time.

March 12th, 1668. *Steinmets* purchased of Gov. Philip Carteret a large tract of land and meadows in the Town of Bergen. This purchasing of property, and the various transactions of public and private business, together with the public and prominent offices which he held, such as Judge of

the Court, Captain of a Military Company, and other important offices would show the confidence and esteem in which he was held by the leading citizens of the new settlement.

1661. An ordinance was passed by the Directors General and Councillors of New Amsterdam, creating a Court of Justice in Bergen, N. J. In 1662 Peter Stuyvesant on behalf of the Mighty Lords Proprietors, did choose as Judges honest intelligent persons, owners of real estate, who were lovers of peace, promoters and professors of the Reformed religion as it is taught in the word of God and in the Order of the Synod of Dordrecht in Holland, to consist of one Schout (Sheriff) and of three Scheppens. The men appointed were *Caspar Steinmets*, sheriff; Michel Jensen and Herman Sweedman as Scheppens. This action of the Lords Proprietors established the first Municipal Government in New Jersey. (See Winfield's History of New Jersey.)

The first public act of the New Government was on Jan. 28, 1662, when an order was passed for the digging of a public well inside of the enclosure, or stockade, that had been erected to protect themselves from the Indians. This order was signed by *Steinmets*, Van Vleeck, Sweedman and Jensen, Schepens. This well was still in use as late as 1895, in Jersey City. Philip Carteret was appointed Governor of New Jersey. He arrived in July and in August he assumed control and authorized Capt. Nicholas Verlath to call and constitute a Court. He did so by calling the following persons and appointing them as Magistrates in the Town of Bergen, *Caspar Steinmets*, Herman Sweedman and Elias Michaels. (These records are mostly lost and not obtainable.) The officers were requested to subscribe to an oath, binding themselves to support the Government of the West India Company as maintained in New Amsterdam and Bergen, N. J. This continued from 1661 to 1666.

After the surrender of the Dutch Government to the English in 1664, *Caspar Steinmets* and other officers were continued in office by Gov. Philip Carteret, and in 1665 a Court of Adjudicature was organized for the Town of Bergen, with Capt. Verlath as President, and *Caspar Steinmets*

and others as Assistants and Judges. Thus, Officers *Steinmets*, *Jensen* and *Sweedman* stand out prominently as the first Judges for a *local court* in this section of the country which soon after became the County of Bergen.

Steinmets, like his associates, was a farmer and large land owner, and held important offices, as Judge, Sheriff, State Senator, Captain of a military company, &c., &c. (See History of Bergen County.)

When Philip Carteret arrived in this Country and in his capacity as Governor of New Jersey, with Headquarters at Elizabeth-Town, in August 1665, he proceeded to re-organize the Courts for Bergen, Geomenopen, Ahasimus and Hoboken. *Caspar Steinmets* was appointed Judge for the County of Bergen and a few years later was elected a Representative to the first and second session of the New Jersey Legislature held at Elizabethtown. Balthazar Bayard was also chosen for the County of Bergen. In Gov. Philip Carteret's time the Legislature consisted of the Governor with his council of seven members in the upper house, or Senate.

The Citizens of the Town of Bergen in 1673 were ordered by the Lords Proprietors of New Orange (as New York was then called) to take the oath of allegiance or be constrained thereto by the force of arms. They did not wait for the latter alternative, but freely surrendered to the new order of things, and sent in the names of the most prominent citizens to the new authorities of New Orange. The oath was as follows :

"We do promise and swear in the presence of Almighty God, to be loyal and faithful to their Mighty Highnesses, the Lords States General of the United Netherlands and his Serene Highness, the Prince of Orange, and the Governor already appointed or to be appointed, and to comport ourselves on all occasions as loyal and faithful subjects are bound to do." Signed by the proper officers on the 4th of September, 1673.

The Town of Bergen having sent in names for that purpose the Authorities of New Jersey selected the following military officers,—for *Captain, Caspar Steinmets*; 1st Lieu-

tenant, Hans Diederieck; Ensign, Adrian Post. These were appointed officers of a Foot Military Company of Militia to be enlisted in Bergen, Geomoneopen, Ahasimus and Hoboken, for the purpose of preserving order and enforcing the laws and ordinances of the County and to protect them from the ravages of the Indians.

It is proper here to give some account of the Settlement in earlier days of what is called the West-India-Company's farm, — especially as in later years, through the changes by death and by marriage the management of it came into the hands of *Caspar Steinmets*, as did also the ownership, both for himself and his two sons, John and Garet.

About this time (1636) Cornelius Von Voorst, lived at Ahasimus, near the water and Ferry to New Amsterdam between what is now 4th and 5th Streets in Jersey City, in a frame house, thatched with reeds. This house was burned by the Indians, on the 25th of June, 1636. After the West India Company had purchased the interests of Pauw in Pavonia, Ahasimus was reserved for their own use, as a trading and shipping port, especially as trading post with the Indians. Van Voorst remained in possession of it until his death in the same year. On the 16th of March 1639 his widow took a lease of the Company's Bowerie (Farm) at Ahasimus for twenty years, agreeing to keep it in repair and to build a new frame house, and to keep in repair the buildings already erected. She afterward married Jacob Stoffelson. Within a year she died, leaving Stoffelson in possession. He held it as tenant of the Company until Feb. 1647, when he took a lease and it as tenant of the Company until May 1661. During the year 1643 he was driven out by the Indians, his buildings burned and the farm laid waste. Shortly before the expiration of the lease he appeared before the Directors of the Company and said he had been expelled by the savages, all his property burned and everything destroyed, "Two times". He now asked an extension of his lease. This was granted him for five years, at a rental of one-quarter of the produce; the house and other buildings at the expiration of the lease to go the Company. In 1665 the

buildings were burned again by the Indians and everything about the farm destroyed.

In consideration of this loss, the farm was granted to him on the first of December, 1656, without rent for one year. In the latter part of 1658 a new house was built on the place. In June he obtained a lease for one year, which he renewed in February 1662. Next door to him lived his step-son Ide Van Voorst in a house which was built shortly after the Indian War of 1656. Van Voorst had returned to his house sooner than most of his neighbors and probably without the sanction of the Government, which was doing all in its power to discourage isolated settlements. His situation put him in great peril from the savages who prowled about watching an opportunity to strike a blow against defenceless settlers.

Jacob Stoffelson, who had married Treintie, widow of Jacob Wallinger Van Hoorn, on Aug. 7th, 1657, was in possession of the "Bowerie" (farm) when the country was surrendered by the Dutch to the English in 1664. Stoffelson remained in possession as tenant of the West India Company who still owned the property by virtue of the first of the Articles of Capitulation. Stoffelson, being in possession, moved to improve the farm. This being in derogation of the rights of the Lords Proprietors, they served him with the following notice, —

"Whereas, Jacob Stoffelson is about to fence in a certain parcel of land, in and about Warsimus, displeasing to the other inhabitants there, and without any authority there, this is to require the said Stoffelson to forbear the fencing of the said land until further orders. Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of March 1665. Signed Philip Carteret, Governor of New Jersey."

This notice was not served; but was burned at the house of Samuel Edsall, and renewed July 14, 1672.

War between England and Holland was declared in 1665. The Dutch in New York were compelled to surrender and all their property was confiscated. At the time of the surrender the only families in Ahasimus were, the Van Voorsts, the Stoffelsons, Ide Van Voorst, (brother-in-law of Stoffelson)

and C. J. Purmarent. Stoffelson and wife received a lease of the farm from Gov. Nicholls, of New York, from the first day of January, 1667, during all the days of their lives, to either of them, in consideration of the care they had taken of the farm and the improvements they had made thereon. Stoffelson died before the expiration of a year, leaving his wife in possession. She married Michael Tades, June 17, 1668. Tades died shortly afterwards, leaving his wife still in possession. In June, 1671, she married *Caspar Steinmets* (His former wife Jeannetje Gerritsen having died a few years previous). Steinmets and his new wife continued in occupancy of the famous farm, acting on the terms of the lease of Governor Nicholls to Stoffelson and wife, and claiming it and all the land Stoffelson had improved. Steinmets inclosed and fenced some of the adjoining lands; and in 1671, Gov. Carteret ordered him to take down the fence; with this order he complied.

When the Dutch re-established their authority in this country, Van Voorst and his brother-in-law Purmarent protested against Steinmets having any greater privileges than he had under Gov. Stuyvesant. Steinmets then asked for a confirmation of the lease of the "Bowerie" made to his wife and her former husband by the English Government, when that government was in possession. This was granted, and a lease obtained on the 12th of April, 1674. This stirred up Van Voorst and Purmarent, who charged Steinmets with appropriating more than his share of the farming land in and about Ahasimus. *Steinmets*, however, was allowed to fence in all the unappropriated land in the valley appertaining to Ahasimus; and Van Voorst and Purmarent were allowed to fence in all the tillage and valley land belonging to them in lawful property.

Steinmets was still in possession of the old West India Farm when the English again obtained authority. Shortly after Gov. Carteret had re-organized the Government he ordered the prosecution of *Steinmets* before the Court of Bergen, for the rent which he claimed was due the Lords Proprietors. Gov. Andrews, of New York, sent George Cook to Bergen on the 6th of March, 1675, to defend the suit which Gov.

Carteret of New Jersey had instituted against *Steinmets*. What became of this suit is not known, as no record can be found of its having been taken up again.

In 1678, Gov. Andrews again leased the West India "Bowerie" (farm) at Ahasmuis to *Steinmets*, for and during his natural life, and one entire year thereafter; *Steinmets* to yield and pay therefor the sum of Four hundred Guilders "Servant" to the Governor of New York. This lease was repudiated by the authorities of New Jersey, and on the 5th of October, 1678, *Steinmets* was summoned to appear before the Court of Bergen at its next sitting, to show his authority to occupy the farm; and he was commanded in the meantime to pay more rent. He did not obey this summons until the 23rd of November, giving as an excuse for not appearing sooner, that he could not read the summons, and that he did not know what it was until the Constable had told him. (Being a Hollander, he was not familiar with the English language.) On the same day he was told by Gov. Andrews to continue in possession of the farm. It is not known that any further claim was exercised about the farm. About 1683, Samuel Brown, one of the East Jersey Proprietors demanded rent from *Steinmets*. Gov. Duggan, of New York, sent Brown a threatening letter which effectually silenced him. While the Proprietors were thus seeking an acknowledgment of their claim, they were a continual source of trouble to the Governor of New York, in that they annoyed the tenants and prevented the collection of rents. To prevent further trouble about the farm at East Jersey, which belonged to his "Majesty," Donnelly gave to Judge Palmer a release of the reversion for 99 years, from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel next ensuing after the determination of the estate of *Steinmets*. This lease was dated August 13, 1685, and was made upon condition that Judge should pay as a fine, the sum of Sixty Pounds to the King, in case he should not see fit to forgive it, and the rent of 20 shillings per annum, and to defend the title.

Steinmets was now getting old, and the farm was managed by his two sons John and Gerrit. On February 5th, 1686, they bought of Palmer his lease, for Fifty Pounds. Af-

ter the death of their father in 1702, they divided the farm between them, John taking the Southern half and Gerrit the Northern half.

On February 4th, *John Steinmets* conveyed all of his share in this property to his wife for life, and after her death to the children of his sister *Johanna Preyor*. His nephew *Jacob Preyor* fell heir to his interest in the farm. After the death of *John Steinmets*, his widow married *Peter Van Wooglam*, and they, with *Jacob Preyor* and his wife *Leah*, assigned to *David Hennion alias Danielson*, the remainder of the term under the *Palmer* lease for 675 pounds. *Danielson* entered into possession of the Southerly half of the farm about the year 1715, and remained there during the nine years following. At this time the only buildings in *Harsimus* were the house, barn and brew-house of *Danielson*; the house, barn and cow-house of *Ide Van Voorst*; and the house, barn and old house of *Garret Steinmets* which was built by his father *Caspar Steinmets* in 1658.

On the 10th of October, 1727, *Garret Steinmets*, who held the Northerly half of the farm under the *Palmer* lease, surrendered to *Kennedy* and accepted a lease for life at the rent of one ear of barley-corn when demanded, and a proper proportion of the quit-rents reserved to the proprietors. (His interest in this lease he assigned to *Matthyis De Mott* on Feb. 20, 1679.) This gave *Kennedy* possession of the Northerly half of the *Steinmets* (formerly *West India Company*) farm.

John Steinmets had died about 1708. (He was born Oct. 5, 1653.) *Garret Steinmets*, who was born Aug. 27, 1656, died in 1733. They were both sons of the immigrant *Caspar Steinmets*, and his second wife *Jeannetje Gerritsen* (she died in 1670.) The third wife of *Caspar Steinmets*, *Treintie Jacobs*, widow of *Jacob Stoffelson*, died in 1676. (*Caspar* was married to this wife in 1671.) After his marriage to *Stoffelson's* widow in 1671, *Steinmets* took possession of the *West India Company's* farm at *Ahasmuis*, consisting of about 385 acres, and as had always been the case with the possessors of the farm, he soon became involved in troubles with his neighbors. Complaint was made by *Chas. Jensen* and *Ide Van Voorst* liv-

ing at Ahasimus, against *Steinmets* in regard to the pasture lands. It was decreed by the Governors General and Council and ordered that *Caspar Steinmets*, the lessee, shall be allowed provisionally, and until the Governors General and Council, by themselves or their Deputies shall have occasion to investigate the circumstances there, to fence in all the ungranted lands appertaining to Ahasimus, or so much as he shall have need to use.

The third wife of Stoffelson (who was the widow of Stoffelson) was also a native of Holland. Her maiden name was Treintie Jacobs. She married her first husband Jacob Walling, of the Town of Winkle, North Holland; and they had six children. After the death of Walling she married Jacob Stoffelson, a widower, on the 17th of August 1657. And after the death of this husband, she married *Caspar Steinmets*, on March 15, 1671, as stated on another page.

On account of old age and increasing disabilities, *Steinmets* transferred his interest in the old West India Farm to his two eldest sons John and Gerrit, who divided it into two parts and disposed of it as mentioned in a previous page. Johannes (John) Steinmets, the oldest son, married a young widow, Annetje (Jacobs) Van Winkle. He continued a resident of Bergen; and like his father he was always more or less interested in public affairs. He was elected Magistrate in Bergen, and served in the Legislature of the State. The records show that he witnessed as Clerk of the Town of Bergen an affidavit made by Claes Arentson Tours.

Gerrit Steinmets continued to live in Ahasimus until 1715, on the line of the present Henderson Street in Jersey City, N. J. On the 10th of October 1727, he leased his share and interest in the West India Company's farm to other parties and retired to a more quiet life, being then about 71 years of age. He lived in Bergen until his death in 1733. He was buried in the church-yard of the old Dutch Church at Bergen, in which church the records show the fact of his marriage, the date of his death and his burial.

In further considering the life of Caspar (Casparus) Steinmets (Steymets,) a number of items will be recorded

which have been culled from Court Records and other sources, referring mostly to the active business life of this very busy man in the early days and history of our Country and confirming what has already been written concerning his active characteristics and ability. The public records of the Courts show the following facts.

(To be continued in the next number.)

Tombstone Inscriptions

OLD GRAVEYARD AT HOHOKUS, BERGEN CO. N. J.

Located about 300 feet south of the Erie R. R. Station.

Copied May 30—1910, by John Neafie, N. Y. City.

1. Garret Hopper, d. Feb. 17—1792, aged 69 years.
 2. Elsey, consort of Garret Hopper, d. Meh. 8—1816, aged 89 yrs. 11 mos.
 3. Mary, consort of Henry Zabriskie, d. June 3—1821—aged 69 yrs. 8 mos.
 4. A large brown stone next to the above, with the lettering all scaled off, with a foot stone marked—C. I. Z.
 5. Mrs. Francis W. Perry, widow of James H. Perry Esq. and daughter of Mr. H. & Mrs. Sally Zabriske,
b. June 25—1814
d. Nov. 27—1834—ae 20 years.
 6. Henry Zabriskie Junr. d. Feb. 23—1839—aged 22—7—5 ds.
 7. Henry H. Zabriskie, d. Feb. 27—1832—aged 46—7—2 ds.
 8. Sally, relict of H. H. Zabriskie, d. May 11—1829—aged 41 years.
 9. Garret H. Zabriskie, d. Aug. 6—1867—aged 79—2—3 ds.
 10. Caty Van Voorhase, wife of Garret H. Zabriskie, d. Nov. 6—1833 aged 41—1—12 ds.
 11. Garret Zabriskie, son of Henry and Lavinia Banta, d. Oct. 16—1832—aged 4—7—23 ds.
 12. Ann, widow of Jacob Bamper, d. Feb. 26—1844—aged 90 yrs. 2 mos.
- A number of rough stones without marks.

The New Jersey Shippens.

BY GEORGE SCHUYLER BANGERT.

Much has been written about the old colonial family of Shippen, but the New Jersey branch of the family has been much neglected. In order to correct this deficiency the writer has prepared a book on the whole family including the New Jersey branch and the later generations of the other branches which have never been written up.

A brief synopsis of the New Jersey branch is therefore presented.

1. John Shippen

born—Yorkshire, England 1565.

died ? ? ? ?

married—Dorothy Bubwith, daughter of Richard Bubwith and Elizabeth Wakefield, being granddaughter of Walter Bubwith and Ellen Watkins, and being great granddaughter of Thomas Bubwith of Bubwith Hall, Old Pomfre, Yorkshire, England.

2. William Shippen

born—Village of Monk Fryston, Yorkshire, England, 1600.

died—Stockport, England 1681.

married—Mary Nunnes, July 16, 1626, daughter of John Nunnes and Effam Crossfield, and had issue i. e. :

- a. Robert.
- b. Mary.
- c. Ann.
- d. Dorothea.

e. William.

f. Edward.

3. Edward Shippen (the emigrant)

(Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania and 1st. Mayor of Phil.)

born—Yorkshire, England, March 5, 1639.

died—Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1712.

married—(1) Elizabeth Lybrand, 1671.

(2) Rebecca Howard Richardson, Sept. 4,
1689.

(3) Esther Wilcox James, 1706.

Issue 1st. marriage i. e. :

a. Joseph.

b. Ann.

c. Edward.

d. Frances.

e. Edward.

f. William.

g. Elizabeth.

h. Mary.

Issue of 2nd. marriage i. e. :

a. Elizabeth.

Issue of 3rd. marriage i. e. :

a. John.

b. William.

4. Joseph Shippen.

born—Boston, Feb. 28, 1678.

died—Germantown, Pa., July 28, 1741.

married—(1) Abigail Gross, Aug. 5, 1702.

(2) Rose Budd McWilliams Plumley, May 4,
1721.

Abigail Gross was the daughter of Thomas Gross and Elizabeth More, and granddaughter of Clement and Mary Gross, and great granddaughter of Isaac Gross.

Issue of Abigail Gross, i. e. :

a. William.

b. Edward.

c. Elizabeth.

- d. William.
- e. Ann.
- f. Elizabeth.
- g. Joseph.

5. Dr. William Shippen, Sr.

(Member of Continental Congress)

born—Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1, 1712.

died—Germantown, Pa., Nov. 4, 1801.

married—Susanna Harrison, Sept. 19, 1735, and had issue i. e. :

- a. Joseph William.
- b. Susanna.
- c. William Jr. (Medical Director of Military Hospitals during the Rev.)
- d. John.

6. Joseph William Shippen.

(The New Jersey branch).

born—Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17, 1737.

died—Oxford Furnace, N. J., Sept. 13, 1795.

married—Martha Axford and had issue i. e. :

- a. John Blair.
- b. Abigail.
- c. Susan.
- d. Maria.
- e. Ann.
- f. William I.
- g. Joseph (Confused with his father—he died unmarried in Oxford Furnace, N. J.)

7. John Blair Shippen.

born—Oxford Furnace, N. J., 1771.

died—Hamburg, N. J., 1818.

married—Mary Polly DeCamp, 1808, daughter of Aaron DeCamp and Ketura Clarke, granddaughter of Aaron DeCamp, great granddaughter of John DeCamp and Mary Prael, 2nd great granddaughter of Lawrence DeCamp and Elsie DeMandeville.

They had issue i. e. :

- a. Benjamine DeCamp.
- b. Lucretia.
- c. Samuel Carpenter.

8. Benjamine DeCamp Shippen.

born—Caldwell, N. J. (Horseneck) July 20, 1815.

died—Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 2, 1897.

married—Sarah Mead, June 1835, daughter of Adrian Mead and Elizabeth Bush and granddaughter of John and Maria Bush. They had issue i. e. :

- a. Samuel Carpenter.
- b. Ann Eliza.
- c. Mary Elizabeth.
- d. Lucretia.
- e. Emma Clayton.
- f. Eveline Constance Taylor.
- g. Eliza Ann.

9. Samuel Carpenter Shippen.

married—(1) Nancy Carter, daughter of Wm. Carter and Sarah Elizabeth Long and had issue. Married March 9, 1857.

Elizabeth Long and had issue. Married March 9, 1857.

(2) Mary E. Harrison Frost, Aug. 17, 1887.

Issue with Nancy Carter i. e. :

- a. Ida Augusta.
- b. Sarah Elizabeth.
- c. Carlton Arquet.
- d. Samuel Clifford.

10. Ida Augusta Shippen.

born—Newark, N. J., March 15, 1861.

Living in East Orange, N. J.

married—Louis Bangert, Oct. 20, 1880.

They had issue i. e. :

- a. Leslie Louis.
- b. Raymond.

- c. Helen Elizabeth.
- d. George Schuyler.

ANCESTORS OF DR. WILLIAM SHIPPEN, SR.

I. John Shippen.

born—Yorkshire, England, 1565.

died—

married—Dorothy Bubwith.

issue.

II. William Shippen (Gentleman).

born—Village Monk Fryston, Yorkshire, England, 1600.

died—Stockport, England, 1681.

married—Mary Nunnes, July 16, 1626.

issue

a. William Shippen, Rev.

born—Methley, England, 1637.

died—Methley, England, 1693.

married— ? ?

b. Ann Shippen.

born—Methley, England, Nov. 21, 1630.

died—Young.

married—Rev. Leybourne.

c. Dorathe.

born—Methley, England, Feb. 1631, 9th day.

died—Young.

d. Robert Shippen.

born—Methley, England, May 20, 1627.

died—Methley, England. Young.

e. Mary Shippen.

born—Methley, England, June 24, 1629.

died—

married—William Chapman, 1663.

- f. Edward Shippen (emigrant 1st. Mayor of Philadelphia and Deputy Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania.)

(See next generation.)

III. Edward Shippen.

born—Methley, Yorkshire, England, March 5, 1639.

died—Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 2, 1712.

married—(1) Elizabeth Lybrand, 1671.

(2) Rebecca Howard Richardson, Sept. 4, 1689.

(3) Esther Wilcox James, 1706.

issue 1st. marriage, i. e. :

a. Edward Shippen.

born—Boston, Mass., Feb. 10, 1677.

died—Phila., Pa., Dec. 29, 1714.

married—Anna Francina Vanderspeyden.

b. Mary Shippen.

born—May 6, 1681.

died—Aug. 30, 1688.

c. Elizabeth Shippen.

born—Boston, Mass., Aug. 21, 1676.

died—Boston, Mass., Aug. 15, 1678.

d. William Shippen.

born—Boston, Mass., Oct. 4, 1675.

died—Boston, Mass., 1676.

e. Edward Shippen.

born—Boston, Mass., Oct. 2, 1674.

died—Boston, Mass., Nov. 2, 1674.

f. Frances Shippen.

born—Boston, Mass., Feb. 12, 1672.

died—Boston, Mass., April 9, 1673.

g. Ann Shippen.

born—Boston, Mass., June 11, 1684.

died—Phil., Pa., Dec. 6, 1712.

married—Thomas Story, July 10, 1706.

h. Joseph Shippen.
(See next generation.)

IV. Joseph Shippen.

born—Boston, Mass., Feb. 28, 1678.

died—Germantown, Pa., July 28, 1741.

married—(1) Abigail Gross, July 28, 1702.

(2) Rose Budd McWilliams Plumley, May 4,
1721.

issue with Abigail Gross, i. e. :

a. Joseph Shippen.

born—Phil., Pa., Nov. 28, 1706.

died—Germantown, Pa., July 10, 1793.

married—Mary Kearney.

b. Elizabeth Shippen.

born—Phil., Pa., Sept. 28, 1714.

died—Phil., Pa., Dec. 3, 1714.

c. Ann Shippen.

born—Phil., Pa., Aug. 5, 1710.

died—Phil., Pa., June 23, 1790.

married—Charles Willing, Jan. 21, 1731.

d. William Shippen.

born—Phil., Pa., Aug. 31, 1708.

died—Phil., Pa., Dec. 29, 1716.

e. Elizabeth Shippen.

born—Phil., Pa., April 17, 1705.

died—Phil., Pa., June 8, 1714.

f. Edward Shippen.

born—Boston, Mass., July 9, 1703.

died—Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 25, 1781.

married—(1) Sarah Plumley, Sept. 20, 1725.

(2) Mary Gray Newland, Aug. 1747.

g. William Shippen.

(See next generation.)

DESCENDANTS OF DR. WILLIAM SHIPPEN, Sr.

The New Jersey Shippens.

I. Dr. William Shippen, Sr. (Member of Continental Congress.)

born—Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1, 1712.

died—Germantown, Pa., Nov. 4, 1801.

married—Susanna Harrison, Sept. 19, 1735.

issue :

a. Dr. William Shippen, Jr. (Medical Director of Military Hospitals.)

born—Phil., Pa., Oct. 21, 1736.

died—Germantown, Pa., July 11, 1808.

married—Alice Lee, 1760.

b. Dr. John Shippen.

born—Phil., Pa., Jan. 23, 1740.

died—Baltimore, Md., Nov. 26, 1770.

married—Not.

c. Susanna Shippen.

born—Phil., Pa., Oct. 23, 1743.

died—Germantown, Pa., Oct. 12, 1821.

married—Rev. Samuel Blair, Sept. 24, 1769.

d. Joseph William Shippen (Paymaster in Military Hospitals).

(See next generation.)

II. Joseph William Shippen.

born—Phil., Pa., Oct. 17, 1737.

died—Oxford Furnace, N. J., Sept. 13, 1795.

married—Martha Axford.

issue, i. e. :

a. William I. Shippen,

born—Oxford Furnace, N. J.

died—

married—Margaret—?

b. Ann Shippen.

born—Oxford Furnace, N. J.

died—

married—John McMurtrie, Sept. 15, 1803.

c. Maria Shippen.

born—Oxford Furnace, N. J.

died—

married—Samuel Blair, Oct. 5, 1803.

d. Joseph Shippen, (confused with his father. He died
unmarried and not his father.)

born—Oxford Furnace, N. J.

died—Oxford Furnace, N. J., 1811.

married—Not.

e. Susan Shippen.

born—Oxford Furnace, N. J., 1784.

died—Blairstown, N. J. April 16, 1856.

married—Isaac Chrisman, Jan. 1, 1806.

f. Abigail Shippen.

born—Oxford Furnace, N. J., 1786.

died—Bartleyville, N. J., Oct. 10, 1868.

married—James McTeir, July 4, 1807.

g. John Blair Shippen.

(See next generation.)

III. John Blair Shippen.

born—Oxford Furnace, N. J., 1771.

died—Hamburg, N. J. 1818.

married—Mary (Polly) DeCamp, 1808.

issue, i. e. :

a. Samuel Carpenter Shippen (Dropped the name Shippen and known as Carpenter due to a dispute with his brother.)

born—Caldwell (Horseneck) N. J., 1808-9.

died—New York City, N. Y., Nov. 1881.

married—Emily Ayres.

b. Lucretia Shippen.

born—Caldwell (Horseneck) N. J., Feb. 17, 1810.

died—Newark, N. J., April 3, 1899.

married—Josiah Courter, Aug. 29, 1829.

c. Benjamine DeCamp Shippen.

(See next generation.)

IV. Benjamine DeCamp Shippen.

born—Caldwell (Horseneck) N. J., July 20, 1815.

died—Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 2, 1897.

married—Sarah Mead, June, 1835.

issue, i. e. :

a. Eliza Ann Shippen.

born—Newark, N. J., April 9, 1855.

died—Newark, N. J., Oct. 24, 1895.

married—(1) Smith Nafie, Nov. 16, 1872.

(2) Edward Gibson.

b. Eveline Constance Taylor Shippen.

born—Caldwell, N. J., July 20, 1845.

died—Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 23, 1916.

married—(1) Charles Pierson, Feb. 5, 1861.

(2) David Sheldon, June 28, 1872.

c. Emma Clayton Shippen.

born—Newark, N. J., Sept. 4, 1850.

died—

married—William Henry Brown, Sept. 20, 1865.

d. Lucretia Shippen.

born—Caldwell, N. J., Feb. 14, 1841.

died—Newark, N. J., May 26, 1893.

married—Alvin H. Pool, Oct. 2, 1859.

e. Mary Elizabeth Shippen.

born—Caldwell, N. J., 1848.

died—Caldwell, N. J., 1853.

f. Ann Eliza Shippen.

born—Caldwell, N. J., 1839.

died—Caldwell, N. J., 1846.

g. Samuel Carpenter Shippen.

(See next generation.)

V. Samuel Carpenter Shippen.

born—Caldwell, N. J., (Horseneck) Oct. 17, 1836.

died—Kearney, N. J., April 27, 1908.

married—(1) Nancy Carter, March 9, 1857, and had
issue.

(2) Mary E. Harrison Frost, Aug. 17, 1887,
and no issue.

issue with Nancy Carter, i. e. :

a. Samuel Clifford Shippen.

born—Newark, N. J., July 3, 1878.

died—

married—Bertha Woodruff Griffith, July 17, 1902.

(They had a child Ida May Shippen, born Bloomfield, N.
J., April 7, 1903, and died Bloomfield, N. J., Feb. 4, 1904.)

b. Carlton Arquet Shippen.

born—Newark, N. J., April 21, 1863.

died—(Disappeared) (Reported died in Baltimore, Md.)

married—Not.

c. Sarah Elizabeth Shippen.

born—Newark, N. J., Aug. 27, 1859.

died—

married—George William Angell, March 31, 1883.

d. Ida Augusta Shippen.

born—Newark, N. J., March 15, 1861.

died—

married—Louis Bangert, Oct. 20, 1880.

issue, i. e. :

a. Leslie Louis Bangert—b. Newark, N. J., June 29,
1882, d. there Oct. 11, 1882.

- b. Raymond Bangert—b. Newark, N. J., Sept. 13, 1883,
d. there Oct. 27, 1883.
- c. Helen Elizabeth Bangert, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan.
13, 1897.
- d. Dr. George Schuyler Bangert, b. Newark, N. J., Jan.
27, 1885.

NOTE.—In addition to the above the following descendents of the first Samuel Carpenter Shippen who dropped the name of Shippen and was known as Samuel Carpenter; i. e. issue :

a. Mary Elizabeth Carpenter.
born—New York, N. Y., 1836.
died—New York, N. Y., 1907.
married—Theodore Haubner.

b. Emily Theresa Carpenter.
born—New York City, April 29, 1850.
died—Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 1, 1904.
married—Stephen Patrick Stanford, Feb. 14, 1869.

c. Charles Carpenter.
born—New York City.
died—New York City.
married—Jennie — ? (no issue.)

d. Susan Ann Carpenter.
born—New York City, 1854.
died—
married—(1) Lawrence Morrissey, Sept. 24, 1871.
(2) Eugene Smith, Feb. 5, 1885.
(3) Captain Haubenestle.

e. Ithamar Carpenter.
born—New York City.
died—New York City.
married—(1) Mary — ? No issue.
(2) Lucy — ? Had issue i. e. : Harry Ithamar
Carpenter.

SKETCHES OF NEW JERSEY SHIPPENS.

1. JOSEPH WILLIAM SHIPPEN.

All accounts agree that he settled on his father's estate at Oxford Furnace, N. J., and that he was manager of the estate for 30 years. An error is made, however, in stating that he died unmarried. This error was due to the fact that he had a son, Joseph Shippen, who died unmarried in Oxford Furnace, N. J. (See Will of Dr. William Shippen Sr. in which the names of his grandchildren, i. e. children of Joseph William Shippen, are all named including this Joseph Shippen son of Joseph William Shippen) also (See Secretary of State Record, Trenton, N. J. Letters of Administration for Joseph Shippen, Oct. 14, 1814, and Inventory filed Feb. 13, 1813, and an account and order of distribution entered during the May term, 1814, also see Record, Surrogate's Office, Newton, N. J. Sussex County). The administration of the estate of Joseph Shippen by his brother William I. Shippen, in which his property is divided between his brothers and sisters and their names are given as below. The statement is made in these letters that Joseph Shippen died unmarried in Oxford Furnace, N. J. In addition to these we have in Trenton, N. J., Letters of Guardianship of Abby Shippen, daughter of Joseph William Shippen, Book 40, page 514, Wd. 1803 and 992 S. in Index to Wills, Secretary of State's Office, Jan. 16, 1804, also a series of Deeds recorded in Sussex County, Newton, N. J., in which repeated mention is made of the children of Joseph William Shippen, who was the son of Dr. William Shippen Sr., i. e. — Book K. 234, 1804, Newton, N. J., mentions William Shippen as the eldest son of Joseph William Shippen, also Book O, page 452, mentions the sons of Joseph William Shippen i. e. William, John, and Joseph Shippen, also Book R, 489 — Book T, 366 — Book O, 452 — Book K, 234 — R, 489 — P, 596 — X, 130 — X, 326 — R (2) 106 — T, 205. — This last Deed mentions all of the children of Joseph William Shippen, i. e. — four daughters, to wit—Maria, Ann, Susan, Abby, and three sons, to wit — William, John, and Joseph Shippen.

Joseph William Shippen married his housekeeper, Martha Axford. He died in Oxford Furnace, N. J., Sunday, Sept. 13, 1795, aged 58 years. After his death his children separated and married.

Joseph William Shippen occupied the old Shippen Manor at Oxford Furnace, N. J., (picture in possession of the writer) for many years with his family until his death in 1795. Every fall, friends would visit him from New York and Philadelphia, and a grand hunt with the hounds would take place. All during the winter the old stone house would echo with the sounds of revelry as the guests warmed under the stimulating effect of the well filled wine cellars.

The wife of Joseph William Shippen was as thoroughly aristocratic as the times would warrant. While taking her morning walk she would be accompanied by a colored boy named James Burr, who carried her train on his shoulder.

Joseph William Shippen was a paymaster in the Bethlehem Army Hospital during the Revolutionary War. At this same Hospital his brother, Dr. William Shippen, Jr., served as member of staff and Medical Director of the U. S. Army, 1779.

He was Justice of the Peace in Sussex Co., N. J., 1775. He was also a merchant, being a dealer in limes, indigo, etc.

Joseph William Shippen died intestate, and his brother William Shippen acted as administrator of the estate (Index of Wills, Trenton, N. J., 36-134).

Joseph William Shippen had issue with his wife Martha Axford.

2. JOHN BLAIR SHIPPEN.

Son of Joseph William Shippen and Martha Axford, was born on the old ancestral estate in the Shippen Manor, Oxford Furnace, N. J., 1771. (He is mentioned as the son of Joseph William Shippen, and the grandson of Dr. William Shippen, in Deeds recorded at Newton, N. J., i. e. — Book T, 363 — T, 366 — etc., also in the Will of Dr. William Shippen, filed at Philadelphia, Book Y, page 614, dated Sept. 1, 1783, in the last Codicil.)

He later as a young man settled in Caldwell, N. J. (Horseneck) and built the old Shippen Homestead on the corner of Brookside and Westville Avenues. Here he met and married Mary (Poly) DeCamp, of Roseland, N. J. (Centerville) 1809, daughter of Aaron DeCamp and Ketura Clark.

John B. Shippen was a farmer in Caldwell, N. J., and when a young man taught school on Long Island. He was well educated for his time and spoke French as well as English. He was dark and slender and was thought by many to be of foreign birth. He later learned the trade of tan currier, becoming an authority on leather. He patented a shoemaker's awl which is still used to this day. He frequently spoke of his wealthy and distinguished family connections in Philadelphia, referred to the fact that they had been Quakers, and complained that he had been cheated out of property which should by right have descended to him. His death at the age of 47 years occurred while on a business trip, in Hamburg, Sussex County, New Jersey, in 1818. The cause was heart failure. His body was never brought home for burial. The following incident is told by his grandchild, Mrs. Elizabeth Foster. After his death a lady from the South and her daughter, no doubt relatives of his father's brother, Dr. William Shippen, Jr., of Virginia, and his wife, Alice Lee, visited his widow in Caldwell, N. J. The facts that most impressed the children, and which they now remember, are that the lady was very distinguished in manner and appearance, and that the daughter could not button her own shoes or brush her own hair.

He was probably a Presbyterian as he attended the First Presbyterian Church of Caldwell, N. J., and it is believed that he was married by Rev. Stephen Grover of that church. After his early and sudden death the children were brought up by their grandfather Aaron DeCamp, in Roseland, N. J., until his death in 1827, and then Mary Shippen supported herself by nursing. One of her cases was her attendance on the mother of Grover Cleveland on the occasion of his birth. For a number of years Grover Cleveland sent annually a letter to

her daughter, Lucretia Shippen, commenting on the fact on his birthday.

John Blair Shippen and his wife, Mary Polly DeCamp, had issue.

3. BENJAMIN DeCAMP SHIPPEN,

Son of John Blair Shippen and Mary Polly DeCamp Shippen was born in the old Shippen Homestead, corner of Westville and Brookside Avenues, Caldwell, N. J. (Horse-neck) July 20, 1815. He was at the age of thirty years about 5 feet 9 inches in height, broad shouldered, stout and muscular. He possessed a happy temperament and a fine character. He wore long whiskers, and had a military carriage. He had a good education and was very religious. He followed closely the rules of the Methodist Church and frequently attended the revival services. He was a good eater. He was among the first to serve on the Newark, N. J., Police Force, being a night watchman and official lamp lighter, using the uniform of that day consisting chiefly of a large cape. He was also a farmer in Caldwell, N. J., and for some years a dock and bridge builder; and for many years a shoemaker, once having a shoe factory in partnership with Merritt in Caldwell, N. J. His work was of an excellent character. He was also a teamster. He was by nature of retiring tastes and led a simple life. He had one of the marked characteristics of the Shippen family, i. e., a willingness to do any thing to help others, but a will which could not be overcome by opposition. He spent much of his later years reading his Bible, and belonged to the "Sons of Temperance". He was so honest that he believed everybody else equally so and although he amassed considerable wealth through his efficient methods he lost all because of his belief in universal honesty.

He married Sarah Mead of Dutchlane, Franklin, N. J., daughter of Adrian Mead and Elizabeth Bush, on June, 1835. Rev. Wm. Cleveland of the First Presbyterian Church, Caldwell, N. J., performed the services.

He died at Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 2, 1897, aged 82 years,

after a week's illness of valvular disease of the heart. He was buried in Arlington Cemetery, Arlington, N. J.

He lived to see the Eighth Ave., Newark, N. J., Methodist Episcopal Church well established, he having been one of its charter members.

Benjamin DeCamp Shippen and his wife Sarah Mead, had issue.

4. SAMUEL CARPENTER SHIPPEN,

Son of Benjamin DeCamp Shippen and Sarah Mead, was born in Caldwell, N. J. (Horseneck), Oct. 17, 1836, on Central Avenue, in the Shippen home later known as the Courter Homestead.

He was about 5 feet 4 inches in height, gray eyes, brown hair, of a very obliging temperament, well built, but not as broad shouldered as his father, a most pleasing gentleman, but like other members of his family could and would not be forced against his will, which was most obstinate. As a boy in Caldwell, N. J., he played with Grover Cleveland. He was a steam engineer having been Engineer for the Newark, N. J. Fire Department for many years. He was also a Volunteer Fireman and a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association and was commissioned by the Newark N. J. Fire Department to inspect the Fire Department of New Orleans, La. He received a jeweled badge for 25 years service in the N. F. D. He was for a number of years Engineer of Engine No. 5 (Hiawatha). He enlisted for the Civil War at the age of 26 years. His war record reads "Samuel Carpenter Shippen, Private 13th N. J. Volunteers, Co. F. enlisted Aug. 11, 1862. Mustered in Aug. 25, 1862, for 3 years. Discharged at Ward U. S. Army Hospital, Newark, N. J., March 13, 1863, due to wounds received in action at Antietam, Md."

He attended school in the State Street School, Newark, N. J., and was a member of the Eighth Ave. M. E. Church, Newark, N. J. He was an Odd Fellow. On March 9, 1857, he was married by the Rev. Joseph Wilson, in the parsonage of the Reformed Dutch Church of Fairfield, N. J., to Nancy Carter of Franklin, N. J. They both joined the Central Metho-

dist Church, Newark, N. J., Sept. 24, 1876. Nancy Carter Shippen, died Sunday, Feb. 5, 1882, and he married a second time, i. e. — Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1887, Mrs. Mary E. (Harrison) Frost, by Rev. Daniel Halleron. She died 1911, and he died at the age of 72 years at 5 o'clock A. M., April 27, 1908, of myocarditis and Brights complicated with cerebral apoplexy at the Soldiers' Home, Kearney, N. J. He was buried in the Soldiers' Circle, Arlington Cemetery, Arlington, N. J.

Samuel Carpenter Shippen and his wife Nancy Carter had issue. He had no issue from his second marriage.

5. IDA AUGUSTA SHIPPEN,

Daughter of Samuel Carpenter Shippen and Nancy Carter was born at the corner of Green Street and N. J. Railroad Avenue, Newark, N. J., March 15, 1861. She was brought up in Newark, and was educated at the Lawrence Street and the Newark High Schools. She was married at the age of 19 years on Oct. 20, 1880, at her parents' home, 92 Ferry St., Newark, N. J., by the Rev. R. B. Collins, of the Union St. Baptist Church of Newark, N. J., to Louis Bangert, Ph. G.

6. GEORGE SCHUYLER BANGERT, Ph. G., M. D.,

Author of these sketches, son of Louis Bangert, Ph. G. and Ida Augusta Shippen, was born at Newark, N. J., in the Budd Homestead, 88 Congress Street, near Ferry Street, and opposite Christ Episcopal Church on Jan. 27, 1885. He is a practising physician and a member of the staffs of a number of Essex County hospitals. He has a sister, Helen Elizabeth, born at Brooklyn, New York, on January 13, 1897.

East Orange, N. J.
Feb. 22, 1916.

Book Notice.

Gouldtown, a very remarkable settlement of ancient date. Studies of some sturdy examples of the simple life, together with sketches of early colonial history of Cumberland County and southern New Jersey and some early genealogical records, by William Steward, A. M., and Rev. Theophilus G. Steward, D. D. Press of J. B. Lippincott Co., Phil., 1913. 8vo., cloth, 237 p.

Under this title is published the annals of Gouldtown, Cumberland county, New Jersey, a copy of which has recently been received at the Historical Society. The authors are William Steward, A. M., and Rev. Theophilus G. Steward, D. D., Chaplain U. S. Army, Retired. Both are descendants of the Goulds of Gouldtown. The remarkable fact about Gouldtown's history is, that many of the inhabitants are believed to be the descendants of John Fenwick, one of the New Jersey Proprietors, through Elizabeth Adams, his granddaughter, and one Gould, whose first name is not known. In John Fenwick's will is found a provision to give her five hundred acres of land if she would leave Gould, who was colored. The Goulds were mulattoes, and they intermarried with Finns and other whites and as the time passed they progressed socially and intellectually, many of the descendants attaining to high positions in business, the ministry, law and educational circles. The history is very copiously illustrated with portraits of many Goulds and other persons of related families. They make human documents of great interest. Other illustrations are reproductions of dwelling houses and street scenes in Gouldtown. The chief families from a numerical viewpoint related to the Goulds seem to be those of Pierce, Cuff, Murray, Sheppard and Steward. The simple life lived by these people produced longevity. Families of six to ten children, we are told, lived to reach mature years and in many cases all reached old age. Altogether this history of a quaint Jersey town is indeed remarkable, bearing out the claim made for it by its authors. One of the descendants of the family is Benjamin F. Lee, President of Wilberforce University, Ohio.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. I.

NEW SERIES
1916

No. 2.

The Old Barracks at Trenton.

Address of Edwin Robert Walker, at a Meeting of the
Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical
Society, February 24th, 1916.

For a time preceding the year 1757, the war cry of the allies of France was heard upon the then frontier of our country; in parts then remote but now accessible in a few hours by our modern methods of transportation.

Born of their fears, the desire of the colonists of New Jersey that suitable protection be afforded against the expected incursions of the savage Indians found expression in petitions to the Legislature for the erection of Barracks, in which to house the troops of Great Britain, and of the colony, mobilized for defensive purposes, and at the same time to ease the burden of supporting soldiers quartered in the houses of the inhabitants.

In compliance with the prayers of the petitions, the Legislature made an appropriation for the erection of these Barracks at Trenton, among others, and they stand to-day the only one of five defensive fortresses built in New Jersey in 1757—1758.

Prior to the war of the Revolution, this building was occupied not only by the colonial militia, but also by English

and Scotch troops, the peculiar dress of the Highlanders, we are told, creating much interest among the people of this town.

Throughout the period of colonial development the English, Dutch, Irish, Scotch and other settlers became evolved into a homogeneous family, and, raising a high standard of liberal government for themselves, they naturally chafed under the yoke with which England oppressed them, and it came to pass that the two forces of monarchial and republican government could not peaceably occupy this land together; and the irrepressible conflict for absolute independence inevitably followed. With what success history is replete, and to that success we owe the liberty which we enjoy to-day:

In a humble way, it may be said that these Barracks at Trenton bear something of the same relation to this city as does the Tower of London to the historic city of that name. So great was the fear of invasion and massacre by the French and Indians that the building was erected in the space of ten months, being completed in March, 1758.

To build the Tower of London levies were made upon the various counties of England by William of Normandy. In order to erect the Barracks at Trenton and its kindred structures within the short space of time to which I have alluded, draft must have been made upon the various communities of the colony of New Jersey for artisans and builders.

We cannot boast that this stronghold has never fallen into the hands of a foreign foe, as England proudly boasts of her Tower of London; but we may with pride allude to the fact that within these walls no such frightful scenes of blood and carnage have been enacted as in that gloomy fortress on the banks of the River Thames.

Lord Macaulay in his history of England waxes pathetically eloquent in his description of the little cemetery within the walls of the Tower, and says :

“In truth there is no sadder spot on the earth than that little cemetery. Death is there associated, not, as in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul’s, with genius and with virtue, with public veneration and imperishable renown; not, as in

the humblest churches and churchyards, with everything that is most endearing in social and domestic charities; but with whatever is darkest in human nature and in human destiny, with the savage triumph of implacable enemies, with the inconstancy, the ingratitude, the cowardice of friends, with all the miseries of fallen greatness and of blighted fame."

With us, quite differently, these bloodless Barracks are associated with hallowed memories of the Revolution; the war which resulted in the independence of the United States.

The grim walls of this stronghold on the morning of December 26, 1776, witnessed the assault upon the mercenary Hessian soldiers in the service of England, which resulted in such a signal victory for the cause of Liberty, without the loss of a single patriot soldier, while the loss in dead and wounded on the side of the enemy was about one hundred.

They saw the columns of Washington and Sullivan march upon the town in the gray dawn of that memorable day; they saw the great commander in front on the Pennington road come up to a man who was chopping wood and heard him inquire which way was the Hessian picket; they heard the man's surly reply: "I don't know;" they heard Capt. Forrest, of the Artillery say to the man: "You may tell for that is General Washington;" they saw the aspect of the man change in an instant; they saw him raise his hands to heaven and say: "God bless and prosper you! — The picket is in that house and the sentry stands near that tree."

They saw the impetuous assault and heard the cannons reverberate through the streets and lanes; they saw the surrender, and later they housed and protected the army of their country in the place of the foreign foe which it had dislodged.

The people of Trenton on that morning witnessed the battle which has been truly said to have been the turning point of the Revolutionary struggle.

Napoleon, after the battle of Austerlitz, addressed his soldiers and said that no matter where they went or what they did thereafter, they had only to say that they fought at Austerlitz for the people to exclaim that they were brave men.

I would rank participation in the affair at Trenton as of more enduring fame than to have fought with Napoleon in any of his battles.

Our cause was so just, our resources so few, the odds against us so tremendous, and the chances of success so slender, with nearly, if not quite, half the people at home disaffected and many of them united with our foreign foes against us, that he who took up arms against that sea of trouble was brave beyond the power of words to tell.

The whole story of the Revolutionary War was succinctly told a few years ago in the speech of a superlative orator, now no more, who said : "We follow the patriot's bleeding feet from Lexington to Valley Forge and from that midnight of despair to Yorktown's cloudless day."

In vain would have been all the sacrifice, all the hardship, all the struggle, all the war that devastated this fair land and saturated its sod with the blood of heroes and of martyrs, had not our statesmen, the leaders of thought, the molders of government, written into constitutions and statutes with their pens, what our soldiers upon the land and our sailors upon the sea had wrested from despotism by their valor and the prowess of their arms.

As long as the constitution of the United States shall endure, that long will liberty, civil and religious, the birthright and heritage of a free people, be vouchsafed to us and our descendants.

Speaking of constitutions it may be that you all do not know that New Jersey was a free and independent state two days before the birth of the United States, which resulted from the adoption of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia; and to those of you who are unacquainted with the fact, let me say that it is the pride of New Jersey that on July 2, 1776, the legislature of this state, then called the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, assembled in Burlington, adopted the constitution under which the commonwealth was governed until that instrument was amended, in 1844, and modeled after that of the United States adopted in the year 1789.

In that notable state paper, the first constitution of New Jersey, the representatives of our people said :

“Whereas all the constitutional authority ever possessed by the kings of Great Britain over these colonies, or their other dominions, was, by compact, derived from the people, and held of them for the common interest of the whole society; allegiance and protection are, in the nature of things, reciprocal ties, each equally depending upon the other, and liable to be dissolved by the other's being refused or withdrawn. And whereas, George the third, King of Great Britain, has refused protection to the good people of these colonies; and, by assenting to sundry acts of the British parliament, attempted to subject them to the absolute dominion of that body; and has also made war upon them in the most cruel and unnatural manner, for no other cause than asserting their just rights; all civil authority under him is necessarily at an end, and a dissolution of government in each colony has consequently taken place.

“And whereas, in the present deplorable situation of these colonies, exposed to the fury of a cruel and relentless enemy, some form of government is absolutely necessary, not only for the preservation of good order, but also the more effectually to unite the people, and enable them to exert their whole force in their own necessary defense; and as the honorable, the continental congress, the supreme council of the American colonies, has advised such of the colonies as have not yet gone into the measure, to adopt for themselves respectively such government, as shall best conduce to their own happiness and safety, and the well-being of America in general; we, the representatives of the colony of New Jersey, having been elected by all the counties in the freest manner, and in congress assembled, have, after mature deliberation, agreed upon a set of charter rights, and the form of a constitution in manner following, that is to say :”

Then follows that superstructure of our free government in New Jersey, which, in its essential features, is embedded in the amended constitution under which Jerseymen live and flourish to this day.

In the year 1793 these Barracks were partially dismantled. Front Street was then, by proper governmental action, extended through the north end of the main building, leaving the north wing running east, including the officers' quarters, on the new street. They were turned into four separate dwellings, the officers' quarters into one by itself. The original external walls of these detached buildings were never disturbed, although they were partially disguised by additions and in other ways. The remaining portion of the main building and the south wing running east have never been seriously disturbed. This portion, so long conspicuous on the south side of Front Street, now vacated and obliterated, was sold by the state after the Revolutionary war, and was used principally for apartments until 1855, when it was purchased by the Widows' and Single Women's Home Society, and used in the work of philanthropy until 1902, when that institution moved elsewhere and the Society offered the Barracks property for sale. To prevent the ancient structure falling into the hands of operators who would doubtless have sunk its historic walls into the ground to make foundations for other buildings, the women of Trenton and elsewhere throughout the state resolved that those gray walls should not pass into commercial hands and become obliterated, but should be preserved in their historic originality.

For their having thus rescued them from ultimate demolition and spoliation, those women are entitled to enduring praise. That work or rescue made possible the splendid work of restoration now almost entirely finished by the generosity of the State of New Jersey.

The project of the Bunker Hill monument, I am told, lagged for years and its completion finally resulted from the patriotic efforts of the women of New England.

The women of the Old Barracks Association and the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society are worthy descendants of their granddames of the Revolution.

It is not inappropriate for me to pay some tribute to the women of that period.

Comparatively little has been written about the heroism

and self-sacrifice of the women of 1776. History does not do them justice. It does not show us the important part borne by women in laying the foundation upon which stands the majestic fabric of our government.

In the New Jersey Gazette of October 11, 1780, we find this : "No mean merit will accrue to him who shall justly celebrate the virtues of our ladies ! Shall not their generous contributions to relieve the wants of the defenders of our country supply a column to emulate the Roman women stripped of their jewels when the public necessity demanded them ?"

The women of the Revolution visited the hospitals daily ; sought the dungeons of the provost marshal ; and the crowded holds of prison ships ; carried provisions to the captives, their only means of recompense being the blessings of those who were ready to perish.

They raised grain, gathered it, made bread and carried it to the army, or to prisons, accompanying the supply with exhortations to the men never to abandon the cause of their country.

The burial of those slain in battle often devolved upon them ; and sometimes enemies would not have received sepulture without the service of their hands.

Many of the young women of the day went so far as not to receive the addresses of any suitors who had not obeyed the call to arms.

By the zealous exertions and willing sacrifices of those women not only was the pressure of want removed, but the sympathy and favor of the fair daughters of America, says one of the journals, "operated like a charm on the soldier's heart, — gave vigor to exertion, confidence to his hopes of success, and the certainty of ultimate victory and peace." General Washington, in a letter of acknowledgment to a committee of ladies, said : "The army ought not to regret its sacrifices or its sufferings, when they meet with so flattering a reward as is the sympathy of your sex ; nor can it fear that its interest will be neglected, when espoused by advocates as powerful as they are amiable."

Neither the alarms of war, nor the roar of strife, could silence the voice of woman lifted in encouragement or in prayer. The horrors of battle or massacre could not drive her from the post of duty.

As the Revolutionary struggle recedes into the dim vista of the past, it is regarded with increasing interest and greater veneration by those who enjoy its results. This truth is abundantly evidenced by the numerous patriotic societies which have been formed by and among the descendants of the heroic hosts that shared the disasters and successes of that sacred war.

If in the calm that succeeded the storm— if during the period that followed the struggle— the supporters and defenders of our country, weary of the conflict, turned their hearts and minds to other things and permitted the ravages of time to obliterate many an object of historic interest, we, their descendants, atone for their sins of omission, and, fired with an unalterable zeal, are resolved, that every remaining relic shall be preserved— a sacred altar ! at whose shrine we may worship.

In this spirit the Old Barracks at Trenton are being generously restored by the State of New Jersey that they may be preserved for all time and for all people, — a link connecting our warlike past with our peaceful present.

Tombstone Inscriptions.

GRAVEYARD ON BARNEY FERDON FARM, NORWOOD,
NEW JERSEY—(BERGEN CO.)

Copied, Nov. 1909.

1. Susan, wife of Nicholas Thompson d. 29 May 1831 ae. 27—1—17.

2. Mary Thompson d. 30 Nov. 1831 ae. 45 yrs.

3. Benjamin Charlston d. 16 Meh. 1860 ae. 61 yrs.

4. Phebe Charlston b. 30 Apr. 1834, d. 27 May 1852 ae. 18 y. 27 d.

5. James Charlston d. 14 Feb. 1832 ae. 5—1—3.

6. John Ernest d. 12 Nov. 1841 in 71 yr.

About a dozen rough stones as markers.

The majority, if not all, of the above, were colored people.

Midwinter Meeting of the Woman's Branch.

BY MRS. MARY D. OGDEN.

The inauguration a few years ago by the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society of a mid-winter meeting to be held in the southern part of the state was an important advance in the development of woman's work for the Society. The idea originated with the President, Miss Mary McKeen, and it has been a pleasure and a satisfaction to all who are active in the organization to see the growth in interest and membership in the southern part of the state, largely due to these meetings. Our state is so rich in history that we can hardly go to any locality without finding something of absorbing interest.

The meeting in Trenton on February 24th last was no exception to this rule. Members arriving by train were met and were placed in automobiles by Mrs. Charles Ellis Hayes and a committee of ladies. From the Pennsylvania station the guests were taken through Clinton to Perry street, past the Swamp Angel at the corner.

To Montgomery street, to State street, passing the Quaker meeting house, at the corner of Hanover, in which Hessian soldiers were quartered; it was built in 1739.

To Broad street, passing the First Presbyterian church on the right, where Colonel Rall and twenty-four Hessian soldiers are said to have been buried.

To Ferry street, passing (1) Taylor's Opera House, in the rear of which stood the apple orchard where Von Knyp-hausen's regiment surrendered; (2) the Assanpink block, the location of the only bridge over the Assanpink creek in 1776; (3) the German Lutheran church, on the southwest side, where the Douglas house stood in which General Washington

held a council of war on the night of January 2, 1777, prior to his march to Princeton; (4) Mercer Court House on the right; (5) Eagle tavern on the right, which stood there in 1776; (6) Roebeling's mill, in view of what appears to be the end of the street.

To Fair street, the Trenton ferry, just below the river bridge, where a part of Washington's army crossed to Pennsylvania on December 7, 1776.

To Bridge street, to South Warren street, to State street, passing (1) the Trenton bank on the right, where stood the jail from the steps of which the Declaration of Independence was read; (2) the Mechanics Bank on the corner, where the tavern stood in which the Continental Congress held several meetings.

To Willow street, to West Hanover street, to Prospect street, the route of Sullivan's army to the battle of Trenton, December 26, 1776.

To West State street, to Parkside avenue, passing at Colonial avenue the Hermitage on the left where General Sullivan attacked the Yager picket post.

Through the park, to Hillcrest avenue, to Scotch road, passing the Soldiers and Sailors' monument on the left.

To Pennington road, the Odd Fellows' Home at the junction, where Generals Washington and Greene attacked the Hessian picket post.

To Princeton avenue, to Sandford street, the high ground at the corner where General Washington observed and from which he directed the battle.

To Brunswick avenue, the Fox Chase tavern location on the right, a little below and nearly opposite Montgomery street.

To Broad street, passing the Trenton Battle Monument, near which, on Warren street, Captain Hamilton opened his battery, and Broad street, where Captain Forrest opened his battery on the morning of December 26, 1776.

To Perry street, to Montgomery street, to Academy street, to Broad street, passing (1) the Public Library on the right; (2) the northeast corner of Academy and Broad streets,

where the Methodist church stood into which Colonel Rall was carried after being wounded; (3) Isaac Yard's house on Broad street, in front of which Colonel Rall was shot.

To Perry street, to Warren street, to West Front street, passing (1) Bishop McFaul's residence, on Warren street, opposite Perry street, where stood the house of Stacy Potts, in which Colonel Rall had his headquarters and where he died, December 27, 1776; (2) the English or St. Michael's church on the left where the Hessian troops were quartered before the battle; (3) the northwest corner of Warren and State streets, where stood the house of Abraham Hunt, in which Colonel Rall drank and played cards while Washington was crossing the river at McConkey's ferry.

To West Front street, through which General Sullivan's brigade passed to the bridge on South Broad street during the battle.

To the Old Barracks, with the State House in view.

Miss Mary McKeen, Justice Francis J. Swayze, Mrs. William S. Stryker, Mrs. J. Welling Titus, Mrs. Edwin Robert Walker, Mrs. Elmer Ewing Green, Mrs. Charles W. Parker and others received the guests. After luncheon Mrs. Stryker gave the address of welcome, which was responded to by Miss McKeen, President of the Woman's Branch. Chancellor Edwin Robert Walker read an interesting paper on the Old Barracks, giving its history and an account of its purchase and rehabilitation. An able address on the Battle of Trenton was delivered by General Thomas S. Chambers. During the afternoon Miss Jeanette Miller Wells sang many quaint old songs and Miss Messerschmidt played charmingly on the harp. Justice Swayze closed the programme with an address of farewell.

The Beginnings of the Morris & Essex Railroad.

Light is shed upon the early history of the Morris & Essex Railroad by documentary material, both printed and in manuscript, long preserved by descendants of Colonel William Brittin, one of the early surveyors of the road, and more recently possessed by the late Fred A. Bardon of Madison. The documents include a pamphlet entitled "Morris & Essex Rail-Road: Its Prospects, Expenses, &c. By the Directors, Sep't. 10, 1835;" a manuscript dated January 20, 1836, containing articles of agreement between the company and Major Ephraim Beach of Newark and Abraham Brittin, contractors, and a manuscript letter containing the names of stockholders of the road at an election held in June, 1849. Accompanying the pamphlet is a map drawn under the direction of Ephraim Beach, who also was one of the civil engineers employed by the road.

Probably the pamphlet is the first report ever printed by order of the Morris & Essex Railroad Company. Its charter had been obtained from the Legislature January 29, 1835, and by March 23, following, nine directors had been elected. The manuscript agreement shows that just nine days before a year had elapsed, after the granting of the charter, a contract to build the road was signed.

The pamphlet sets forth the "prospects, expenses, &c." of the Morris & Essex Railroad. It reads quite as if a few neighbors had gotten together on some matter pertaining to the general welfare. The details in the report as to the people, products and topography of the region to be traversed make excellent historical material.

The directors in their statement ask and answer two questions: The first is: "Is it practicable to construct a Rail Road from Morristown, to some point or points in Essex county, contiguous to the tide waters near the harbor of New York, in such manner as greatly to facilitate the intercourse between the country and the city?" The second reads: "Can such a road be constructed at such expense, as that the transportation of passengers, the production of the country, and merchandise, may offer a fair and reasonable remuneration to those who may embark in it?"

To answer to the first question, two engineers had been engaged by the company, Benjamin Wright of New York and Ephraim Beach. Judge Wright, it is stated, "was one of the most experienced and able engineers in the United States," and he chose Major Beach, with whom he had long been connected in professional business, as his assistant. Wright, in a letter, pays his assistant this tribute: "During a personal acquaintance and association with Mr. Beach for 15 or 16 years, on canals and railroads, I have had every opportunity to test his judgment and skill in locating public works and estimating their cost, and I should place as much confidence in his judgment in the location and fairness in estimating the cost, as any Engineer of my acquaintance."

The engineers in investigating the practicability of building the railroad made Morristown their starting point. It was found that "a good road of easy elevation, either for horse or steam power, can be constructed, and in readiness for the cars, at an average expense of about \$9,000 per mile." This average estimate included the building of the necessary bridge over the Passaic River below Chatham at a cost of \$20,000.

Between Millville (now Millburn) and Newark there were two proposed routes, one by way of South Orange and Orange, as now existent, and the other by way of Vauxhall and the country lying between the present Irvington and Union, then known by the names of Camptown and Connecticut Farms. This southern route, had it been adopted, would have brought the railroad to the junction of the

present Avon and Elizabeth avenues, and through the present Clinton avenue to Broad, and up to the Four Corners in Newark. All this is clearly shown on the map of Engineer Beach. By either route the distance was about twenty-three miles, but "if extended through Newark to the Passaic River" about twenty-four miles.

Major Beach estimated the cost of the whole road, "with a single track and turnout to each mile," at \$217,345.73 by the "Southern route," and at \$219,193.54 by the "Orange route." Doubtless the Orange route was adopted because of the greater population, the other route lying through a thinly populated farming region. Except at Short Hills, where the grade reached seventy feet to a mile, there were no grades by either route, that exceeded sixty feet.

It was stated, the assumption being that the Orange route would be chosen, that the citizens of the north end of Newark "besides subscribing \$100,000 to the capital stock, have given a free passage to the road, through a beautiful avenue of eighty feet in width to Broad street, and thence through the town to the Rail Road bridge over the Passaic River." This "beautiful avenue" is the present Railroad avenue, and the road when built ran down Broad and through Center street to the Center street bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad, then known as the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. This was the only railroad bridge at the time over the Passaic at Newark.

Beach's map shows an alternate connection between the Orange route and the New Jersey Railroad, possibly meant as an additional spur to be used as a more direct route for trains intended to go southward on the New Jersey Railroad. This branch was to leave the Morris and Essex near the present Grove Street Station and run along the old Orange Road, now Warren street, to Market street, taking generally the route of the present Bank and Warren or Orange electric cars.

The second question, as to whether the road would be profitable, involved expenditures for building, equipment and maintenance, as compared to receipts from freight and passengers. Taking the round sum of \$219,000 as the cost of

building, the engineers added for equipment \$3,000 for four cars at \$750 each, and \$20,000 for four engines at \$5,000 each, bringing the total to \$242,000 as the cost of the road.

It was proposed to adopt the same form of superstructure as that used by the New Jersey Railroad between Newark and Jersey City, consisting of mud-sills laid along the road-bed held in position by cross-ties about three feet apart, and wooden "rails," six by six inches, upon which were laid the iron tracks, or plates, two and one quarter inches wide by five-eighths of an inch thick. The sills and ties were to be made of native oak and of chestnut, and the "rails" of Norway pine.

It was estimated upon the basis of passengers and freight carried by stages and wagons along the route that the income of the company would be \$49,708.00 yearly, and that the expense of maintaining and running the road would amount to \$20,120.00, leaving "the sum of Twenty Nine Thousand Five Hundred and Eighty Eight Dollars to be divided among the Stockholders of the Company, which is an income of about 12 per cent. on the amount of capital invested."

As an example of the calculations, Morristown and its environs were shown to be paying at the time \$24,640 for transportation of passengers yearly by stages and private conveyances, and \$14,712 for freight, a total of \$39,352. The railroad could do this business for \$26,376, and save the community \$12,976. Madison, it was figured could save \$1,608, Chatham \$5,457, New Providence \$5,312, Springfield \$10,933 and Orange \$17,000. No wonder the directors naively suggested that "the owners of land through Orange, and thence to Morris, will find their interests promoted by giving the soil freely" in order that the road might be built with as little expense as possible.

The names of the incorporators mentioned in the charter granted January 29, 1835, are James Cook, William N. Wood, William Brittin, Jephthah B. Munn, Israel D. Condict, John J. Bryant and Isaac Baldwin. The road, according to the charter, might run from one or more suitable place or places,

in the village of Morristown, "to intersect one or more places in the railroad known by the name of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, at Newark or at Elizabethtown, in the county of Essex, or between those places."

Some interesting things are found in the manuscript articles of agreement drawn up on January 20, 1836, between the Morris & Essex Railroad Co. and the contractors, Ephraim Beach and Abraham Brittin. The basis of the agreement was the report and estimates of Wright and Beach, presented to the company July 18, 1835, the substance of which was printed in the pamphlet previously mentioned.

The contract covered eleven miles of the proposed railroad, which Wright and Beach were to "excavate, build and construct," furnishing all materials necessary, from Morristown to the "termination of the eleventh mile." This section included the bridge over the Passaic below Chatham, and extended into the present Summit, which at the time was not on the map, or mentioned by name. The consideration was \$114,597.88.

One of the articles provides for the viaduct (the largest bridge of the road) to be built "across the Passaic river near Bonnel's Mill (in Chatham) of solid masonry".

Another article prohibits intoxicating liquors from being used by employees of the contractors.

To the agreement is signed the name of Lewis Condict, president of the railroad, and also the names of Beach and Brittin, the contractors. Barnabas Day, the proprietor of the Park House, Newark, was a witness to the signing of the agreement. Major Beach was one of the engineers of the Morris Canal, completed from the Delaware to the Passaic in 1832.

The agreement in full reads as follows;

Articles of Agreement made and Signed this twentieth day of January A. D. 1836 Between "The Morris and Essex railroad Compy." parties of the first part and Ephraim Beach Esqr. of Newark in the County of Essex & State of New Jersey, and

Abraham Brittin Esqr. of Madison in the County of Morris in said State parties of the second part.

Whereas by an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey passed the twenty ninth day of January A. D. 1835 entitled an "Act to incorporate the Morris and Essex railroad Company" for the purpose of Constructing a railroad from Morris Town in the County of Morris to intersect the railroad of the New Jersey railroad and transportation Company and :

Whereas under the provision of the said Act, the parties of the first part acting by their president and board of Directors have caused an estimate of the expense, of Constructing and finishing the said road and a survey of the rout to be made by their Engineers Benjamin Wright and Ephraim Beach Esqs. detailing the dimensions and prescribing the mode of Making the road, on the bases of which report, a Contract has been entered into with the parties of the second part for the Construction of part of the said road on the terms following to wit;

Article 1. The Official report and estimate of Benjamin Wright and Ephraim Beach Esqs, Engineers of the Company made to the Directors and bearing date the 18th day of July last shall constitute the basis of this agreement as to the dimensions, route, Materials and mode of Constructing the road, and shall at all times be received and Constitute part of this agreement.

Article 2. The parties of the second part agrees to excavate, build and Construct the road as located by the aforesaid Engineers in their said report and to furnish all materials necessary and proper for the same for eleven miles. That is to say from the Commencement of the road at Morris Town in the County of Morris and proceeding through Madison crossing Passaic river near the Mills Jonathan C. Bonnell and thence to the termination of the Eleventh Mile, measuring the line and estimating the distance as the road shall be permantly located according to the Dimensions, rout and mode stated in said report for the Consideration or Sum of One hundred and fourteen thousand, five hundred and ninety seven dollars & eighty eight cents and in case the parties of the first part shall vary the line of the road and the mode of Constructing it, (which they expressly reserve the right of doing in their direction) an Equitable allowance shall be made by the parties to this agreement therefore, for any increase or diminution of expences by reason of such Variation, and in Case of a disagreement respecting such allowance the same to be referred to men indifrently chosen by the parties, and in case the Engineer Benjamin Wright is so circumstanced that he can Conveniently attend to the same it is understood that the same shall be referred to him.

Article 3. The parties of the first part agree to pay the parties of the second part the sum named in the second article of this agreement for the services to be done and materials found by them under this agreement in the Following manner to Wit, the parties of the first part agree to make by their Engineers or agents Monthly estimates of the Work done and Materials found by the parties of the second part, which estimates or Copies thereof shall be delivered to the parties of the second part and they shall be paid immediately so much as the work done and Materials furnished are estimated to be worth by the said Engineers or agents Compared with the whole work to be done under this agreement two thirds thereof in money and one third in stock as hereafter mentioned, and all the materials there furnished delivered and paid for shall thereafter be the property of the railroad Company.

Article 4. The parties of the second part agree to Commence their work by the day of next and to prosecute it with diligence and to finish the whole work Contracted for under this agreement by the first day of January 1837 unless prevented from going on by the Company in which Case they shall be allowed an additional time after that period equal to such detention.

Article 5. A Viaduct is to be built across the Passaic river near Bonnell's Mill of solid masonry and of enduring materials with one or more arches resting upon solid and sufficient abutments, embankments and piers from forty to fifty feet in height so as to ensure a sufficient Vent for the Water at all seasons and a safe and easy passage for locomotives, engines, Cars of burthen and passengers as long as the Charter of the Co. shall exist extraordinary Convulsions of Nature, and Wanton destruction by man allways excepted. The Masonry in different places upon the line being intended for Various uses will be varied in its Structer, stile and Materials according to its importance and situation. The ring stones and coping for Viaducts, bridges & Culverts must be hammer dressed, cut or tooled, and it is the understanding of the parties that the engineer of the Co. is to prescribe and furnish the plans and direct the mode of Constructing & grading the road and all the bridges, Viaducts, Culverts and drains belonging to it. He shall decide upon the quantities of all the Material to be used whether of wood, stone, iron, lime, sand, or clay and their suitability & fitness for the use intended, he shall prescribe the thickness and dimensions of all Walls and of the Cement and Morter to be used, the dimensions, species, and qualities of every material to be used in every part of the Contract. No unnecessary nor superfluous expense is to be required or exacted of the Contractors,

yet it is understood and intended by both parties, that in all respects the entire work is to be executed and performed in a good substantial firm and workmanlike manner of good materials, so as to answer all reasonable expectations of its durability, utility and Convenience.

Article 6. The parties of the second part agree to take one third part of the Consideration or sum agreed to be paid them under this agreement in the Capital Stock of the Company at par Value for which stock they are to be called on for no payments except in their monthly settlements with the Company when they are to be Credited on the treasurer's Book as part payment of their Stock for one third part of the amount then due them, But if the Directors at any time during the progress of the Work shall deem it adviseable or necessary to retain some portion of monies due the parties of the second part for labour or Materials, as a pledge or Security for the faithful performance of the Whole Contract under this agreement, the parties of the second part hereby assent to the exercise of the right to retain such Sum provided it shall at no time exceed in amount an average of ten per Cent on the whole amount to be paid under this Contract.

Article 7. If any Solid rock shall be found in the line of the road which it shall become necessary to remove, the parties of the second part are to be allowed an equitable and Just amount for the extra labour and expence necessary for its removal.

Article 8. Experience may Suggest Modifications and changes in the plan and execution of the road and in the Materials to be used. It is admitted that the Directors by their Engineers may at any time make such modifications and changes as they shall from time to time deem to be necessary and proper, and the Contractors shall Conform to the directions and instructions of the Engineers at all times, during the progress of the work the effect of all such Changes and modifications shall be fairly estimated and Valued by the Engineer, and allowance made therefor, either to the Contractors or to the Co. as equity shall require.

Article 9. It is admitted that the Engineer of the Co is to prescribe and dictate the Manner of Constructing the road, the quantity dimensions and Character of all materials to be used, yet it may Serve to show the intention and Views of the parties to particularise and give details of some items which are now to be expressed Subject however to be revised, corrected and altered by the Engineer according to the sound Exercise of his best Judgment and discretion. The road is generally to be graded fifteen feet wide Varying its Width in excavation and embankments as may

be required. It is to be graded as nearly level as can be Constantly done, and it is expected that no part of this Contract West of the Short Hills will exceed in its elevation Sixty feet to the Mile—all materials Subject to decay as roots, Stumps of trees, old timber & are to be removed and excluded from embankments. All necessary ditches side drains Culverts Conductors etc. are to be Constructed as the Engineer shall direct, to Secure the slope, excavations embankments etc. from the Effects of Water and the whole Surface of the embankments, excavations side slope etc. are to be dressed off in a smooth neat and workmanlike manner. The Grading for the Double track at the turnouts is to be at least twenty-four feet wide, and the number of turnouts not to exceed on an average one to each Mile, to be located at the discretion of the Engineers. The Horse path to be filled with good materials, as the Engineer shall approve, the timber for the Superstructure to be of the best of the sort mentioned in the Estimate, and of such dimensions as the Engineers May direct to be put down under his Directions the foundations being all firm, the timbers well beded and secured and both timber and Iron to be inspected before it is put down, in the Constructions of all Viaducts, bridges, and Culverts it is expected that the foundations be made secure. Where the stream passes over rock if practible the rock shall be the foundation of the Superstructure of Masonry.

Article 10. For the preservation of peace and good order, to prevent riots and brawls and other disturbances along the line of this work it is mutually agreed that no ardent Spirits nor any Kinds of intoxicating drinks shall be permitted by the Contractors, who hereby pledge themselves to use all proper endeavors, and to exert their best influence to prevent its introduction and use amongst the labours employed upon the work.

Article 11. As Ephraim Beach Esqr. is the Engineer of the Company as well as a party to this agreement—and as by the terms of this agreement many matters are Submitted to his direction and Controle as engineere and must necessarily be so now to avoid any Difficulty which may arise therefrom it is agreed that in case the Company shall not be Satisfied with the decision on any of the Matters refered to his discretion and Controle, under this agreement that all such matters shall be refered to impartial men to be Selected Mutually by the parties, it being understood that in case the aforesaid Benjamin Wright Esqr. can Conveniently attend to the same, it shall be refered to him.

In Witness whereof the parties of the first part have hereunto caused this agreement to be Signed by their president and the Seal of the Company to be affixed and the parties of the second

part have hereunto Set their hands and seals the day and year first above Written Lewis Condit, President of

Morris & Essex R. Road. Co.

Morristown January 20th 1836

Witness present :

Ephraim Beach
Abraham Brittin

Barnabas Day.

Postscript, Since the parties to this instrument have made their verbal agreement Various causes have delayed its final execution on paper. The work however has actually commenced at Passaic river & at Madison some weeks prior to the Signature & date of these articles.

The manuscript list of stockholders, dated 1849, is in the form of a letter without comment addressed to "Abram Brittin" at Madison and postmarked June 9, Newark, N. J. It is headed "List of Stockholders of the Morris and Essex Railroad, June Election, 1849". The names of many prominent Jerseymen of that period are on the list, together with the number of shares they owned. The list alphabetically in full follows; Jonas Agens—44, William Agens—40, Charles Alling—152, John Alling—120, A. Britten—203, John C. Bonnell—137, W. Britten—8, Daniel Babbit—240, R. D. Baldwin—20, John Blackburn—266, J. C. B.—20, C. D. Baldwin—64, H. N. B.—20, G. Burnham—125, C. B. Campfield—36, Edward Condit—152, Silas Condit—134, Lewis Condit—376, Silas B. Condit—50, H. B. Campbell—20, Bethuel Crane—12, J. W. Condit—355, J. W. C. & Pool—48, Crane & Little—32, Ira Dodd—142, M. W. Dodd—16, S. D. Day & Co.—248, S. D. Day & Bailey—44, M. H. Day—16, G. L. Ford—150, W. S. Faitoute—32, J. C. Garthwaite—200, Wm. Garland—10, E. Gray—24, James Henderson—10, H. & Redfield—4, James Hague—4, William Hague—20, Oliver J. Hague—140, Charles Johnson—45, Kitchell & Ward—12, John M. Lindsley—80, George Lindsley—72, Richard Lean—110, Ephraim Marsh—200, Ralph Marsh—458, John Marsh—40, Henry B. Munsell—20, Noah Matthews—70, C. C. Meeker—58, Johnson Martin—20, Moses B. Martin—12, Oba Meeker—16, David Magie—5, Newark Bank—50, Orange Bank—200, Albert Pierson

(blank), Estate of S. Condit—168, Jonathan Parkhurst—420, J. P. Phoenix—300, Jonas S. Quimby—22, William Rankin—120, D. D. Reynolds—73, Moses Reynolds—20, Alexander W. Rogers—50, Eliza Reynolds—26, Ezekiel B. Smith—26, Caleb Smith—20, Thomas L. Smith—72, James R. Sayre—100, Ellen E. Shipman—8, Moses Sayre—100, George W. Sharp—20, Fitch Smith—110, Estate Hanford Smith—100, Samuel Smith—8, John F. Voorhis & Co.—40, Estate James Vanderpool—302, Beach Vanderpool—355, Beach Vanderpool Trustee—60, Beach Vanderpool Trustee for E. F. Baldwin—4, Stephen Vail—342, George Vail—108, Alfred Vail—100, Mary A. Vail—100, C. Van Antwerp—102, J. D. Vermilye—33, James Wood—100, Thomas T. Wood—146, Thomas T. Wood Trustee—8, William N. Wood—156, James A. Williams—84, Charles Williams—48, Maria Williams—32, Margaret Williams—32, William Wright—880.

Closely related to the foregoing documents is a letter written by Lewis Condit to the financier Nicholas Biddle, a copy of which was obtained by the late William Nelson, Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society. The letter refers to the Morris and Essex Railroad, then building, and suggests a branch of the United States Bank for Morristown. It reads as follows :

Morristown, N. Jersey, Apl. 18th, 1836.
(Rec'd. Apl. 22.)

Gentlemen,

Permit me to introduce to your friendly regards, my worthy & esteemed friend, James Wood, Esqr., a native & a resident of this vicinity.

He thinks of proposing to the Directors of the U. S. Bank, to establish an office in this place, under the auspices & instructions of the Board.

His plan is, as I understood him, to commence upon a small & economical scale, augmenting it, as experience & future occasion may suggest.

A Rail Road is in progress, from Newark to this place, which it's Contractors are pledged to finish by the first of January next.

Measures are taking for its extension, Westward, to Carpenter's point, with a view to the great Erie R. Road of N. Y.

We believe that Banking capital may be beneficially employed here, both for the lender & the borrower. Should the Bank be willing, upon mature reflection, to try an experiment here, with \$50,000, or \$75,000, I know no man more worthy of it's entire confidence than Mr. Wood, as well for his integrity, as for his qualifications & fitness to superintend it. He has been long engaged here, in successful trade, & for many years, has conducted the State Bank here, with high reputation for himself. He knows well, the circumstances of all our business people, & possesses the confidence, respect, & esteem, of all classes of our citizens. He was for several years, the sole Representative of this County, in the Legislative Council of our State. — He has not done homage, nor bowed his knee, to the political Dagon of his day, & therefore has shared the fate of many other good & honorable men. — He is advantageously known in N. York, both in Wall Street & Pearl Street, & can bring ample testimonials from there. If his views should meet the approbation of your board, he can give ample security for any pecuniary trust, which may be confided to him.

With high respect & esteem,

Your very obt. Servt.

& friend,

Lewis Condict.

Honorable N. Biddle, Prest. U. S. Bank, &
Honorable John Sergeant, one of it's Directors.

Joseph F. Folsom.

Fullarton.

BY EDITH H. MATHER.

The family of Fullarton — also spelled Fullerton, and every other imaginable way — is an ancient and well established one in Scotland. According to Nisbet, Sir Adam Fullarton of that ilk, son of Reginald Fullarton of the same, obtained a new charter of the lands of Fullarton and others from James, High Steward of Scotland, 1240, afterwards confirmed by charter in the first year of King Robert II. See Nisbet's Heraldry, Vol. 1., p. 331. The arms given are :

Arms : Argent, three otter heads erased, gules. *Crest* : A camel's head, proper. *Motto* : *Lux in tenebris*. *Supporters* : Two savages wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, all proper, holding in their hands branches of laurel.

Burke, in his Dictionary of the Landed Gentry, Supplement, p. 57, gives the following incident in their early history : "Goldfridus Fullerton of Fullerton in the counties of Perth and Forfar got from King Robert the Bruce a charter of the office of King's Fowler, the grantee and his successors being obliged to serve the king's house with wild fowl when the king and his successors shall come to Forfar, when Fullerton shall be entertained with a servant and two horses." Now, Fullarton of Kennaber is a cadet of the house of Fullarton of that ilk, clearly shown by the arms which are, Argent, on a fess gules two mullets of the field between three otters' heads erased of the second. *Motto* : *Mihi terrasque lacusque*, which means, "I have lands and waters." Nisbet goes on to say that "the otter lives both in land and water and is said by

some to mean a shifty warrior." It is much more likely, however, that it was adopted as being symbolical of their possessions as expressed in the motto.

Thomas and Robert Fullarton, who came to East Jersey in 1684, were the sons of John Fullarton of Kennaber. On April 22, 1684, Robert Barclay of Urie in the Kingdom of Scotland conveyed $1/10$ of $1/48$ part of the province of East New Jersey to "Thomas Fullarton brother germane to Kennaber"; and the same amount to Robert Fullarton, also "brother germane to Kennaber" (Liber A of East Jersey Deeds, pp. 325, 326). In July of that year they sailed from Montrose, Scotland, arriving in the province in October. They went first to Perth Amboy but afterwards to Elizabethtown, as it was older and afforded better accommodations (East Jersey under the Proprietors, p. 304).

Robert F. Fullarton brought over nine servants and had them registered, October 1684 (Liber A of Deeds, p. 187). See New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXI., p. 65.

A great many Scotchmen came over about this time, but the Fullartons, the Gordons, Johnstone of Spotswood, John Forbes and John Barclay, the Governor's brother, seem to have been particularly intimate. They all took up land together along Cedar Brook, "close under the Blew Mountains". It covered rather an extensive territory and part of it is now known as Scotch Plains. In Whitehead's East Jersey Under the Proprietors, p. 304, there is "A letter from Thomas Fullerton, Brother to the Laird of Kennaber, to his Brother in Law Doctor Gordon in Montrose." The letter is written from Elizabethtown and dated January, 1685. He gives a short account of his voyage and a description of the country; does not altogether enjoy its hardships and loneliness. He appreciates the clear and beautiful weather, the healthfulness of the climate and the fertility of the soil, but there seems to be a longing for the society of his friends in Scotland. He realizes the possibilities of the country and that his opportunities here are better than in Scotland. It is, on the whole, rather resigned than enthusiastic. The "Doctor Gordon", to whom this letter was written, was John Gordon

of Colieston, brother of Thomas and Charles Gordon of Perth Amboy and son of Robert Gordon of Pitlurg and Stralloch. By referring to the lineage of this family in Burke's *Commoners of Great Britain*, p. 45, it will be seen that his first wife was Katherine, dau. of John Fullerton of Kennaber. As Dr. Gordon was the Fullartons' brother-in-law, the assumption that they were the sons of John Fullerton of Kennaber, seems warranted. Another letter of the same date written "to the Laird of Brotherstown in the Mairns," says: "You were pleased so keenly to concern yourself with my welfare when I was by you (and I find that absence augments true friendship) that I am obliged to acquaint you with my present fortune, which I hope shall be far better than what I could expect by so much Stock in *Scotland*. This place is not altogether boorish, for at *New York* you may have railing and Gallantry enough, the inhabitants are generally great spenders. Dear *Brothertoun* write to me, and give me an account of affairs, for I assure you, neither Governor nor Council will meddle with yours to me, nor mine to you: by my next I will write to *Clunie* and John Johnstone: in the meantime present my service to them. I am in haste to end writing, tho ever being

"Your Obliged Commerad and humble Servant

"Tho: Fullerton."

The friend to whom this letter was written was Scot of Brotherstown, one of the numerous lairds of the great family of Scot. *Clunie* mentioned in his letter was Robert Gordon of Clunie, one of the Twenty-four Proprietors, and John Johnstone was the well-known Dr. Johnstone of Perth Amboy, who came over in the *Henry and Francis* with George Scot of Pitlochrie.

Thomas Fullerton acted here as proxy for the Thomas Barker, the Proprietor, while his brother Robert was Thomas Hart's proxy.

Robert Fullerton's letters seem a little more cheerful. He writes a letter to his "Brothers and Sisters" from Perth Amboy, Nov. 6, 1684, probably written soon after their arrival. He tells of their rough voyage over, one hundred and thirty

passengers in a small crowded vessel. They both speak affectionately of their grandmother, who was evidently opposed to their coming, as Robert says to "assure her that she wronged the country in her opinion." Kennaber seems to have bought land here also, for Robert writes to him Jan. 7, 1685, "We have made choise of your land next adjacent to mine and have placed your servants there." They were both among the Commissioners appointed by the London Proprietors, Aug. 1, 1684, to confirm Acts of Assembly, settle matters in dispute between Proprietors and former Planters of said Province as to arrears, quit rents, &c., to dispose of land by patent, &c.; to purchase land from the Indians, to set out land to settlers, to run lines of division between the Province and New York or West Jersey (Leaming and Spicer, p. 195). They were also among the Commissioners for Business of Lands, appointed July, 1685 (*Ibid*, p. 213).

They did not remain long in New Jersey, but went over to New York sometime during the year 1686, and Robert died there. Thomas went on to the island of Barbadoes and Thomas Rudyard, Deputy-governor of East Jersey, left him his executor for Barbadoes and England (N. J. Archives, Vol. XXI., p. 210). The following abstracts of deeds from Vol. XXI. of New Jersey Archives will show on what grounds these statements are made.

1687, Sept. 2, Confirmation to Robert Fullartone, late of Amboy, 300 acres of land in the Blew Hills (p. 122).

1688, Nov. 15, Thomas Fullertone now of the island of Barbadoes (p. 163).

1691, Oct. 13, Power of Attorney, John Fulertoun of Angus County, Scotland, to his brother Thomas Fulertoun, late of New York, now of the island of Barbadoes, to settle the estate of their deceased brother Robert Fulertoun of New York, who died January, 1687 (p. 202). Angus County is the same as Forfar.

1693, Oct. 26, Confirmation to Thomas Foulerton of the island of Barbadoes, in his own right and that of his brother Robert, deceased, 550 acres in Middlesex Co. (p. 207).

1698, April 8, Deed. "Thomas Foulerton of the island of

Barbadoes appointed by Thomas Rudyard of the same island, with Hannah Beamont, executor of his will, to George Willocks and Margaret his wife, for all his right, title, etc., in and to the legacies left him by the said Rudyard" (p. 317).

1702, April, Confirmation to Thomas Fullarton as his second dividend of 500 acres of land, etc. (p. 334).

There was also a James Fullarton in Perth Amboy about the same time, but I have not yet found any record that identifies him.

1687, Aug. 10, James Fullarton is witness to the will of David Campbell of Perth Amboy (N. J. Archives, Vol. XXI., p. 217).

1693, James Fullerton, one of the Petit Jury at a court held at Middletown, Monmouth Co., 28th, 29th, June (Old Times in Old Monmouth, p. 255).

1695, "James Fillarton, plaintiff, Jeffrey Jones, defendant, in a suit in 'Ejectment for Lands,' held by plaintiff from the proprietors, which the defendant was in possession of deriving his right by Indian purchase and conveyance from Col. Richard Nichols, etc." (N. J. Archives, Vol. VII., p. 268). Is he the same as James Fullerton of Salem Co., or another?

1694, Oct. 16, Will of Robert Donne of Alloways Creek, Salem Co., leaves James Fullerton, schoolmaster at Salem, his Latin, Greek and French books (Vol. XXIII., p. 141).

1729-30, Jan. 22, Inventory of personal estate of James Fullerton, of Fairfield, Cohansey, Salem Co., merchant, Jan. 30.

1729-30, Bond of John Fullerton of Salem Co., as administrator. Josiah Brooks, fellow bondsman (p. 176).

1749, April 5, Will of James Fullerton of Somerset Co., N. J. Leaves five children, James, Mary, Elizabeth, Joan, John, all under age. No wife mentioned. Executors, Ephraim Lockhart and William Logan. Recorded June 19, 1749. (Liber E of Wills, p. 291, at Trenton, N. J.)

Caspar Steinmets and His Descendants.

BY P. H. HOFFMAN.

(Continued from last January Number.)

ABSTRACTS FROM COURT RECORDS REFERRING TO CASPAR STEINMETS.

1652. In suit of Caspar Steinmets vs. Jacob Burler. In Court Plaintiff received Judgment against Defendant (according to the Records of the Manhattan Courts, 1652.)

1653. In suit of Caspar Steinmets vs. Capt. Van Judike Verlath, in Manhattan Court, — Plaintiff demands a balance of 71 Libers according to the account of wages by his wife Jennetje (nee Gerritsen) from said defendant Capt. Verlath for services rendered on board ship from Amsterdam, Holland, to America. Defendant claims that 75 florin and 15 Libers in Wampum only is due; he also complains that she received goods to the amount of 128 Flo., including freight, so that a balance of only 39 Florins is due. The Burgomasters and Schepens decide that each must render copies of their accounts, and the wife of Steinmets must personally appear at the next Court, to be held March 10, 1653.

September 10th, 1653. — Court met; and the case of Steinmets vs. Capt. Verlath was again taken up.

The Burgomasters and Schepens find that the parties have not written agreements, and having carefully listened to the statements of both sides, decide that the services began when she went on board the ship at Amsterdam, Holland; and according to the confession of the plaintiff, the passage from Holland was to be deducted from the wages; and to settle the question of goods received, Jacob Cowenhoven and Pieter Cornelison Van-Der-Veer are hereby appointed to balance accounts. Signed Sept. 15, 1653.

Note:—Captain Verlath owned and sailed a vessel named “Faith” and brought passengers and freight from Amsterdam, Holland, to New Amsterdam, America. Miss Jeannetje Gerritson engaged passage and was to perform certain duties on board the vessel as part payment for the passage. After the arrival in New Amsterdam she went to live with her brother Gerrit Gerritsen at Ahasimus, in Bergen, N. J. She there became acquainted with her brother’s intimate friend and business associate, Casparus Steynmets, who was also a native of Holland, and apparently from the same part of the country as the Gerritsens. Steynmets was at this time a young widower, whose wife Dorothea Aertson had died leaving him a small child which had been presented for baptism in the “Old Dutch Church in New Amsterdam” July 14, 1650. The child was named “Caspar”, for his father or some ancestor of that name. The friendly acquaintance of Steynmets and Jeannetje Gerritsen resulted in their marriage, March 31, 1652, as is found in the Old Dutch Church Records in New Amsterdam.

1653. Sept. 29. Caspar Steinmets, Plaintiff,
vs. Richard Bredienville, Defendant.

In case of arrest for 12 — fi — 10, which defendant hath agreed to pay to Plaintiff for Jan Bother, and to pay for him self. Defendant acknowledges the debt, and that he is security for Botsos; he is therefore condemned to pay or in default thereof to give security.

1654. Caspar Steinmets conveyed land to Pieter Jacobsen Beets, in New Amsterdam; took mortgage in return. (See Valentine Manual, p. 205.)

1655. Nov. 22. Caspar Steinmets, with 20 other residents of Bergen took the oath of allegiance to the Lords Proprietors of New Amsterdam.

1656. June 16, Caspar Steinmets, Plaintiff,
vs. Jan Hendriecks, Defendant.

Steinmets’ brother-in-law served the defendant 9 weeks, and was treated very badly and harshly and was dismissed without payment. He asks that defendant may be compelled to furnish him with decent clothes. The court ordered it done and the boy released.

1657. April 22, Caspar Steinmets was made a Freeman and received the rights of a Burgher in New Amsterdam.

1657. Feb. 12, Caspar Steinmets, Plaintiff,
vs. Loedervicke Pos, Defendant.

Court ordered payment to be made at once, on Judgment rendered. This case was continued from Sept. 1653, to Dec. 31st of that year.

1658. In that year Steinmets received a deed for a house and lot, sold to Hendrick H. Kip, situated on the South side of Brewers Street in New Amsterdam. Price not given.

1658. Dec. 18, Gertie (Steymets) Hoppe, (daughter of Caspar Steinmets) and widow of Andries Hoppe, gives notice that her late husband appointed Cornelius Aertson and Lambert H. Moll, as guardians for her children (by her first husband.)

1659. Oct. 20. Caspar Steinmets sued Bartol Claaerson for abusing and injuring a boy. Court ordered that the boy be released, and damages paid, and a fine imposed.

1659. Aug. 13, Caspar Steinmets, Plaintiff,
vs. Rutger Jensen, Defendant.

Defendant in default.

1659. Gertie (Steymets) Hendricks, widow of Andries Hoppe, deceased, wills to their 4 children, Catrina, Wilhelm, Hendrick, Matthias Adolphus, 200 Guilders each.

1660. Sept. 16, Caspar Steinmets, as Judge, heard the complaint of Tomas Verdon vs. Claves Petersen, in regard to the use of a canoe. Settlement advised and referred to a higher Court.

1661. Aug. 10, Caspar Steinmets vs. Deavoue Hermsden, Defendant, case of slander and injury. Court decides that Hermsden must pay to the support of the poor and costs for his misbehaviour. Case continued.

1661. Caspar Steinmets vs. Anthony DeWitt. Plaintiff sues for time and services which he rendered to Defendant at a place called Marion in Bergen. Court sustains him and orders payment.

1664. Caspar Steinmets received a Mortgage from Dirke

Gerritsen Van Tight on property situate in New Amsterdam. (See City Records, p. 84, Also Valentine's Manual, p. 84.)

1664. The second court of Bergen was established and consisted of the Schoutt and Scheppens. Tilman VanVleeck was appointed Schoutt until March 2, 1664. Balthazar Bayard and Claas Arentse Tours, Scheppens.

1665. Aug. 30, Caspar Steinmets was appointed Judge for Bergen Court by Gov. Carteret of New Jersey.

1666. June 12, Caspar Steinmets appeared in Court and obligated himself as security for Cornelius Aertson in the matter of purchasing a horse. (This Aertson was doubtless a brother to Steinmets' first wife.)

1666. October. Caspar Steinmets, Plaintiff, and the City Gov. of Bergen, Defendant. Plaintiff asks pay for the use of a building used for a school house which he had rented to the City. He was asked to wait awhile as there was no money in the Treasury.

1667. By the war between England and Holland the West India Company's farm was tranferred in 1664 to English authorities. In March, 1667, Jacob Stoffelson and wife received a lease during the lifetime of the "longest liver" of the two. The wife survived Stoffelson, and in 1671 she married Caspar Steinmets (Steinmets' wife having died a few years previous). He obtained a lease in 1674 in right of his wife. A few years later, (in 1677) she died, and he obtained a lease in his own right in 1678, receiving a lease of the farm for his lifetime. Gov. Dougin of New York on Aug. 13, 1675, gave to John Palmer a lease for 99 years "of the reversion", from the feast of St. Michaels next ensuing after the determination of the estate of Caspar Steinmets. In 1686, Feb. 5, Steinmets' sons, John and Garret, bought the lease of Palmer, and after the death of their father they divided the farm, John taking the southerly one-half and Garrit the northerly half.

1668. May 12, Caspar Steinmets, Capt. Verlath and Douwe Hermansen conveyed Lot 22 to Council, sitting in Newark.

1668. Caspar Steinmets purchased 2 tracts of land and meadow of Gov. Carteret in the Town of Bergen.

1668. Oct. 12. Treintie (Jacobs) Wallinger (widow), applied to the Court for a Guardian of her six minor children of her late husband Walling. After the death of Walling she 1671 while she as a widow was still in possession of the 1671 while, she as a widower was still in possession of the West India Company's farm, she married Caspar Steinmets (widower). They occupied and cared for this West India Company's Farm until her death, on May 11, 1677. He then lived with his sons John and Garret until his death at an advanced age in 1702.

1668. In Gov. Carteret's time the Assembly of New Jersey consisted of the Governor with his Councillors, of 7 members who composed the Upper House and 10 Burghesses who composed the Lower House. In the General Assembly of that year Caspar Steinmets and Balthazar Bayard represented Bergen in the Upper House.

Steinmets sold to Eppa Banta over 200 acres of land on May 12, 1668. The land was resold the same day to Michealse Vreelandt.

1672. Caspar Steinmets served as juror in the Special term of court held at Elizabethtown and called by Gov. Philip Carteret.

1673. Sept. 4. At a meeting of the Commanders and Honorable Councilors, held at Fort William Henry, New Amsterdam, there were present, Jacob Benckes, Cornelius Evertsen, Jr., and Capt. Anthony Colve. The nomination of Officers for the Military Co. of the Town of Bergen was as follows : — Capt., Caspar Steinmets; Lieutenant, Hans Dederick; Ensign, Adrian Post. These officers were all elected. Petition was made at the same meeting by Ide VanVoorst and Claude Jensen, that Caspar Steinmets may not be allowed any more privileges than were allowed him under Gov. Stuyvesant's rule, and Government of New Amsterdam. (This related to the fencing in of some pasture land.) Ordered that the same be granted. It was signed,

Commissioners of the Council of war. (See Colonial His-

tory 99.—597 &c., Jacob Benckes, Cornelis Evertsen, Anthony Colve).

1673. May 20. Caspar Steinmets and wife Treintie (Walling — Jacobs — Stoffelson) forbidden to fence land at Harsimus leased to them by Gov. Nicholls.

1674. Aug. 18, The election of Schepens for the Town of Bergen was held and the following persons were elected. 1st. Schepen, Caspar Steinmets, — Assistants, Gerrit Gerritsen, Englebert Steenhuysen, Thomas Fredericks, Pieter Macellison, Walling Jacobs, Claes Jensen, Elias Mischealse, Cornelis Abrahamsie, and Englebert Steenhuysen, Jr. Steinmets was elected presiding Judge and Herman Sweeman, Elias Michaelse, Ide VanVoorst, were associate judges, and Tyrnament VanVleeck, clerk.

1674. April 12. At a council in Fort William Henry in New Netherlands, present, Governor Colve, Councilman Steenvycke, Fiscal, Knyfte.

Caspar Steinmets presented a petition requesting that the lease entered into by his wife and her former husband (Stoffelson) with the English Government, whereby the Bowerie (farm) of the West India Company at Harsimus was granted and leased by them during their lives, may be confirmed. It was ordered that the petition be ordered and allowed; and the farm allowed and granted him in the premises.

1674. Dec. 1. Johannes Steinmets (son of Caspar) this day was married to Annetje (Jacobs) Van Winkle (widow).

1674. Jan. 30. Capt. Caspar Steinmets and Claude Arientie Schult were appointed Deputies from Bergen to the Council General of the Governor General at New Netherlands to provide War measures for the protection of the Dutch Colonies.

Caspar Steinmets owned a house and lot on Stone Street, New Amsterdam, situated between Whitehall and Broad Streets. Valued for taxation at \$1,000. (Steinmets was then classed as Dutch, Hollander.)

1677. May 12. Steinmets received a deed from Gov. Carteret of New Jersey for land in and about Bergen, as follows; 1 — 10 acres in the "New Maisland" between Dunne Herman-

sen and Hendricke DeBracken. 2 — 17½ acres of wood land and meadows next to Capt. Nicholas Verlath; 3 — 16 of woodland; No. 4, Town lot next to Herman Edwartse; No. 5, One lot of Gerrit Gerritsen; No. 6, A town lot, 100 acres in all.

1677. Nov. 10. Steinmets received a deed from Gov. Carteret, in right of Trientie Walling his deceased wife (formerly widow of Jacob Stoffelson) six acres for a garden at Harsimus, situate west of Ide Corneliusius.

1685. Feb. 20. Caspar Steinmets gave bond for ten pounds, for rent of farm at Harsimus next to "King James West India Company farm."

1698. Christoffel Steinmets (son of Caspar) received a deed for land which he purchased at Acquackamonek from Garret Van Waganingen of Essex County, being for Lot 6, with half of the privileges belonging to the 14th part of the Commenges there.

1702. Caspar Steinmets died and was buried in the Old Burying Ground of the 1st Dutch Church of Bergen, as now appears by the Records of that Church still in existence (1908). The Records also show the dates of birth, marriages and deaths and burials of several other members of his family.

1709. Oct. 22. Christoffel Steinmets was made Executor of the Will of Abraham Bockee of Acquackanoneh, both of Hackensack, N. J.

Note:—In the Town of Winkel, North Holland, lived Jacob Walling. About 1647 he married Treintie Jacobs. They came to America and settled in Bergen; they had six children. After his death in 1657 she married one Jacob Stoffelson. And as the widow of Jacob Stoffelson, on March 15, 1671, she married Caspar Steinmets. He was her third husband; and she was his third wife. She died in 1677 and he died in 1702.

Caspar Steinmets.

The following offices and positions of trust were held by him : —

1633 to 1674. Appointed and served as Judge in the Court of Bergen.

1651. Was a soldier with Gov. Stuyvesant in Curacao; recommended by him to be Captain of a Military Co.

1654. Mar. 22. Took the oath of allegiance to the Lords Proprietors of New Amsterdam.

1657. April 22. Was made a Freeman, with the rights of a Burgher.

1660. Appointed Judge for Bergen.

1662. Oct. 16. Appointed as first Scheppen by the Lords Proprietors.

1665. Reappointed as Judge by Gov. Carteret in New Jersey.

1671. Took position of Overseer of the West India Company's Farm of 385 acres.

1672. Served as juror in Elizabethtown, N. J.

1673. Sept. 4th. Delegate in Council of War held at New Amsterdam.

1674. Elected First Judge.

1674. Made Deputy from Bergen to General Assembly of New Jersey in the 1st and 2nd sessions.

1675. Reappointed Associate Judge.

1675. Meeting of Committee of Members and Commanders of Public Officers of Council held at Fort William Henry, New Amsterdam.

1678. Also mentioned as Commissioner in Colonial Records.

1678. Capt. of Military Co. assisted by Capt. Verlath.

Family Genealogy of Caspar Steinmets.

Steinmets was born in Holland, tradition says in the city of Zutphen, in the Province of Overijsel. Tradition says also he came to this country in a trading vessel with his two brothers in the year 1631. The brothers were traders and on one trip to America Caspar decided to remain here and seek his fortune; but the brothers returned to Holland.

The first record of Casparus' presence here was at the baptism of a child of Michael Misner, in 1648. The records of the Old Dutch Church show that Steinmets and Roelef Cornelison and Gerrit Gerritsen were witnesses or Sponsors. Two years later, July 14, 1650, he came with his wife Dorothea Aertson, to have their child baptized.

Caspar Steynmets and Dorothea, his wife, (1st wife) had son Caspar, baptized July 14, 1650, died 1673, aged 21 years.

Dorothea died shortly after the birth of Caspar.

Caspar Steinmets (widower) married Jeannetje Gerritsen, March 31, 1652. She died January 12, 1669. By this wife there were nine children, viz., —

(1) Johannes, — Born Oct. 5, 1653. Married Dec. 1, 1674, to Annetje (Jacobs) Van Winkle. No living children. He died 1708. He was magistrate in Bergen, 1686—7 and owned 35 acres of land on Harsimus Creek, which he willed at his death to his sister Joanna Prior and her children.

(2) Altje, — Born Jan. 25, 1655, Married Sept. 1673, to ———, married again Sept. 1679, to John J. Rider. Children : Casparus, born Nov. 1, 1682; Jeannetje, born July 29, 1686.

(3) Gerrit, — born Aug. 27, 1656. Died Nov. 1736. Married (1st) Vrontje Claes, March 10, 1685. (2nd) Catrina (Gerrits) Post, widow of Adrian Post, July, 1691.

Gerit's children, — Jeannetje, born 1685, Anna, born 1686; Annetje, born 1688; Ariantie, born 1691; Caspar, born 1695; Hermanes, born 1696; married 1726, to Elsjee Herrmann, children, Margaretta, Gerrit, Annetje, Catherine. Helena, born 1698.

(4) Annetjes, — Born Oct. 20, 1658. Married Sept. 21, 1679, to Tadeas Magelse. Children, Jeannetje, born 1682; Jennekie, born 1697.

Married March, 1709, Johannes (Hiborn) Hyer.) children, Vrontje, 1712; Walter, 1714; Gertrude, 1716; Catherine, 1718.

(5) Christoffel, born Dec. 18, 1660, married Oct. 6, 1684, to Jeannetje Gerrits, their children, — Casparus, born Oct. 11, 1686; Annetje, born Oct. 1, 1688; Jeannetje, born March 15, 1691; Gerrit, born Oct. 1692; Judith, born 1694; Benjamin, ancestor of the Hoffman, born 1696.

Married 1699, Sarah Ann Vannest, (2nd wife) — their children, Elizabeth, born 1700; Joanna, born 1707.

Ancestors of Mrs. C. Walsh, Armenia, N. Y. Casparus (son of Christoffel) married Rachel (Pieter) Powlse; Annetje

married Jacob VanNoostrand, Sept. 1715; Jeannete married Caspar VanNoostrand, Oct. 22, 1720; Judith, married Herman VanRiper, 1721; Elizabeth, married Jurrie VanRiper, Nov. 1730.

Benjamin, married 1st. Sarah VanStee; 2nd. Sara Emans, 1720 (Ancestors of P. H. Hoffman). Joanna, married 1st, — 2nd, Claeson Garrabrant, 1731.

(6) Caspar, born Sept. 5, 1663, died 1683, age 20 yrs. Buried in Bergen Dutch Church yard, Jersey City, N. J.

(7) Orsolena, born March 14, 1665, died 1731. Married Roelof Lubbertse Westervelt (of Meppel, Holland) 1688. Children, Jennetje, born March 28, 1689; Kasparus, born July 1, 1694, (ancestor of Mrs. Quackenbush of South Orange); Johannes, born July 11, 1696; Arientie, born Aug. 1699. Line of descent to Mrs. B. E. Quackenbush. Maritie, born March, 1705; Annatie, born October 5, 1707.

Kasparus, son of Orsolena and Roelof L. Westervelt, born July 19, 1694, married Nealtie Bougart, May 7, 1715, and their son

Alfred Hathaway Lorton, Sarah Howell Mulford.	{ Benjamin Westervelt, born Dec. 3, 1727, married Elsie Earl, Aug. 8, 1751, and their son { Kasparus Westervelt, born Sept. 15, 1752, married Nancy Campbell, Sept. 16, 1772, and their daughter { Sarah B., married Lewis Lorton, and their daughter (born Nov. 29, 1855) { Minnie B., married Benjamin E. Quacken- bush, Apr. 18, 1878, and their daughter { Eveline, born May 10, 1880, married Ed- ward VanDyke, June 10, 1902, their children, Lorton, born Apr. 6, 1904; Elizabeth, born Oct. 24, 1906.
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(8) Joanna, born Dec. 29, 1667, married Andreas Preyer (Prior), 1688; (2nd) married G. VanNoostrand, 1699.

(9) Benjamin, born January 16, 1670. Nothing can be learned of his family; he probably died young.

The Westervelts.

(Historical), — The Westervelts, (or Von Westervelts) came from the province of Overijssel, Holland, one mile east of the Zuider Zee in the Town of Meppel. Near Meppel lived William and Lubbertson, two sturdy farmers and cattle raisers. In April, 1662, they sailed for New Amsterdam, America, — Lubbertson with a wife and six children and William with a wife and four children. They arrived on April 30, 1662, on the Dutch West India Ship "Faith".

William settled in New Utrecht, L. I., and Lubbert with his wife, Jessie Roelofs VanHouten, settled at Flatbush, L. I. Lubberts prospered as a large farmer, owning slaves and much land. At his death his sons, Rupper, Roelef and John went to Bergen, N. J. John married Magdalena VanBlarcom and Roelef married Oroselena Steinmets (daughter of Caspar Steinmets). They bought land of the Indians at Highwood and Wresskill. Their children intermarried with the Demarests, Noages, Blauvelts and others. Their descendants are still quite numerous in Bergen County.

(Line of Ancestry from Caspar Steinmets to Mrs. Georgina Walsh of Amenias, N. Y.)

Caspar Steinmets, the immigrant, through his son Christoffel, born Dec. 18, 1660, and his grandson Casparus, born Oct. 11, 1686, and his great-grandson Jacob, born Aug. 14, 1721, to Mrs. Georgina (Thompson) Walsh, of Amenias, N. Y., 1910.

Caspar Steinmets, born in Holland, about 1620, 1st wife, Dorothea Aertson, date and place of her birth unknown; she died 1650 or 1651. 2nd wife, Jeannetje Gerritson, born in Zutphen, Holland, 1630, died in Bergen, N. J., about 1670.

Christoffel Steinmets (son of Caspar and Jeannetje) born Dec. 19, 1660, married Jeannetje Gerrits in 1684. 2nd, Sarah Ann Vannest, in 1699.

Casparus Steinmets (son of Christoffel and Joannetje) born Oct. 1686, married 1st. Rachel (Pieters) Powlse, June 6, 1713; their son Jacob, born Aug. 14, 1720. 2nd, Maritje

Hendricksen, their children, Abraham, born 1724; Benjamin, born 1727; Catharine, born 1728; Isaac, born 1731; Gerrit, born Nov. 24, 1733.

Jacob Steinmets (son of Casparus and Rachel) married Mary Dean (Dey) their children, — Isaac, born March 19, 1755; Rachel, born Nov. 17, 1756; Isaac, born Apr. 4, 1759; Maria, born Sept. 3, 1760; Margaret, born Sept. 15, 1767.

(2) Amey Steinmets (daughter of Jacob and Mary) married Samuel Brown, who was born in England, 1758, died 1846.

(3) Jacob Steinmets Brown (son of Amey and Samuel).

(4) Mary T. Brown (daughter of Jacob Steinmets Brown) married George Thompson.

(5) Georgia Thompson (daughter of Mary and George) married Charles Walsh. They are now living at Amenia, N. Y. (1910) 1916.

(To be Continued in July Number.)

Tombstone Inscriptions.

OLD BURIAL GROUND, ENGLEWOOD, BERGEN CO.,
LOCATED ON THE VAN BRUNT PLACE, (NORD-
HOFF,) EAST SIDE OF GRANT AVE.,
BELOW LINDEN AVE.

Copied May 5, 1912, by John Neafie, N. Y. City.

1 Polly, Daughter of John and Mary Benson, died November 10th 1802, aged 21 years, 19 days.

2. Eve Bard, wife of Samuel Counover, died May—A. D. 1816, aged 83 years and 22 days, born April 13—1733. (broken).

3. Peter Cownover, born Sept. 1—1776, died May 28—1807, aged 30 years, 8 months and 28 days.

4. J. H. B., a large brown stone with the top broken off, containing the rest of the inscription.

5. A small brown stone without marks.

Revolutionary Pension Records of Morris County.

About a year ago there was rescued from rubbish in Morristown a manuscript account book without covers which was found to contain court records of certificates presented by petitioners for pensions based upon Revolutionary War services. Most of the petitioners were widows of soldiers, but some were disabled veterans. The certificates usually were written by officers under whom the soldier had served, and in most cases several written by different persons, were offered to the court. The decision of the court follows each case. The dates run from 1779 to 1795.

The manuscript book in spots is fast becoming illegible, some acid or other liquid having soaked through the pages and caused decay. Through the possession of a good copy we are able to print the records. They will be found not only historically interesting because of the many people, battles, localities and incidents mentioned, but useful genealogically especially to patriotic societies because of the clear evidence of loyal service on the part of the soldiers concerned. One of the certificates additionally is certified by Washington. The last petition is that of Theodosia Ford, widow of Colonel Jacob Ford, Jr., once owner of the Ford mansion, later occupied by Washington, and still existant as Washington's Headquarters at Morristown. Interesting facts in Ford's career are set forth in the certificates recorded.

The thirty-nine petitions will be printed in instalments continuing through the present volume of the Proceedings. At the head of each petition, or group of certificates, will be given the name of the petitioner.

ELIZABETH HORTON.

Morris County September Term 1779.

A Certificate was presented to the Court in the words following :

“New Windsor 21 September 1779. This is to Certify that Doctor Isaac Spafford Surgeon of the Artillary under my Command had the charge of the Sick and other parts of the army at Mendham near Morristown in New jersey in the beginning of the year 1777 the Sick being so numerous as to require More assistance Doctor Spafford was authorized by the Surgeon Genl. and Myself to appoint Doctor Jonothan Horton as his Assistant at the rate of one Dollar and two thirds pr Day, the said Doctor Horton officiated in said capacity and died in the Service of the united States.

Signed “H. Knox Brig. Genl. Artillary”.

Also a certificate in the words following :

“New Windsor 21 September 1779. This is to certify that Doctor Isaac Spafford Surgeon to the Artillary in the begining of 1777 was fully authorized by me the subscriber Surgeon General of the Army to appoint Doctor Jonathan Horton as his assistant at the rate of one Dollar and two thirds pr Day to take care of the Sick who were then too numerous for one Surgeon to attend and that the Said Doctor Jonathan Horton died whilst in the Service of the united States.

Signed “John Cochran Surgn. Genl. to ye army”.

And also a Certificate in the words following

“We the Subscribers two of the justices of the State of New jersey assigned to keep the peace in the County of Morris do hereby certify that Elizabeth Horton Widow was the Lawful Wife of Doctor Jonathan Horton who died in the service of the united States of America, as witness our hands at Morris Town in the said county of Morris the twenty ninth day of September 1779.

Signed.....

“Elijah Horton

“Constant King”.

An affidavit of Frederick King and also an affidavit of C. Victor King Respecting the appointment of the Said Jonathan Horton as assistant Surgeon in the Service of the united States and his dying in the Service on the 24th day of May 1777, were presented to the Court.

And after Examining the Said certificates and affidavits The Court adjudged that the said Elizabeth Horton widow of the said Jonathan Horton Deceased is by the Law of this State in such case made and provided, entitled to Receive during her widowhood

the Monthly half pay of her Husband the said Jonathan Horton Deceased.

HANNAH MORRIS.

Decr. Term 1779 in favor of the Widw. Hannah Morris.

A Certificate was presented to the Court in the words following : "I hereby certify that Major Joseph Morris, of the Troops of the State of Newjersey, who was appointed Major in the light corps commanded by Coll. Morgan was wounded in the Head, in an action with the Enemy about the 6th December 1778, at Edgehill in the State of Pennsylvania and that he Died in consequence sometime after. I acted as Lieut. Coll. in the corps with him at the time, and am certain of the fact.

"Richd. Butler Coll.

"9th. Pensa. Regt."

Maj'r Morris a brave & Meritorious officer was wounded and Died as certified above

"G. Washington."

Morris County December Term 1779

In favour of the Widdow Hannah Morris.

A certificate was presented to the Court in the words following : "I the underwritten, Surgeon of the third Newjersey Regiment of foot, in the Service of the United States of America, do hereby certify, that Joseph Morris Esqr who was Major of the first Newjersey Regiment of foot under the Command of Coll. Ogden, was while he occupied the said Station, wounded in an engagement with the Enemy at white Marsh in the State of Pennsylvania sometime in the month of December 1777, that I the underwritten attended the said Major Morris so as aforesaid wounded as a Surgeon until his death which was occasioned by the wound he received in the above engagement. In witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand this twentyninth Day of September Anno Domini 1779.

"To all whom it }
May concern }

"Lews. Dunham."

And also the following certificate

"We the underwritten, two of the Justices of the State of Newjersey assigned to keep the peace in the county of Morris, do hereby certify, that Hannah Morris, Gentle Woman was in our Belief the Lawful Wife of Joseph Morris Esqr. late Major of the first Newjersey Regiment of Foot commanded by Coll. Ogden, and that the Said Hannah Morris is the real widdow of the aforesaid Major Joseph Morris Deceased, Given under our hands at Morris Town in the Said County of Morris this twentyninth Day of September AnDo 1779.

"To all whom it } "Benjn. Hallsey }
 May concern } "Benjn. Lindsly } Justices."
 & also the following

"These may certify that Major Joseph Morris was a Member of my Parish, that on April 12, 1759, I joined him & Mrs. Hannah Ford in the Holy Banns of Marriage & they lived together in friendship till the unhappy battle of white Marsh where the Major Received his fatal wound gallently fighting in his countries cause, but Survived till he was brought to his afflicted consort. but on Jan'y. 7, 1778 he expired, & the next Day was Buried with the Honors of War.

"Test Timy Johnes Pastor of the Church

"after Examining the above certificates the court were of opinion that the Said Widw. Morris is Intitled to half pay.

"Morris Town,

"Feb. 21y. 1781."

JOSIAH BURNET.

Morris County, December Term 1779.

A Certificate was presented to the Court in words following, Viz : "This May certify that Ensign Josiah Burnet was wounded in the Leg at an action near Second River in September 1777 by which wound he was Rendered unfit for Service.

"Morris Town }

"Decemr. 21st 1779 }

"Silvs Seely Coll."

The court having Examined the above Certificate were of opinion that the Said Josiah Burnet is entitled to Receive his half pay and that he is fit for gard or garison Duty.

MARTHA HATHAWAY.

March Term 1780 a certificate was presented to the Court in the words, & figures following Viz :

"Hardistown Sussex County the 10th March 1780

"This is to certify that Shadrack Hathaway Inlisted with Me during the war the 23 day of November in the year 1776 in the fourth Jersey Regt. Commanded by Coll. Ephraim Martin and Served as a Serjent in Said Regt. untill the 4th. day of October in the year 1777 and then was wounded in the Battle of German-town and died in four days after.

"Noadiah Waid Capt."

and also the following affidavit

Morris County ss. Ezekiel Parkhurst personally appeared before Me this day and made oath that he was present when the Revd.

Mr. Pepper Married Martha Hathaway to the within Mentioned Shadrach Hathaway and that the Said Martha is now the widow of the above Shadrach Hathaway. Sworn before and further Saith not March 18 1780.
Benjn. Hallsey, J. P. Ezekiel Parkhurst.

The court having examined the foregoing certificate and affidavit adjudged that the Said Martha Hathaway is entitled to Receive the half pay of her Said Husband quarterly during her widowhood.

LOUIS FISHER.

July Term 1780

Louis Fisher presented to the Court a certificate in the words and Figures following Viz : "I certify that John Fisher the Husband of Louis Fisher was an inlisted Soldier in late Captain Patersons Company of the third Jersey Regiment and that said John Fisher lost his life in the Service of America some day in June 1778 at the time of the Enemy's Marching from Philadelphia to New York through Newjersey.

"F. Barber L. Coll. Comy."

"Pompton }
"June 29 1780 }

"I do hereby Certify that on the 24th day of December 1777 I Married Louis Duryee to John Fisher, now deceased. Witness My hand Matts. Burnet Jus. Hanover July 1780."

"We the Subscribers do hereby certify that Louis Fisher, to the best of our knowledge and belief was the Lawful wife of John Fisher who was killed in the Service in June 1778, and the said Louis is the Real widow of the said John Fisher. Witness our hands, this 4th. day of July 1780.

"Morris Town.

"Benj'n Hallsey }
"Benn. Lindsly } Justices."

The court having examined the foregoing certificates adjudge that the Said Louis Fisher is entitled to Receive the half pay of her late Husband John Fisher Deceased Quarterly from the 28th day of June 1778 during her Widdowhood.

PHEBE SALTER.

March Term 1781

Phebe Salter produced to the Court a certificate in the words and figures following, viz :

"Mendham 17th March 1781 These do certify that Benjamin

Salter a Militia Soldier was called out to oppose the Enemy on the fifth day of September 1777 and was in the battle at Second river on the 6th of the Same Month under My command when he received a wound in his Body from the Enemy of which he died the next day.

“Wm. Winds
then Brigadier Genl.”

and also an affidavit in the words and figures following viz.

“Newjersey Morris county ss.

“Personally appeared before Me Abraham Kitchel one of the Justices of the peace for Said County, John Salter who being duly sworn Saith that he Saw Benjamin Salter Married to Phebe Merit by the Revd. Mr. John Walton which Said Benjamin Salter was wounded in an action with the Enemy at Second river Some time in September in the year 1777 of which wound he died the day following and the Said Phebe is now the widow of him the Said Benjamin Salter dec., and further this Deponent Saith not.

“Sworn before me this 21t. day of March 1781.

“Abrm. Kitchel.”

The Court having taken the Same into consideration are of opinion that the Said Widow Phebe Salter is entitled to the half pay of her Deceased Husband and that a Certificate do Issue accordingly.

RACHEL SHORES.

Sept. Term 1781

A certificate from William Winds was presented to the court in favour of the Widdow Rachel Shores in the words and figures following, viz :

“Mendham 10th September 1787 to all whom it may concern these are to certify that Pelick Shores was a Soldier in Capt. Mekers Company in the years Service in the Continental army in my Regiment and died at fort-george the fourth of August 1776.

“William Winds
“then Colonel.”

and also the following deposition

“Morris County State of Newjersey personally appd. before me Stephen Day one of the Justices of the peace of sd. County Benjamin Day Esqr. and being duly Sworn deposeth and Saith that the Widow Rachel Freeman was Lawfully married by him to Pelig Shores and that she still remains his Widow.

Benjamin Day.

“Sworn before me to the above

“Stephen Day.”

The Court having examined the Said certificate and deposition adjudge that the Said Rachel Shores is intitled to draw the half pay of her late Husband Pelig Shores deceased from the fourth day of August 1776 during her Widowhood agreeably to a Resolution of Congress and a Law of this State in Such case made and provided and that a certificate be made out accordingly.

RACHEL CORY.

September Term 1781.

Rachel Cory late the Widow of Capt. Archibald Dallas produced a certificate in the words and figures following, viz.

This may certify Captain Archibald Dallas was a Captain in My Regiment and Served as a good and brave officer untill he fell which was in a skirmish with the enemy near Christian bridge in Delaware State in Sept. 5, 1777.

Mendham May 12, 1781

Oliver Spencer Coll.

and also the following Deposition

The Deposition of Samuel Frost taken on oath before Me one of the Justices of the peace for the County of Morris deposeth and Saith that in the year 1772 he the Said Deponant Saw Rachel Frost Married to Archibald Dallas and Since Said Dallas's de-
cease She the Said Wife hath Married to David Cory Senr. of Persippany.

Sworn before Me this 6th day of July 1781

Benj'n. Howell

and also the following certificate

This May certify the General Assembly that David Cory was Joined in the Holy hands of Marriage to Rachel Dallas the Widow of Archibald Dallas Deceased and pronounced before Witnesses lawful Man and wife the 28 of January 1779 by Me

Joseph Grover

Sept. 11 1781

Presbyterian Minister

and also the following Deposition

The deposition of Sarah Frost taken on oath this 20th day of Sept. 1781 before Me one of the Justices of the peace for the county of Morris is as follows viz. which Deponant Saith that on the 22d day of Sept 1777 She the Said Deponant delivered Rachel Dallas the Wife of Archibald Dallas of her Son Archibald Dallas and further Saith not. Sarah Frost taken and Sworn before on the day above written.

Benj'n Howell.

Whereupon the court adjudged that Rachel Cory late Widow of Archibald Dallas is entitled to the half pay of her late husband Capt. Archibald Dallas Deceased from the 5th. day of Sept. 1777,

to the 28th. day of January 1779 and that her Son Archibald Dallas or his Legal representative is entitled to draw the half pay of his Father Archibald Dallas from the said 28th. day of January 1779, untill he arrives at the age of eight years if he lives untill that time which will terminate on the 22d. day of Sept. 1785.

JEMIMA GORDEN.

Morris County Ss : At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the County of Morris on the nineteenth day of December Anno Domini, one thousand Seven hundred & Eighty one Present

David Thompson Benjn. Halsey John Stiles & Will Woodhull Esqrs., Justices.

Application was made to the Court in behalf of Jemima Gorden widow of William Gorden, decd. late a Captain in the 3rd. regt. of the Troops of this State of Newjersey in the Service of the United States for a Certificate to entitle her to a Warrant for the halfpay of her late Husband and Certificates were presented to the Court in the words & figures following — to wit

1st. I Certify that Captain William Gorden who Died about April 1777 was at the time of his Death a Captain in the Third Jersey Regiment.

Morris Town
December 9th. 1781.

F. Barber
Lieutt. Coll.

& also the following Certificate

2nd. New Jersey Morris County — We whose names are hereunto Subscribed being Justices of the peace in Said County do Certify that Jemima Gorden was Wife of Captain William Gorden & that they lived together in Honour and Reputation Several Years before his Decease in this Township & that the above said Jemima is now the Widow of him the said William Gorden who died while in the Continental Service as Witness our hands in Pequanoek Township September the Twenty fourth 1781.

Abrm. Kitchel
William Ross.

The Court having considered the Same, are of opinion that the Said Jemima Gorden is entitled to the half pay of her late Husband Captain William Gordon from the Thirtyeth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred & Seventy Seven during her Widowhood and that a Certificate be made out accordingly

ELIZABETH MILLER.

Morris County ss. : At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Morris Town in and for sd. County of Morris on the nineteenth day of December Anno domini one thousand Seven hundred & eighty one.

Present

David Thompson Benn. Halsey Jonn. Stiles John Brookfield William Woodhull & Seth Babbet Esquires Justices.

Application was made to the Court in behalf of Elizabeth Miller Widow of Daniel Miller decd. late a Soldier in Coll. Winds Regt. of the Troops of this State of New Jersey in Service of the United States at Lake George, &c. & a Certificate was presented to the Court in the words & figures following, to wit.

Mendom 19th. December 1781. These may certify that Daniel Miller was a Soldier in the Years Service in 1776 in my Regiment and deceased the first of August 1776 at Lake George according to Returns made to me by Captain Silas Howell in whose company he was a soldier.

Wil. Winds then Colonel.

also the following Affidavit Viz.

Morris County December 19th. 1781. Personally appeared be for me Stephen Day one of the Justices of the peace in said County Stephen Bowers and wife & being duely sworn Say they saw Daniel Miller (Decd.) Married to Elizabeth Bowers in November 1771 and She still remains his Widow and farther Saith not ..

Steph Bower

Phebe Bower

Sworn before me the day and date above

Stephen Day Justice

The Court having considered the said Certificate & affidavit, are of opinion that the said Elizabeth Miller is intitled to the half pay of her late Husband Daniel Miller from the first day of August one thousand Seven hundred & Seventy Six during her Widowhood & that a Certificate be made out Accordingly.

ABIGAIL CARMAN.

At the above mentioned Court of Quarter Sessions

Application was made to the Court in behalf of Abigail Carman Widow of Moses Carman decd. for Certificates to entitle her to a Warrant for the half pay of her late Husband — And the following Vouchers were presented to the Court in the words & figures following, to wit.

This may Certify that Moses Carman was a Soldier in my Regiment in the Contl. Service and died at Valley Forge the beginning of 1778 (I believe in the month of February) having Served whilst he lived as a good & faithfull Soldier.

Mendham Dec. 15th. 1781.

Oliver Spencer

Also a Certificate in the words & figures following Viz. This may Certify that Moses Carman was a Soldier of Coll. Spencers Regiment in the Continental Service & that he died at Valey Forge the beginning of the Year 1778.

Morris Town Decr. 18th. 1781.

Jabez Campfield

Surgeon to Said Regiment

Also an Affidavit in the words & figures following
October 15th. 1781. This Day personally appeared before me Benj. Lindsly one of the Justices of the peace for the County of Morris, David Bates & made oath upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that he Saw Moses Carman Married to Abigail Dean which Abigail is now the Widow of Moses Carman.

Sworn before me this fifteenth day of Octr. 1781 Benjn. Lindsley.

The Court having considered the Same are of opinion that the Said Abigail Carman is entitled to the half pay of her late Husband Moses Carman from the 28th. day of February anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight during her Widowhood & that a Certificate be made out accordingly.

DEBORAH MINTHORN.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions held at Morris Town in and for the County of Morris on the Third Tuesday of Mareh Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred & Eighty Two

Present

David Thompson & Benjamin Halsey Esqr. Judges.

Benn. Lindsly John Brookfield Jonn. Stiles Steph Day William Woodhull Joseph Wood Ab. Kitchel & ——— Minthorn Esqrs. Justs.

Application was made to the Court in behalf of Deborah Widow of Wil Minthorn

Minthorn late a Soldier of Capt. Holmes Co. of 1st. Jer. Regt. in Service of the United States

A Certificate was presented to the Court in the words & figures following viz.

I Certify that William Minthorn a Soldier of my Company enlisted to Serve during the War died of the wounds he received before York in Virginia on the 2nd. day of November one thousand Seven hundred & Eighty one

Given at Camp near Morris Town Feby. 20th. 1782

Sign'd Jno. Homes Capt.

also an Affidavit in the words & figures following first N. Jersey Regt.

Mendham Morris County. Personally appeared before me Sether Babbit one of the Justices for the Said County Parmenas Dodd and being duly Sworn deposeth & Saith that about Eleven Years

ago he was personally present and Saw William Minthorn Married to Deborah Dod & that She is now his widow March 18th. 1782.....

Signd

Seth Babbitt

Parmenus Dod

The Court having considered the Said Certificate & Affidavit are of opinion that She the Said Deborah Minthorn is entitled to the half pay of her late husband William Minthorn from the Second day of November one thousand Seven hundred & Eighty one during her Widowhood and that a Certificate be made out accordingly.

ABIGAIL MINTHORN.

At a Court of General Quarter Sesions held at Morris Town in and for the County of Morris on the Third Tuesday of March anno Domini one thousand Seven hundred & Eighty Two.

Present

David Thompson & Benjamin Halsey Esqrs. Judges.

Benjn. Lindsly John Brookfield Jonn. Stiles Steph. Day William Wodhull Joseph Wood & Abr. Kitchel Esqrs. Justices

Application was made to the Court in behalf of Abigail Minthorn widow of William Minthorn late a Serjeant of the 1st. N. Jersey Regt. in Service of the United States.

A Certificate was presented to the Court in the words & figures following Viz.

I hereby Certify that Phillip Minthorn died the 23rd December 1780 a Serjeant in the first J. Reg. enlisted for the War

(Signed)

March 13th. 1782

M. Ogden Col.

An Affidavit was also presented to the Court in the words & figures following Viz.

This may Certify that George Minthorn personally appeared before me John Brookfield and being duly Sworn deposeth & Saith that he Saw Phillip Minthorn Lawfully married to Abigail Minthorn now the Widow of the said Philip Minthorn.

(Sign'd)

Taken & Sworn before me
the 21st. day of March 1782
(Sign'd) John Brookfield

George Minthorn

The Court having considered the Said Certificate and Affidavit are of Opinion that She the Said Abigail Minthorn is entitled to the half pay of her late Husband a Serjeant Wilm. Minthorn from the Twenty third day of December one thousand Seven hundred & Eighty during her widow and that a Certificate be made out accordingly.

(To be Continued in July Number.)

Book Notice.

Memorial Cyclopedia of New Jersey, Under the Editorial Supervision of Mary Depue Ogden. Published by the Memorial History Company, Newark, New Jersey, 1915. quarto, two volumes, pp. 412 with index in each volume.

This work will prove of great value to New Jersey biography and history. It gathers together sketches of men of the past whose histories otherwise might be lost in the general mass of newspaper, pamphlet, magazine and manuscript material scattered about. Also it brings out of obscurity many persons whose lives are full of interest to historians, antiquarians and genealogists. Only through such a business enterprise could such an object be attained, and with the issuing of succeeding volumes the field, it is understood, will be developed even more extensively.

The plan provides for a succession of volumes giving the biographies of Jerseymen who have passed away after life work deserving memorialization. The editor's foreword reveals the wide field of biographical effort in view.

"Every age in the state's history, from the earliest times, bears many shining names. Even when New Jersey was a practically unknown wilderness, from the Hudson to the Delaware, there were Indian chieftains of remarkable attainments, including old Oraton, famed throughout the region for his wisdom and uprightness."

Among the persons whose careers are sketched are to be found many who never before have been noticed in general works, and many whose annals have been heretofore discovered only after the most patient research. New Jersey's first Governor, Philip Carteret, whose biography occupies the first pages, while generally known to readers of state history, has not been previously included in general works, to any marked degree. David Young, the New Jersey almanac-maker and astronomer, is one among many who come in for their first extended recognition.

Among the most modern of those noticed is Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, the inventor of the photographic film, who was for a long time a resident of Newark. The record of his interesting career is, through this publication, made available. There is an extended biography of Jonathan W. Roberts of Morris Plains, long the president of the Washington Association of New Jersey, and of the New Jersey Historical Society. There are included many Newarkers, whose careers previously have not been searched out.

The editor, Mrs. Ogden, is a member and a former President of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Necrology.

WILLIAM LEETE STONE, a well known historian and editor, died at Mont Vernon, N. J., on June 11, 1908, at the age of seventy-three years. He was a descendant of William Leete, a Colonial Governor of Connecticut. His father was editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser from 1822 until the time of his death in 1844, and his grand-uncle was the Rev. Francis Wayland, a president of Brown University. Mr. Stone graduated from Brown University in 1858, and, after some time spent in Germany in translating historic journals, he attended the Albany Law School and practiced in Saratoga until 1863. In 1859 he married Miss Harriet D. Gillette, of Cleveland. In 1869 he returned to his birthplace, New York City, and was editor of the Journal of Commerce for several years. He was the author of numerous historical works pertaining to Revolutionary days. He was survived by his widow and four children : William M. Stone, Arthur Douglas Stone, Francis Wayland Stone and Miss Susanne M. Stone. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1899.

DR. CHARLES S. STOCKTON, at the time of his death the dean of the dental profession in New Jersey, died on September 9, 1912. He was born in Springfield township, Burlington County, on December 17, 1836, the son of Stacy and Elizabeth (Rossell) Stockton. He attended Pennington Seminary and at the time of his graduation was valedictorian of his class. He studied dentistry with Dr. George C. Brown, at Mt. Holly, and in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, graduating from this institution in 1868. He succeeded Dr. Brown in Mt. Holly; in 1873 he removed to Newark, where he remained up to the time of his death. He was a descendant of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. On September 23, 1857, he married Miss

Martha Ann Smith, and she survived him with two children : Dr. Frank O. Stockton and Mrs. Robert W. Elliot. He was elected a life member of this society on January 20, 1876.

RUTHERFORD STUYVESANT, died in Paris on July 4, 1909. His real name was Stuyvesant Rutherford and among his ancestors were Governor Peter Stuyvesant; Governor John Winthrop, of Massachusetts; Governor Dudley, of Connecticut; Lewis Morris, Chief Justice of New York and first Governor of New Jersey. His father was Lewis Morris Rutherford and his mother was Margaret Stuyvesant Chanler. By the will of his mother's great-uncle, Peter Gerard Stuyvesant's property was left to him upon the condition of his changing his family name to Stuyvesant, which was done by an act of the Legislature. In 1863 he graduated from Columbia College and in the same year he married Mary Rutherford Pierrepont, daughter of Henry Evelyn Pierrepont and Anna Maria Jay. Mrs. Stuyvesant died in 1879. On June 16, 1902, he married in London the Countess Mathilde E. de Wassanaer, the widow of a Dutch nobleman. A son was born of this marriage. Mr. Stuyvesant, who was sixty-nine years of age at the time of his death, was a brother of Winthrop Rutherford, who married Alice Morton, and of Mrs. Henry White, at that time American Ambassador in France. He was a cousin on his mother's side of William Astor Chanler and Mrs. Richard Aldrich. He was the owner of Tranquility Farms, near Tranquility, N. J., famous for its elk and deer park and extensive English pheasant preserves. He was elected a life member of this Society on May 19, 1870.

AARON PECK CONDIT, who became a contributing member of this Society on May 5, 1899, died on February 11, 1912, at Madison, N. J., aged seventy-two years.

WILLIAM HORACE CORBIN, for many years one of the most prominent members of the New Jersey bar, died in Sullivan county, N. Y., on September 15, 1912. He was born in the town of McDonough, Chenango county, N. Y., on July 12,

1851. While at the academy at Oxford, N. Y., he secured a scholarship in Cornell University and after graduating from this institution studied law in Columbia College, New York City. In 1870 he took up his residence in Elizabeth, N. J., and was a resident there at the time of his death. He was a member of the Elizabeth Board of Education, of the Elizabeth City Council and of the New Jersey Assembly. His law office was in Jersey City and he was prominently identified with many financial institutions in that city, including the New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Company, the First National Bank, the Pavonia Trust Company and the Dixon Crucible Company. He was survived by a widow, two sons and a daughter. He was elected a contributing member of this Society on January 27, 1891.

REV. DR. ELIJAH RICHARDSON CRAVEN, died in Philadelphia on January 5, 1908. He was born in Washington, D. C., on March 28, 1824, and graduated from Princeton University when eighteen years of age. He took up the study of law but not finding himself adapted to that profession returned to Princeton in 1849, and entered the theological seminary. For some time he was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Somerville, N. J., and for thirty-three years pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark. He resigned this pastorate in 1888 to accept the position of secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publications and Sabbath-school Work, with headquarters in Philadelphia, later becoming secretary emeritus. For forty-five years he was a trustee of Princeton University and at one time moderator of the General Assembly. He was twice married. His first wife was a great-granddaughter of Commodore Tingey, and his second wife a daughter of Van Ransselaer Moore, of New York, and grand-daughter of Bishop Moore, of Virginia. He was survived by two sons and two daughters : Commander John E. Craven of the U. S. Navy; Rev. Charles I. Craven, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Mattituck, N. Y.; Miss Margaretta T. Craven, of Newark, and Miss Evelina Green Craven, of Philadelphia. He became a life member of this Society on May 20, 1858.

MRS. EMILY E. HORNBLOWER WILLIAMSON, who died on July 13, 1909, was the wife of Benjamin Williamson, the eldest son of the late Chancellor Benjamin Williamson and grandson of the late Governor Williamson of New Jersey. She was the daughter of Erastus F. and Emily N. Read Hornblower. In 1885 she founded the State Charities Aid and Prison Reform Association. In 1899 she was elected president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. In 1902 she was appointed Probation Officer of Union County by Judge Vail, an office she held until the time of her death. She was a director of the Federation of Women's Clubs, a member of the National Board of Charities and Correction, a member of the State Board of Children's Guardians, a member of the State Charities Aid Association, a member of the Woman's Advisory Committee of the University of New York, secretary of the Institution for the Feeble-minded at Vineland, N. J., member of the Sorosis, of New York, a member of the Monday Club, of Elizabeth, secretary of the Home for Aged Women, President of the Day Nursery Association (now Egenolf Day Nursery), and president of the first conference of Charities and Corrections. She was identified from its beginning with the New Jersey Review of Charities and Corrections. She was appointed by President Roosevelt to be a delegate to the Congress of the International Prison Association at Budapest, and at the time made an extensive tour of Europe, inspecting prisons. She was active in bringing about the establishment of the State Reformatory at Rahway. She was also well known for her magazine work. She became a contributing member of this Society on May 19, 1887.

ERNEST LUTOLPH MEYER, who died on April 3, 1902, was the son of Dr. Nicholas Meyer, a British half-pay officer who took part in the campaign against the first Napoleon under Wellington, and Johanna Frederica Elizabeth Dorrien. He was born in Horneburg, Hanover, on August 26, 1828, and after studying at the Polytechnic School of Hanover and the University of Gottingen, and some time spent in the chemical factory of his uncle, in Rehme, Prussia, came to this country

in 1851. In the following year he became Assistant City Surveyor of Elizabeth, and, subsequently as City Surveyor, completed the plans of Evergreen Cemetery. He was the author of a History of Elizabeth. On November 24, 1858, he married Eugenia Mathilda Wirz, daughter of Rev. Johann Carl Furchgott Wirz, who belonged to one of the best known families of Switzerland, and Fernandine Oswald, of Stuttgart, Germany. Mrs. Meyer died April 25, 1889. The deceased was survived by three children: Alina Fernandine, who married Frederick Spranger Mabbatt; Ernest Hugo Lutolph, who married Alice Christina Shailer, and Oswald Lincoln Paul. He became a life member of this Society on May 16, 1895.

REV. DR. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, died on the way to his summer home at Blue Hill, Me., on August 27, 1908. He was born in Glasgow, on November 20, 1863. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and New College, Edinburgh, obtaining a license to preach from the Presbytery of Glasgow. He came to this country in 1890, and, after serving four years as pastor of the First Congregational Church of St. Albans, Vt., came to Newark, where he assumed the pastorate of the North Reformed Church, after which he became pastor of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, New York City. While at St. Albans he married Miss Helen L. Smith, daughter of J. J. Gregory Smith, president of the Vermont Central Railroad and the war governor of Vermont. He was survived by her and four children. He became a life member of this Society on May 16, 1895.

MISS FRANCES A. McMURTRY, who became a contributing member of this Society on April 5, 1901, died at Newton, N. J., on August 10, 1912.

CHARLES BORCHERLING, for many years a prominent resident of Newark, died in that city on February 5, 1912, aged eighty-five years. He became a contributing member of this Society on May 17, 1886.

REV. DR. ALLEN H. BROWN, who was one of the oldest Presbyterian ministers in New Jersey, died on November 5, 1907, at Montclair, aged eighty-seven years. For the greater part of his life he was a missionary in the southern counties of the state, whither he went immediately after his ordination at Princeton Theological Seminary. He was born in New York city and graduated from Columbia College. For many years he held the position of synodical missionary of the Presbyterian church, retiring from the ministry about ten years before his death. He left a sister, a son and two daughters. He became a life member of the Society on May 20, 1875.

MRS. KATHARINE MYERS FREEMAN, widow of Wilberforce Freeman, died on February 25, 1912, at Orange, aged sixty-eight years. She was born in Whitehall, N. Y., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kirtland. She was survived by two daughters, Mrs. John H. N. Condict, of Orange, and Mrs. Will Howe Foote, of Old Lyme, Conn. She was elected a life member of this Society on May 3, 1905.

REV. DR. LOUIS SHREVE OSBORNE, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church of Newark, N. J., died on January 27, 1912, one day after the twenty-second anniversary of his delivering his first sermon in that church. He was born October 10, 1851, in Salem, Mass., and graduated from Harvard College in 1873. He studied theology in the Divinity School in Philadelphia, and, after some missionary work in southern Ohio, was called to the rectorate of Grace Church in Sandusky, Ohio. In 1884 he was called to Trinity Church in Chicago and in 1889 became rector of Trinity Church, Newark. He was married in Sandusky in 1878 to Miss Maria Ashburner, of Philadelphia, whom he had met when a student in Divinity School. She died in 1889, and he was survived by one son and two daughters: Algernon A., Elizabeth C., and Helen. He was elected a life member of this Society on May 16, 1895.

DR. EDGAR HOLDEN, a prominent physician of Newark, N. J., died on July 18, 1909, at Chatham. He was born at Hingham, Mass., on November 3, 1838. His father, Asa Holden, was a manufacturer of that place, and his grand-

father was John Holden, an officer in the Continental army, promoted for bravery at the battle of Bunker Hill and one of the founders of the American Society of Cincinnati. Dr. Holden graduated from Princeton College in 1859, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1861. He enlisted in the latter part of 1861 and served in the United States navy throughout the civil war. He was an authority on diseases of the larynx and the inventor of several surgical instruments in general use. Dr. Holden's first wife was Miss Katherine Hedden, daughter of Jotham Hedden, of East Orange, whom he married in 1862. She died in 1870 and Dr. Holden in 1873 married Helen Stewart Burgess, daughter of John Burgess, of Orange. He was survived by his widow, two sons and three daughters. He was elected a life member of this Society on January 16, 1873.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS, who for many years was engaged in the manufacture of copper at Belleville, N. J., died in New York on March 8, 1912, aged seventy-five years. He was unmarried and was survived by a brother and six sisters, all residents of New York City. He was a graduate of New York University. He was elected a life member of this Society on January 26, 1896.

MRS. ANNA E. WRIGHT, died in Newark on March 8, 1912. She was Miss Anna E. Quinby, daughter of James M. and Phebe Sweasy Quinby, and was born in Newark on October 18, 1840. She was married to Nelson Wright, of New York, on October 5, 1865. She was the first vice president of the Guild of St. Barnabas Hospital, a leading member of the Society of Colonial Dames and took a great interest in the Woman's Branch of this Society. She was survived by a daughter, Mrs. Arthur H. MacKie, with whom she had made her home. She was elected a life member of this Society on April 6, 1900.

M. D. WHEELER THURSTON, died in New York City on June 26, 1908, at the age of thirty-nine years. He had devoted a great deal of time to genealogy of New Jersey families and was engaged in the advertising business in New York. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Thurston, of

East Long Branch. He was married to Mary C. Kenyon, of Toronto, Canada, and survived by her, his parents and three children : Richard Townley, Dorothy P. and Margaret Elizabeth. He was elected a contributing member of this Society on November 1, 1901.

MISS JULIA H. TICHENOR, daughter of James H. and Lydia Nuttman Tichenor, died in Newark on March 24, 1912. She was elected a life member of this Society on January 24, 1893.

Bergen County Tombstone Inscriptions.

OLD BURIAL GROUND AT DEMAREST, BERGEN CO., N. J.,

Copied May, 1910, by John Neafie and W. B. Van Alstyne, Verified May 5, 1912, by J. Neafie, New York City.

1. Benjamin Blacklidge, d. Nov. 27—1815, aged 72 yrs., 3 mos., 2 ds.

2. Cathalinetye, wife of Benjamin Blacklidge, died Oct. 5—1836, aged 82 yrs., 6 mos., 4 ds.

3. Jacobus Blacklidge, d. Aug. 20—1811—aged 31 yrs., 6 mos., 26 ds.

4. Isaac Blacklidge, b. Nov. 9—1794, d. Sept. 16—1811, aged 16 yrs., 10 mos., 7 ds.

5. Benjamin Blacklidge Jr. b. Sept. 17—1770, d. Oct. 13, 1811, aged 41 yrs. 26 days.

6. Peter Blacklidge, d. Nov. 9—1832, aged 50 yrs. 8 mos. 21 ds.

7. Maria Blacklidge, wife of Daniel Van Seiven, b. May 23—1772, d. Jan. 6—1823, aged 50 yrs. 7 mos. 14 ds.

8. Elizabeth Blacklidge, wife of Cornelius Van Valer, d. June 21—1839, aged 51 yrs. 7 mos. 21 ds.

9. Benjamin Blackledge, d. Aug. 28—1849, aged 52 yrs. 7 mos. 19 ds.

10. John Van Seiven, b. Apr. 6—1807, d. Jan. 31—1849, aged 41 yrs. 9 mos. 22 ds.

11. Daniel Van Seiven, d. July 10—1843, in his 95th yr. a Patriot of the American Revolution.

Children of James P. and Maria Blackledge.

12. George, died Sept. 30—1852, aged 4 years.

13. Andrew, died May 2—1855, ae. 3 yrs. 1 mo. 19 ds.
14. Meta Meierhoff, b. at Spaden in Germany, died at New York Feb. 20—1848, aged 25 years.
15. Maria Gecox, d. May 30—1842, aged 83 years, 9 mos. 15 ds.
16. Jane Parcels, wife of Joannis Blauvelt, died Aug. 14—1832, aged 77 years, 9 mos. 5 ds.
17. H. Bening, (a wooden marker, without any other inscription.)
18. Abraham I. Riker, d. Aug. 3—1839, aged 57 yrs. and 29 days.
19. Hannah, wife of Abraham Riker, died May 21—1868, aged 72 yrs. 6 mos. 7 ds.
20. Eliza Riker, wife of Henry M. Allison, died May 9—1850, aged 28 yrs. 10 mos. 13 ds.
21. A foot stone marked J. D.
22. Sophia Bogert, wife of Wiert Westervelt, d. Feb. 21—1879, aged 93 yrs. 11 mos. 24 days.
23. Wiert Westervelt, died Dec. 27—1845, aged 60 yrs. 9 mos. 13 ds.
24. Albert M. Bogert, b. Sept. 13—1783, d. July 20—1871, aged 87 yrs. 10 mos. 7 ds.
25. Catherine Westervelt, wife of Albert Bogart, d. Jan. 20—1832, aged 48 yrs. 8 mos.
26. Matthew M. Bogert, d. Mch. 30—1871, aged 91 yrs. 4 mos. 24 ds.
27. Willempy Haring, wife of Matthew M. Bogert, d. July 25—1859, aged 75 yrs. 27 ds.
28. Henry Ver Valen, son of Jacob M. & Maria Bogert, d. Nov. 30—1847, aged 4 yrs. 2 mos. 12 ds.
29. Maria A. Pullis, wife of Andrew Nodine, d. Dec. 18—1843, aged 25 yrs. 3 mos. 2 ds.
30. Sarah Bogert, wife of Martin Hagens, d. Oct. 11—1828, aged 77 yrs. 8 mos. 6 ds.
- Children of Samuel & Sally Haring.
31. Eliza, b. Dec. 31—1837, d. Feb. 14—1855, ae 17 yrs. 1 mo. 14 ds.
32. Margaret, d. Apr. 14—1841, aged 5 mos. 11 ds.
33. John Debevoise, d. Aug. 23—1847, aged 33 yrs. 6 mos. 10 ds.
34. James, son of John & Sarah Ann Debevoise, d. Sept. 27—1838, aged 1 yr. 5 mos. 2 ds.
35. Sheldon Leavitt, son of Jeremiah & Susan Pangburn, d. May 18—1852, aged 1 yr. & 2 mos.

36. Mary, daughter of John & Lydia Lefferts, d. Mch. 4—1834, aged 3 yrs. 2 mos. 16 ds.

Children of N. and C. Pullis.

37. James, d. Sept. 24—1830, aged 4 mos.

38. Jacob, d. Nov. 30—1833, aged 8 yrs. 5 mos. 27 ds.

39. Lydia, wife of John B. Lefferts and daughter of Cornelius and Rachel Blackledge, d. May 25—1839, aged 37 yrs. 7 mos.

40. Garret Ackerman, b. Oct. 30—1790, d. Dec. 24—1836, aged 46 yrs. 2 mos. 4 ds.

41. ————— Westervelt, d. ——— 10—1809, aged 42 yrs. 11 mos, 8 ds. (broken.)

42. A brown stone, next to the above, with the inscription entirely scaled off.

43. A large rough stone, next to the above, all lettering illegible.

44. "Here Lyes the Body of Maria Meabe who Departed this life January the 30th 1773. Born March the 27th 1739. Aged 33 years. 10 months and 3 days. (a literal copy)

45. M. J. a low stone, very old.

46. M. N. or M. A. a low rough stone, uncertain, almost illegible.

47. Mel X, a fragment.

48. Joseph Jordan, d. Mch 1—1843, in 59th year of age.

49. Elsey Parsels, wife of Joseph Jordan, b. June 12—1763, d. Feb. 11—1836, aged 72 yrs. 8 mos. 2 ds.

50. Wiman Bell, a small brown stone, no dates.

51. Lettitia Van Valer, wife of Peter Anthony, died June 1875, aged 74 years.

52. Cornelia Ann, dau. of John & Mary Anthony, died Mch. 23—1830, aged 1 yr. 1 mo. 21 ds.

53. 1794 a small rough stone.

M. H.

54. Douwe Talema, d. May 11—1779 in his 90th year. (murdered by a Party of Tories).

55. M. T. a small brown stone, next to the above.

56. Jacob, son of John and Nancy Van Valen, d. Oct. 3—1838.

57. Peter D. Haring, b. June 13—1773, d. Jan. 28—1842, aged 68 yrs. 7 mos. 15 ds.

58. Maria, widow of Peter D. Haring, d. Mch. 15—1868, aged 93 yrs. 1 mo. 24 ds.

59. Lydia Haring, wife of Peter Brush, d. Oct. 11—1834, aged 23 yrs. 10 mos. 8 ds.

60. Miss Sophia Haring, b. Dec. 4—1797, d. Oct. 13—1838, aged 40 yrs. 10 mos. 9 ds.

61. John Cole, d. Jan. 5—1863, aged 67 yrs. 4 mos. 23 ds.

62. Sophronia Cole, b. Feb. 14—1798, d. Feb. 6—1858, aged 59 yrs. 11 mos. 20 ds.

63. Justis Dill Jr. d. Mch. 21—1881, aged 32 yrs. 6 mos. 19 ds.

Children of David & Rachel Angevine.

64. Charlot Mary, d. Mch. 7—1837, aged 4 yrs. 3 mos. 10 ds.

65. John Lawrence, d. May 7—1838, aged 1 yr. 11 mos. 24 ds.

66. William Henry, d. Apr. 17—1840, aged 6 yrs. & 9 ds.

Children of Henry & Catherine Dubois.

67. Isaac H. d. May 10—1815, aged 1 yr. 5 mos. 5 ds.

68. Abraham, d. Sep. 23—1834, aged 1 yr. 5 mos. 18 ds.

69. Sarah Ellen, d. Oct. 25—1840, aged 1 yr. 27 ds.

70. Aaron, son of John & Maria Dubois, d. Sept. 14—1833, aged 7 mos. 17 ds.

71. Cornelia White, b. Aug. 15—1805, d. June 28—1842.

72. Thomas Dubois, d. July, 27—1830, aged 53 yrs. 6 mos. 3 ds.

73. Sarah Dubois, d. Apr. 5—1815, aged 36 yrs. 1 day.

74. Rinear Dubois, b. Dec. 24—1778, d. July 24—1860, aged 81 years, 7 months.

75. Elizabeth Jordan, wife of Rynear Dubois, d. Oct. 19—1844 aged 61 yrs. 6 mos. 1 day.

76. John Henry Dutcher, 22d N. J. Vols. d. Mch. 30—1863, ae. 26 yrs. 4 mos. 4 ds.

77. Stephen S. Demarest, d. July 25—1858, aged 64 yrs. 1 mo. & 18 days.

Children of David S. and Nancy A. Demarest.

78. Sarah Catherine, b. Aug. 1—1850, d. June 28—1851.

79. Joseph S. b. Aug. 17—1846, d. Feb. 26—1847.

80. Brazil Shevrotier, d. May 15—1826 aged about 35 yrs.

81. A rough stone, no marks, next to the above.

82. Jacob Shevrotier d May 15—1862 aged 39 yrs. 3 mos. 6 ds.

83. Joseph Shevrotier, b. May 15—1821, d. June 5—1872, aged 51 yrs. 21 ds.

84. Ann Maria Demarest, widow of Joseph Shevrotier, b. Sep. 26—1834, d. July 12—1875.

85. A large brown stone, lettering all scaled off.

86. Another large brown stone, all lettering scaled.

87. Little David White, no dates.

88. John Debevoise, d. Aug. 23—1847, aged 33 yrs. 6 mos. 10 ds.

89. James, son of John and Sarah Ann Debevoise, d. Sep. 27—1838, aged 1 yr. 3 mos. 2 ds.

90. Jesse, son of John H. and Rachel Brush, d. Apr. 21—1834 aged 7 mos. 8 ds.

91. James D. Haring, d. Oct. 18—1890, aged 81 yrs. 11 mos. 20 ds.

92. Albert Waldron, b. Apr. 21—1751, d. Apr. 27—1833, aged 82 yrs. (dim).

93. Rachel, widow of Albert Waldron, dau. of Richard & Sophia Herring, b. May 4—1760, d. Sep. 15—1834, aged 74 yrs.

94. Polly Demarest, wife of Matthew Bogert, d. Aug. 27—1832, aged 65 yrs. 1 mo. 9 ds.

95. Samuel M. Bogert, d. Aug. 19—1832, aged 31 yrs. 3 mos. 14 ds.

Children of Samuel M. and Lydia Bogert.

96. Matthew, d. Aug. 14—1832, aged 3 yrs. 5 mos. 25 ds.

97. David, d. Aug. 22—1832, aged 9 yrs. 11 mos. 14 ds.

98. Walter Parsel, b. Feb. 10—1766, d. Aug. 12—1832, aged 66 yrs. 6 mos. 2 ds.

99. Ann Westervelt, wife of Walter Percil, d. Sept. 13—1861, aged 88 years.

100. Margaret Parsel, wife of Stephen D. Demarest, d. Apr. 11—1848, aged 52 yrs. 10 mos. 12 ds.

101. Jacob Parsells, b. July 21—1802, d. Mch. 14—1835, aged 33 yrs. 6 mos. 12 ds.

102. Cornelia Blauvelt, wife of Jacob Parsells, b. Aug. 27—1806, d. May 4, 1891, aged 84 yrs. 8 mos. 8 ds.

103. Jacob Parcell, d. May 19—1838, aged 36 yrs. 1 mo.

104. Daniel W. Cole, b. Mch. 22—1826, d. Sept. 8—1882.

105. A large thick rough stone, illegible.

Many rough stones without marks.

UNION CEMETERY, RAMSEYS, N. J.

1. Leah Doremus, wife of Peter I. Post, d. May 3—1854, aged 62 yrs. 2 mos. 8 ds.

2. Peter G. the murdered son of Peter I. & Leah D. Post, died Oct. 5—1854, aged 24 yrs. 5 mos. 27 ds.

3. John P. Post, d. Oct. 18—1843, in the 83rd year of his age.

4. Catherine Rough, wife of John P. Post, d. Sep. 9—1844, in the 82d year of age.

Earliest dates—Aug. 14—1827—Apr. 21 & Sep. 20—1831.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. I.

NEW SERIES
1916

No. 3.

Newark's 250th Anniversary Celebration.

Newark at present is celebrating its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary through a series of elaborate events and spectacles running through a period of five months. While through various avenues of publicity the story in detail has gone forth to the world, it is proper that the records of the Historical Society also should present some ordered account however brief of the celebration. The Society suggested the celebration and largely furnished the necessary historical materials.

On December 5, 1916, Jonathan W. Roberts, late President of the Society, appointed at the suggestion of Charles Bradley a "Committee on the 250th Anniversary of Newark". It consisted of Charles Bradley, Chairman, Charles M. Lum, Francis J. Swayze, William S. Disbrow, William C. Morton, George R. Howe and Joseph F. Folsom. Subsequently President Francis J. Swayze appointed William T. Hunt and Joseph M. Riker, omitting himself.

Mr. Bradley conferred with the Honorable Jacob Haussling, then Mayor of Newark, and with other city authorities, regarding a great civic celebration, and to his initiative largely is owing the Committee of One Hundred appointed by the Mayor after legislative action had been secured. Twenty members of the Historical Society were named on that committee, of whom three are members of the Society's committee

previously named. Mr. Bradley is a member of the executive committee of the Committee of One Hundred.

The City's committee recognized the appropriateness of asking the Society to formally receive and entertain the invited delegates of the various historical and other learned societies of the United States on May the first, when the opening exercise of the celebration were to be held. The reception judged by the presence of 200 distinguished guests and a universal appreciation was a success. Later the guests were conducted to the new Proctor's Palace Theatre on Market street, west of Halsey, where before a great assemblage of citizens literary exercises of high character were held. Addresses were delivered by the Honorable Franklin Murphy, a former Governor of New Jersey and the chairman of the Committee of One Hundred; by the Honorable Thomas L. Raymond, Mayor of Newark; by the Honorable James F. Fielder, Governor of New Jersey; and by the Honorable Francis J. Swayze, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey and President of the New Jersey Historical Society. The celebration ode was read by its author, the Reverend Lyman Whitney Allen D. D., of the South Park Presbyterian Church of Newark. The Right Reverend Edwin S. Lines D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Newark, a trustee of the Society, offered the invocation, and the Right Reverend John J. O'Connor, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Newark, assisted by the Right Reverend Monsignor Isaac P. Whelan D. D., pronounced the benediction.

The guests of the city and the Society on this memorable day entertained were the following :

American Academy of Arts and Letters, 70 Fifth Ave., New York : Prof. William M. Sloane, New York.

American Academy of Political and Social Science, West Phila. Station, Philadelphia, Pa. : Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.; Hon. Franklin Murphy, Newark, N. J.

American Bible Society, Bible House, Astor Pl., New York : Mr. Churchill H. Cutting, New York; Mr. Joseph F. Randolph, Morristown, N. J.

American Historical Association, 1140 Woodward Build-

ing, Washington, D. C. : Prof. William M. Sloane, New York.

American Jewish Historical Society: Mr. Albert M. Friedenberg, New York; Mr. Leon Hunner, New York; Rabbi Solomon Foster, Newark, N. J.; Rabbi Charles I. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.

American Library Association, 78 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. J. C. Dana, Newark, N. J.; Miss Beatrice Winsor, Newark, N. J.; Mr. Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Clara Hunt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Jessie Hume, Jamaica, N. Y.; Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, New York; Mr. Benjamin Adams, New York; Miss Annie Carroll Moore, New York.

American Philosophical Society, Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa., Dr. J. Dyneley Prince, New York; Mr. Julius F. Sachse, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Tribune Building, New York, George Frederick Kunz, Ph. D., Sc. D., New York; Hon. N. Taylor Phillips, New York; Mr. Henry Harper Benedict, New York.

Bangor Historical Society, Bangor, Maine, Dr. Thomas Upham Coe, Hotel Vanderbilt, New York.

Bergen County Historical Society, Hackensack, N. J., Mrs. F. A. Westervelt, Hackensack, N. J.; Mr. W. O. Allison, New York; Mr. Robert T. Wilson, Saddle River, N. J.; Dr. Byron G. Van Horne, Englewood, N. J.; Mr. Cornelius V. R. Bogert, Bogota, N. J.

Brooklyn Public Library, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Hon. David A. Boody, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Emma V. Baldwin, Brooklyn, N. Y.

California Genealogical Society, San Francisco, Cal., Mrs. Cyrus Walker, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Bethuel Merrit Newcomb, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. George Henry Andruss, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Orra Eugène Monnette, Los Angeles, Cal.

Cayuga County Historical Society, Auburn, N. Y., Mr. Frank W. Richardson, New York.

Colonial Dames of America, New Jersey Society, Mrs. William Libbey, Princeton, N. J.; Mrs. S. Meredith Dickinsen, Trenton, N. J.; Miss Elizabeth Alford Smith, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Edmund Ward, Trenton, N. J.; Miss Mary Sherrerd

Clark, Belvidere, N. J.; Mrs. E. T. Gill, Haddonfield, N. J.; Miss Anne McIlvaine, Trenton, N. J.

Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn., Rev. Samuel Hart, Middletown, Conn.; Mr. Clarence W. Bowen, New York; Mr. Edward J. Brockett, East Orange, N. J.

Daughters of the American Revolution, State of New Jersey, Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, Haddonfield, N. J.; Mrs. James F. Fielder, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Gedney, Montclair, N. J.

Daughters of the Revolution, State of New Jersey, Mrs. John I. Weller, Weehawken, N. J.; Mrs. John R. Weeks, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Horace S. Osborne, Newark, N. J.

Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Charles T. Adams, New York; Mr. Carl M. Kneass, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Albert McC. Matthewson, New Haven, Conn.

Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., Hon. Joseph Hodges Choate, New York; Hon. Seth Low, New York.

Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., Mr. Edward Weston, Sc. D., LL.D., Newark, N. J.; Mr. Alexander C. Humphreys, Sc.D., LL.D., Hoboken, N. J.

Historical Society of Burlington, Moorestown, N. J.; Mr. William Lippincott, Moorestown, N. J.; Dr. Asa M. Stackhouse, Moorestown, N. J.; Mr. William T. Kirk, Jr., Beverley, N. J.; Mr. George Cuthbert Gillespie, Moorestown, N. J.

Historical Society of Hudson County, Free Public Library, Jersey City, N. J., Mr. Daniel Van Winkle, Jersey City, N. J.; Mr. Louis Sherwood, Jersey City, N. J.; Mr. John W. Heck, Jersey City, N. J.; Mr. George W. Case, Jersey City, N. J.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Holland Society of New York, 90 West St., New York, Mr. Edward Van Winkle, New York; Hon. William Brinkerhoff, Jersey City, N. J.; Mr. Frank I. Vander Beek, New York.

Hunterdon County Historical Society, Flemington, N.

J., Dr. William W. Hawke, Flemington, N. J.; Mr. Elias Vosseeler, Flemington, N. J.

Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. William B. Davenport, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. John J. Pierrepont, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. L. Clarke, D.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Cyril H. Burdett, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Louisiana Historical Society, The Cabildo, New Orleans, La., Mrs. Charles Le. Sassier.

Massachusetts Historical Society, Fenway, Boston, Mass., Mr. Worthington Chauncey Ford.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Plume, Newark, N. J.; Lieut. Theodore W. Alston, Newark, N. J.; Capt. Theodore Gray, Newark, N. J.; Mr. Edmund F. S. Joy, Newark, N. J.

Minnesota Historical Society, Saint Paul, Minn., Mr. William P. Clough, New York; Hon. James T. McCleary, New York.

Minnisink Valley Historical Society, Port Jervis, N. Y., Hon. William H. Nearpass, Port Jervis, New York; Mr. James Bennet, Port Jervis, New York.

The Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union, Miss Harriet Clayton Comegys, Dover, Del.; Miss Amy Townsend, New York; Mrs. Charles Curtis Harrison, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, Maryland; Mrs. Eliza T. Leary, Washington; Mrs. Antoine L. Foster, Delaware; Mrs. Willard Hall Bradford, New Jersey; Miss Annie Burr Jennings, Connecticut; Mrs. E. B. A. Rathbone, Michigan.

National Historical Society, 310 East 42nd St., New York; Mr. Frank Allaben, New York; Mrs. Henry J. Hoerner, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Augustus W. Rowand, Columbus, N. J.

National Society of U. S. Daughters of 1812, 322 West 87th St., New York; Mrs. Mathias Steelman, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. S. Drayton, Mrs. A. G. Van Houten, Mrs. T. Clayton.

The Naval History Society, 247 Fifth Ave., New York, Mr. Robert W. Neeser, New York.

New Brunswick Historical Club, New Brunswick, N. J., Rev. John A. Ingham, D. D., New Brunswick, N. J.; Prof.

John H. Logan, New Brunswick, N. J.; Mrs. John H. Raven, New Brunswick, N. J.

New England Historic Genealogical Society, 9 Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass., Mr. Henry W. Hardon, New York; Mr. Levi Holbrook, New York.

New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N. H., Mr. George B. Leighton, Monadnock Farms, Monadnock, N. H.

New Haven Historical Society, New Haven, Conn., Judge A. McClellan Mathewson, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. Seymour C. Loomis, New Haven, Conn.

New Jersey Historical Society, 16 West Park St., Newark, N. J., Hon. Francis J. Swayze, Newark; Mr. George R. Howe, East Orange; Mr. Charles M. Lum, Newark; Mr. Charles Bradley, Newark; Mr. A. Van Doren Honeyman, Plainfield; Rev. Joseph F. Folsom, Newark; Mr. William C. Morton, Newark; Hon. James J. Bergen, Somerville; Dr. Austin Scott, New Brunswick; Mr. Wallace M. Scudder, Newark; Rt. Rev. Edwin S. Lines, Newark; Mr. Frank Bergen, Jersey City; Mr. Frederick A. Canfield, Dover; Hon. William J. Magie, Elizabeth; Hon. Edwin R. Walker, Trenton; Dr. William S. Disbrow, Newark; Mr. Joseph M. Riker, Newark; Mr. Edwin B. Goodell, Montclair; Mr. Hiram E. Deats, Flemington; Mr. J. Lawrence Boggs, Newark; Miss Mary McKeen, Moorestown; Mrs. Louis Pennington, Washington, D. C.; Miss Maud E. Johnson, Newark.

New Jersey Historical Society, Woman's Branch, 16 West Park St., Newark, N. J., Miss Mary McKeen, Mrs. George Batten, Montclair; Mrs. Charles W. Parker, Jersey City; Mrs. Henry S. White, Red Bank; Miss S. F. Condit, Orange; Mrs. Arthur H. Mackie, Newark; Miss Ginevra Freeman, Orange; Miss Mary Louise Wheeler, Newark; Mrs. Ruth E. Fairchild, Parsippany; Miss Florence Congar, Newark.

New Jersey State Library, Trenton, N. J., Mr. John P. Fullard, Trenton, N. J.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 West 58th St., New York, Mr. Richard Henry Greene, New York; Mr. Josiah Collins Pumpelly, New York; Mr. Woodbury Gersdorf Langdon, New York.

New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York, Mr. James Benedict, New York; Mr. Robert H. Kelby, New York.

New York State Historical Association, Room 330, Education Building, Albany, N. Y., Hon. Stuyvesant Fish, 52 Wall St., New York; Hon. George A. Blauvelt, New York.

Newport Historical Society, Newport, R. I., Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, Newport, R. I.; Mr. Frank K. Sturgis, New York; Mr. Lawrence L. Gillespie, New York; Miss Mabel Simpson, Newport, R. I.

Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton, Mass., Dr. Charles H. Vinton, Atlantic City; Mr. Duane P. Cobb, South Orange; Mr. Harold W. Hack, Short Hills.

Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors, Miss Gail Treat, Greenwich, Conn.; Mrs. Francis C. Lowthrop, Trenton; Mrs. Frederick Winston Merrell, Morristown.

Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, Rev. Edward Payson Johnson, New Brunswick; Prof. William Libbey, Princeton; Mr. Henry Snyder Kissam, New York.

Order of Founders and Patriots, New Jersey Society, Mr. Walter Chandler, Elizabeth; Mr. Merritt G. Perkins, Newark; Mr. Graham B. McGregor, Newark; Mr. John B. Wight, Montclair; Mr. William Frederick Dix, East Orange; Mr. Charles Francis Stone, Jr., Montclair.

Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., Dr. Ernest Cushing Richardson, Princeton.

Royal Historical Society, 22 Russell Square, W. C. London, Eng., Prof. R. B. Merriman, Cambridge, Mass.

Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., Dr. W. H. S. Demarest, New Brunswick; Dr. Austin Scott, New Brunswick; Prof. John H. Logan, New Brunswick.

Society of Colonial Wars, General Society, Mr. John Lenord Merrill, East Orange.

Society of Daughters of Holland Dames, Miss Charlotte C. Hall, New York; Mrs. Robert Stockton, Elizabeth; Miss Dora Smith, New York; Miss Elise S. Crane, New York.

Society of Mayflower Descendants, Gov. and Mrs. Richard

Henry Greene, New York; Rev. E. B. Terry and Miss Marion J. Terry, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Levi Holbrook, New York.

Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey, Hon. William Pennington, Newark; Mr. Henry D. Maxwell, Easton, Pa.; Mr. William Mck. Reckless, Freehold.

Society of the War of 1812, in New Jersey, Mr. Nelson J. H. Edge, Jersey City; Mr. Horace Holden, Morristown; Mr. Harry Dailey, Jersey City; Dr. George H. Richards, Orange; Mr. Lovell H. Carr, Jersey City; Mr. Isaac Kemp.

Somerset County Historical Society, Somerville, N. J., Mrs. William W. Smalley, Somerville; Mrs. John Olendorf, Somerville; Mrs. A. L. Stillwell, Somerville.

S. A. R., Montclair Chapter, Mr. Frank L. Dyer, Montclair; Mr. Frederick M. Haviland, Montclair; Mr. George Bat-ten, Montclair; Mr. Philip Goodell, Montclair; Mr. John B. Wight, Montclair; Mr. Frederick B. Lovejoy, Montclair.

S. A. R., Morris Co. Chapter, Mr. S. Chudleigh Hicks, Morristown; Mr. Harvey J. Genung, Madison; Mr. Edward Q. Keasbey, Morristown.

S. A. R., Orange Chapter, Mr. S. Carl Downs, East Orange; Rev. S. Ward Righter, East Orange; Mr. Adelbert A. Kenyon, East Orange; Mr. Thomas W. Williams, East Orange.

S. A. R., Paramus Chapter, Mr. Carl M. Vail, Ridgewood; Mr. Richard T. Wilson, Ridgewood; Mr. Louis F. Halsted, Ridgewood; Hon. Cornelius Doremus, Ridgewood.

Sons of the Revolution, Mr. James Mortimer Montgomery, New York; Col. William Libbey, Princeton; Gen. Thomas H. Chambers, Trenton.

Sons of the Revolution, N. J. Society, Mr. William Reed Barricklo, Jersey City; Gen. Thomas S. Chambers, Trenton; Hon. Gilbert Collins, Jersey City; Col. Joseph Frelinghuysen, New York; Hon. William M. Johnson, Hackensack; Mr. Henry C. LaRowe, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Charles L. Meyers, Jersey City; Dr. Franklin Rightmire, Paterson; Mr. John V. B. Wicoff, Trenton.

Sussex County Historical Society, Newton, N. J., Judge W. H. Morrow, Belvidere; Mr. W. W. Woodward, Newton.

United States Catholic Historical Society, New York, Mr. Stephen Farrelly, New York; Rt. Rev. Mgr. Henry A. Brann, D. D., New York; Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, New York; Prof. Arthur F. J. Remy, New York; Mr. Joseph H. Fargis, New York.

Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va., Mr. Hiram E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.

Washington Association of New Jersey, Morristown, N. J., Mr. Alfred Elmer Mills, Morristown; Miss Altha E. Hatch, Morris Plains; Mr. Henry C. Pitney, Morristown; Mr. Wyman D. Vanderpool, Morristown; Mr. Edward Q. Keasbey.

Woman's Burlington County Historical Society, Mrs. Alban Spooner, Beverly; Mrs. Philip S. Clarkson, Edgewater Park.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., Mr. Albert H. Atha, Newark, N. J.

The following is a list of Societies and Institutions, from which letters were received expressing regret that they were unable to send delegates, and conveying their best wishes for the success of Newark's 250th anniversary celebration.

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.

American Geographical Society, Broadway & 156th St., New York City.

American Newspaper Publishers Association, New York City.

Bradford Historical & Antiquarian Society, Bradford, England.

Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N. Y.

Colonial Dames of America, General Society, New York City.

Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Ga.

Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn.

Hyde Park Historical Society, Hyde Park, Mass.

Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, Ind.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.

Library Company, Locust & Juniper Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.

Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oneida Historical Society, Park Ave. & Elizabeth St.,
Utica, N. Y.

State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society, Vineland,
N. J.

On the seventeenth of May, Wednesday, appointed as "founder's day" following a precedent as to date established without historical basis fifty years ago at the 200th anniversary, were held in the evening literary and historical exercises in the auditorium of the "Old First" Presbyterian Church. The speakers included the Pastor of the church, Rev. William J. Dawson D. D., who delivered the oration, Governor Fielder, Mayor Raymond, Former-Governor Murphy, and the distinguished guest of the city, Governor Marcus H. Holcomb of Connecticut. During the day a parade of military and civic bodies had taken place.

On Sunday afternoon, May 28, was held in Weequahic Park in the amphitheatre prepared for the pageant, a great religious service attended by approximately seventeen thousand people of all sects and denominations. Addresses were delivered by representatives of the Protestant, Jewish and Catholic elements of the City. Rev. William J. Dawson D. D., Pastor of the "Old First" Presbyterian Church, Rev. Solomon Foster, Rabbi of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, the oldest Jewish synagogue in the City, and Mr. John L. O'Toole, a prominent Catholic layman, were the speakers. Undoubtedly this religious service was the largest ever held in the city of Newark. The Honorable Franklin Murphy, who presided, suggested that a memorial stone should be erected on the site. The motion for holding this meeting, as the minutes of the Church Participation Committee of the Committee of One Hundred show, was offered by the writer, its originator.

To detail all the varied events of the celebration thus far carried through would require space too valuable to use in view of the fact that elsewhere in the daily press and in peri-

odicals the story in large has appeared. The "Newarker," published monhly by the Committee of One Hundred since November, 1915, as its organ of publicity, contains month by month a richly illustrated record of all matters related to the celebration. When concluded with the October number of 1916 this periodical will make a volume of great historical value — indispensable for future reference. Its editor is Henry Wellington Wack, the Adviser of the celebration.

Unquestionably the most outstanding feature of the celebration was the historical pageant staged in a natural amphitheatre in Weequahic Park under the personal direction of Thomas Wood Stevens, the author of the drama, which under the title of "The Pageant of Newark" has been published in pamphlet form. The drama is a dignified contribution to the literature of Newark, and its enactment on the four evenings between May 30 and June 2, inclusive, by thousands of citizen players was an acknowledged inspirational success. The text while properly imaginative in many details does no violence to historical accuracy even where for the requirements of the movement liberties are taken. Mr. Stevens and the writer, who had been appointed chairman of the committee on the pageant book, were in frequent conferences to insure historical consistency. There were four movements to the drama, three were historical and the fourth a spectacular masque in which hundreds of representatives of the various nationalities which have adopted Newark as their home, and America as their country, played their parts. Any description of the pageant would fail to convey to the absentee its marvelous scope, its romantic atmosphere and its brilliancy of color. The effect left in the souls of those who were capable of entering into its spirit has in the Newark Evening News, of June 3, 1916, since been beautifully interpreted by Leonard H. Robbins in a sonnet as follows :

The Message of the Masque.

The lights are out : the rainbow pictures fade;
 Their magic beauty and their color-flow
 And rythmic grace no eye again shall know;
 'Tis ended now, the lovely masquerade,

And those who, wondering, looked, and those who played,
 Back to the busy commonplace they go,
 To toiling life that moves so dull and slow;
 And silent darkness cloaks the parkland glade.

The rainbow pictures fade; but still there gleams
 The rainbow hope to hold us to our dreams;
 And lowly toil grows beautiful and bright
 As hearts urge forward to the coming light;
 And men in lifelong memory will see
 The vision of the city that shall be.

The Newark Poetry Competition was a feature of the celebration which engaged widespread attention, and brought forth contributions of verse from all parts of the United States and from other lands. Thirteen cash prizes were to be awarded, amounting to one thousand dollars. The conditions laid down for competitors were generous, permitting every imaginable kind of poetry on any subject related to Newark. The judges who gave their services to the City were :

From Newark : Hon. Frederic Adams, Judge of the Circuit Court, State of New Jersey; Hon. Thos. L. Raymond, Counsellor-at-Law, and Mayor of Newark; Miss Margaret Coult, Head of English Department, Barringer High School; William S. Hunt, Associate Editor, Newark Sunday Call.

At large : Prof. John C. Van Dyke, Professor History of Art, Rutgers College; Lecturer Columbia, Harvard, Princeton; Author; Editor : College Histories of Art; History of American Art; — New Brunswick, New Jersey;

Thomas L. Masson, (Tom Masson,) Literary Editor "Life"; Author; Editor Humorous Masterpieces of American Literature; and

Theodosia Garrison, Author : The Joy of Life and other Poems; Earth Cry and other Poems; Contributor to Magazines.

The winner of the first prize, the amount \$250.00, was Clement Wood, of New York, whose poem was entitled "The Smithy of God". Anna B. Mezquida, San Francisco, won the second of \$150.00, with "The City of Heritage", and Albert E. Trombly, of Philadelphia, the third of \$100.00, with "New-

ark—1916". The ten remaining prizes of fifty dollars each, were taken by the following poets in the order of their naming, Sayres Coe, Glen Ridge, New Jersey, "The Voice of the City"; Katherine Baker, Wildwood, New Jersey, "Puritan Newark"; Daniel Long, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, "To Newark"; Minnie J. Reynolds, West Portal, New Jersey, "Newark"; Alice R. Rouse, Covington, Kentucky, "The Ballad of Seth Boyden's Gift"; James H. Tuckley, Irvington, New Jersey, "The Silent Message"; Berton Braley, New York City, "The Builder"; Simon Barr, New York City, "The Hill Folk Speak"; Ezra Pound, London, England, "To a City Sending Him Advertisements"; Edward N. Teall, Bloomfield, New Jersey, "The Soul of the City, (Newark 1666—1916)."

During the celebration a number of monuments and tablets have been unveiled. Three were erected by the Committee of One Hundred and were designed by Gutzon Borglum of New York. They are the bronze and stone shaft on Washington street at Broad near the Public Library, with figures of a Puritan and an Indian; an ornamental bronze electrolier on the safety isle at Branford place and Washington street; and the fountain with inscription to the founders at the foot of Saybrook place, in Landing Place Park. Christian W. Feigen-span, a member of the Committee, has presented the City a copy by J. Massey Rhind, of New York, of the famous Col-leoni equestrian statue of Venice. The unveiling is to take place at the site of erection in Clinton Park during this month.

Other memorials have been placed by various organizations at different points of historic interest, and still others are to follow. A list of Newark's historical monuments is printed in the official manual of the celebration. Along Broad street, with several on intersecting streets, are placed massive pylons of staff upon which are inscribed quotations of prose and poetry epigrammatic in character. One of the selections, taken from a poem in the "Newarker" reads :

The manes and the stars fortell
A greater Newark till her fame
Resplendent cast a wondrous spell
On land or sea where sounds her name.

The great musical festival held in the First Regiment Armory four nights beginning May the first, and the industrial exposition held in the same building from May 13 to June 3, together with numerous parades and sporting events are some of the many other features of the celebration already carried out.

A bibliography of the varied literature produced by the celebration will be valuable for reference in the future, the contributions making good historical material. While the list to follow may be incomplete it contains most of the important items.

The "Newarker", a periodical formerly published by the Free Public Library and edited by John Cotton Dana, the Librarian, was turned over to the Committee to be used for a year and greatly enlarged. It began November, 1915, in its new form and will conclude in October of this (1916) year. It publishes all the news of celebration and is beautifully illustrated. It is the official record of the work of the Committee of One Hundred. It is edited by Henry Wellington Wack.

The "Official Guide and Manual of the 250th Anniversary Celebration", edited by Henry Wellington Wack, and published by the Newark Sales and Advertising Company, is an illustrated pamphlet of 182 pages including an index, which contains a wealth of information about Newark and its celebration.

"Newark's Anniversary Industrial Exposition, May 13 to June 3, 1916", is an illustrated programme of 144 pages, which contributes much historical material.

"The Pageant of Newark" contains the words of the pageant enacted on the four evenings of May 30 to June 2, inclusive, at Weequahic Park. The author is Thomas Wood Stevens, and the pamphlet was published by the Committee. It contains 112 pages.

The "Newark Directory" for 1916, (250th Anniversary Edition), published by Price, Lee and Company, contains special features in recognition of the celebration. Thirty-two pages are given to an announcement of the celebration by

Henry Wellington Wack, and there is a chronological history of Newark by Joseph Fulford Folsom, running to ten pages.

"Newark's 250th Anniversary Celebration," a pamphlet of thirty-two pages compiled by Henry Wellington Wack, Executive Adviser of the Committee, published by Price, Lee and Company, contains the same material as that to be found in Mr. Wack's article in the Newark Directory of 1916.

The pamphlet "Historic Newark" compiled by the Walton Printing and Advertising Company, Boston, Massachusetts, and printed for the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, contains fifty-six pages, and is finely illustrated to show historic sites and scenes.

"Newark — 250 Years Old", by Franklin Murphy, formerly Governor of New Jersey, is a pamphlet of ten pages containing an address at the 48th annual banquet of the Board of Trade of the City of Newark, at the Robert Treat Hotel, on May 13, 1916.

"Addresses, Delivered at a Banquet Given at the Washington, Newark, N. J., April 29, 1916", is a pamphlet of forty-one pages with addresses delivered at a splendid dinner given Mr. Murphy by the Committee of One Hundred. The text of the invocation by Rev. Joseph F. Folsom, and of the addresses of Mr. Uzal McCarter, Honorable Franklin Murphy, Governor James F. Fielder, Mayor Thomas L. Raymond, Mr. Charles Bradley and former Mayor Jacob Haussling is printed in full.

The pamphlet "Historic Ceremonies and Exercises" contains the proceedings at Proctor's Palace Theatre at the opening of the celebration on May the first, 1916. The program, the addresses by Former Governor Murphy, Mayor Thomas L. Raymond, Governor James F. Fielder, and the Honorable Francis J. Swayze, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and the celebration ode by Rev. Lyman Whitney Allen, D. D., are included.

"What Mean These Stones", by Rev. William J. Dawson, D. D., an illustrated pamphlet of twenty pages, contains an historical sermon delivered in the "Old First" Presbyterian Church, on May 14, 1916, and an oration delivered on "Founders' Day", May 17, 1916, in the same edifice.

The "Music of the Christian Church" by Alfred Lewis Dennis, is a handsomely printed pamphlet of 34 pages containing an essay on Christian music, and the program and words of the musical pageant presented in the "Old First" Presbyterian Church on Friday, May 12, and Sunday, May 14, 1916.

"Ceremonies at the Unveiling of a Copy of the Colleoni Equestrian Statue" is a pamphlet of sixteen pages containing addresses by Former Governor Franklin Murphy, Justice Francis J. Swayze and Mayor Thomas L. Raymond, with notes on the history and meaning of the statue, and the letter of presentation of Mr. Christian W. Feigenspan, the donor.

"A Brief History of the Newark Academy" by Wilson Farrand, issued as "a contribution to the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Newark", contains twenty pages of local history in which the academy plays a part.

The "Clinton Hill Year Book, 1916", an illustrated pamphlet of sixty-four pages with cover in colors, representing the landing of Robert Treat, published by the Clinton Hill Improvement Association, contains many cuts of Newark buildings and scenes.

"Patriotic Essays" by Elroy Headley, inscribed "Original limited edition commemorating the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the City of Newark, 1666-1916", is a cloth-bound book of sixty-four pages containing brief essays on patriotism as related to many departments of social life.

"The 250th Anniversary of Newark, New Jersey" by A. Cundari, Editor, is a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, published at Harrison—Newark, New Jersey, which contains a chronological history of Newark, with a sketch of Mr. Cundari's business career, making an interesting contribution by an American citizen of foreign birth.

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM.

The Orderly Book of Lieutenant John Spear.

(July 17 to December 4, 1781.)

John Spear, a lieutenant in the Jersey Brigade, was a resident of Second River, now Belleville. He was born on March 7, 1754, and died September 24, 1818. His wife was Margaret Jaroleman, who was born on March 26, 1763, and died December 13, 1831. Revolutionary traditions about the Spear family have locally survived. The best known is the shooting by John Spear, Sr., father of Lieutenant John, from the spire of the Dutch Reformed Church, Belleville, of a British or Hessian soldier, who was in a boat on the Passaic River. The silver watch secured from the dead foe is preserved at the New Jersey Historical Society together with Lieutenant John Spear's sword and other relics, the most valuable of which is the manuscript orderly book now for the first time printed. The relics were presented by John J. Tucker. The Speers came from Amsterdam in 1642 on the ship "Faith", Hendrick Jamsen Spier and his wife Madeline Hanse being the founder immigrants.

The orderly book covers a period when the Jersey Brigade was at Dobbs Ferry, New York, and at Connecticut Farms, and at Newark, Essex County, New Jersey.

Brigade Orders, Dobbs Ferry, 17th July, 81.

The Commandant directs that the utmost attention is paid by every Officer to preserve the property of the inhabitants, particularly of those in the vicinity of Camp, any person guilty of a wanton destruction of the Fruits, fencing, or any other Article the property of the Inhabitants may depend on the severest punishment being instantly inflicted.

Head Quarters Dobbs Ferry Aug. 1st, 1781.

Extract from Gen'l Orders.

The prohibition against plundering any species of property from the inhabitants of the Country however unfriendly they may.

be have been repeated so frequently and in such positive terms that the General flatters himself there is no further occasion to give any more caution on that Head.

Brigade Orders Dobbs Ferry July 16th.

The Commandant directs that in future neither Officer or Soldier belonging to the Jersey Brigade stay out of Camp a Single Night without his particular permission as we are now about to join and act in conjunction with the main Army it is recommended in the most positive manner to the Officers to be particularly attentive to the discipline of the men, for this purpose they are to parade at 5 O'Clock every morning and evening, when the commanding Officer of Reg't will see that they are properly instructed in the manuel Exercise, and the Evolutions at their own discretion.

Particular attention must be paid to their duty by Officers upon Guard from which they are by no means to be absent on any pretence whatever.

The unsoldierly practice of firing in Camp and the wanton destruction of Ammunition by any other means are strictly forbidden and will be punished in the severest Manner.

B. Orders — Dobbs Ferry Aug. 8th, 1781.

Coll. Seelys Rgt. will parade for Exercise at Sunrise in the morning and 5 O'Clock in the Afternoon.

The Commandt is verry sorry too little attention paid to the Orders of the 16th Ultimo, which prohibits in the most positive Terms any Officer staying out of Camp without leave previously obtained from the Commanding Officer of the Brigade — and hopes this may be the last occasion he shall have to notice theire neglect, so destructive to the safety and regularity of Camp as he is determined to arrest any Officer who shall be guilty of a breach of this Order.

Any Soldier who is caught Stragling more than two hundred Yards from Camp after retreatbeating may depend on being punished.

B. Morning Orders Aug. 12th 1781.

A party consisting of 1 Capt. 4 Subs. and 60 NonComsd Officers and privates will be immediately detached for Command, and hold themselves in readiness to march upon the shortest Notice.

B. Orders Aug. 12th, 1781.

Capt. of the day tomorrow 1st Reg.

Adj. — Halsey T S C P

Grand Parade — 1— 2— 2— 34

Regimental Orders 11th Aug. 1781.

Court Martial to sit this Day at 12 O'clock whereof Capt. Guild is to be President for the Tryal of Prisoners now Confined.

Thomas Skilman soldier of Capt. Riekeys Company having been tryd for Theft by a Court Martial whereof Capn. Ralph Guild was President, was Acquitted.

The Col. disapproves of the above sentence and orders a Court to be Warn'd to sit to morrow at Eleven O'clock A. M. for his Tryal and others.

Brigade Orders Dobbs Ferry 13th Aug. 1781.

Capn. of the day tomorrow 2nd Regiment.

Adjutant — Bishop.

A fatigue party Consisting of one Sub. 40 Men to Parade to morrow morning at Guard Mounting at Dobbs Ferry,

	Sub.	L	C	P
Guard	1—	2—	2—	33
Fatigue	1—	0—	0—	16

Regimental Orders.

The Col. is exceeding unhappy in hearing of the disorderly practice that the soldiers has got into of Fighting and abusing one another he therefore requests and enjoins that all the Officers under his Command take the greatest care that no such disorders are committed.

Thomas Skilman of Capn. Riekey's Company having been tried for Theft by a Court Martial whereof Capn. Israel Riekey was President — was found Guilty and was ordered by said Court to pay two hard Dollars to Lt. Fendin for his Damage and to stand before the Regiment & Confess his fault and by forgiveness of his Company for bringing Scandal on the Soldiers.

Thomas Penn Belonging to Captn. Craig's Company having been Tried by said Court for Insulting John Emly the Charge not being supported the Court have Acquitted him.

The Coll. approves of the above sentences and Orders that the above said Thomas Skilman appear on the Parade this evening and Comply with the above sentence — and that said Penn be discharged from his Confinement.

Brigade Orders Dobbs Ferry 14th Aug. 81.

Officer of the Day tomorrow Capn. Guild.

Adj't Halsey.

Guard & Fatigue as before.

Regimental Orders Camp Dobb's Ferry August 14th, 1781.

Whereas Numbers of disorderly Acts have been committed by the Soldiery since we have arrived at this place and sundry of said Soldiers have been confined for such disorders. But the Coll. being willing to make use of lenient measures has forgiven them in hopes it would reform them he therefore gives them this warning that he is determined not to forgive any such Offences for the future and the soldiers are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The Officers and soldiers warned for duty are not to Attend exercise in the morning but are to be called out as soon as the Regiment is Paraded and after being formed are to be dismiss'd untill the Troop Beating.

The soldiers are to Provide a piece of Wood to put in their socks in stead of flints & to put them in to exercise with & to take them out as soon as Dismist & put their flints in again every day they are to Exercise.

Regimental Orders Camp Dobbs Ferry 15th August 1781.

The Officers Commanding Companys are to see that their Provision Returns are handed in the evening before they draw the Provision may be drawn early.

Head Quarters Near Dobbs Ferry Augt. 15th 1781.

The Army to hold itself in perfect readiness to move at the shortest Notice.

Extract from Genl. Orders.

Brigade Orders Augt. 16th, 1781.

Capn. of the Day tomorrow from the 2nd Regiment. ———

Adjutant ——— Halsey.

Regimental Orders Camp Dobbs Ferry 16th August 1781.

All soldiers are strictly forbid going into any Cornfield or Garden on any pretence whatever.

Regimental Orders August 17th, 1781.

A Court Martial to be warned to sit at half after Ten Oclock this Morning all Persons are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

It is with the greatest Concern that the Coll. has heard numbers of Pieces fired in Camp without orders.

In order to put a stop to such unsoldierly like Practices he Strictly forbids any soldier firing without obtaining leave of the Commanding Officer. And any soldier that is Caught so offending shall be immediately tied up & receive fifteen lashes without benefit of a Court Martial — John Halsey, Levi Davis & Orry Consalle being Tried for stealing by a Court Martial whereof Capt. Jonas Ward was President they were all acquitted Jacob Allen being Charged with firing his piece without leave was Tried by the same Court, pleads Guilty to the charge and was ordered by said Court to march back and forward through the Regiment with his hat under his Arm and thank the Coll. for the favour shewn him.

The Coll. Approves the above sentences and orders them put in Execution this Evening at Parading.

Brigade Orders 18th Augt. 1781.

The Commandant directs that Coll. Seely's Regiment parade precisely at half past four O'clock this Afternoon and March to this place, to attend the Executions of William Clark Soldier in the 1st Jersey Regt.

Regimental Orders Dobbs Ferry 20th Augt. 1781.

Officer of the Day tomorrow — Captn. Rickey.

Parole C. S.

The Orderly Serjts. are to Report the Names of the Sick and the place they are at to the Doctr. Tomorrow Morning & he is to Make Report to the Colonel as soon as may be of those that are able to March.

No soldiers is to be absent from Roll Call tomorrow Eighth Morning or at 12 O'clock on any Pretence whatever.

S. Sergt. C. P.

Detail for Guard 1'' 4— 4— 50

Regimental Morning Orders 21 Augt 1781.

The Officers & Soldiers are to draw two days flour and one days Beef and have it drest ready to march at a moments warning.

The Waggoners are to have there Horses up and Waggons ready to receive the Baggage at two O'clock this Afternoon precisely. The soldiers at the same time to return all the Axes, Spades, and other heavy Baggage to the 2d Master and Strike the Tents and have them loaded. The sick are also to Assembly at the Coll. Quarters all that are able to march at three O'clock the Baggage & sick are to move of —

S S C P

— A Guard Consisting of 1— 1— 1— & 20 are to be ready to march as a Guard and a Careful Serjant to take care of the sick. Officer of Day Cap. Guild.

Evening Orders.

The Coll. having received Counter Orders the sick and Baggae are not to Move as ordered above.

Officer of the day tomorrow, Capt. Baldwin —
Parole Granadier, Countersyns (Morris,
(Essex

Guard as Usual.

Regimental Orders Augt. 22nd 1781.

The Coll. is convinced that not only the safety of the Troops under his Command but those of the whole Army at this time depends on the Vigilance & activity of the Officers and soldiers under his Command he therefore not only requests but enjoins it that the Officers both Commissioned & Non Commissioned take the Greatest care that the soldiers do their duty & Especially the Guards — The Coll. has Frequently founed the Centinels Sitting on their posts which is an unsoldierly practice and renders him unfit to do his duty Properly — The soldiers are therefore strictly forbid doing the like for the future & what ever Officer finds any Centinel so Offending are to Confine him & send in his Crime to the Officer of the Guard —

Officer of the day tomorrow Captain Guild.

Parole C. S. (Newark
(New York

Guard as before.

Regimental Moving Orders 23rd 1781.

A Court Martial to be warned to sit this Morning at Nine O'Clock for the Trial of Prisoners now Confined all persons are to take Notice and Govern themselves Accordingly

Regimental Orders Dobbs 23rd Augt. 1781.

Parole Jersey CoSyn (Amboy
(Trenton

Officer of the day tomorrow, Captn. Ricky.

It is truly mortifying to the Coll. to find that some of the soldiers under his command are so lost to all reason that he is obliged

to make use of publick chastisement to bring them to a sense of their duty, he therefore request that the soldierly will take warning by the punishment that now is to be inflicted on those who so justly deserve it and not be guilty of the like or any other misdemeanour which will force the Coll. to bring them to the like Punishment.

Hiram Caterline soldier in Capn. Baldwins Company, Robert Hartlock and Michael Cornelius of Captn. N. Blairicom's Company being tried for absenting themselves from Roll Call Jos. Cook of Capn. Baldwin's, Benjamin Bond of Captn. Ricky's, and Joseph Daily of Capn. Guild's Company being tried for firing their Guns without leave, all which Persons where found guilty by a Court Martial Whereof Captn. Jonas Ward was president, and Hiram Cataline, Robert Hartlock, Michael Cornelius, and Joseph Daily, was Ordered By said Court to receive fifty lashes each on the bare Backs.

Jos. Cook and Benjn. Bond where appointed to be tied up by one of their arms and have one Quart of cold Water poured down their Arms— The Coll. approves of the above sentences and Orders them to be put in Execution this Evening at the Usual time of Parade.

The Commandant thinks proper to Pardon Michael Cornelius, Jos. Daily, Jos. Cook, and Benjamin Bond, from the punishment that they where ordered to receive this Evening, and they are to return to their duty Accordingly.

Regimental Orders Dobbs Ferry Aug. 24th 1781.

Parole C. Syn (

(

Officer of the day tomorrow.

The Adjutant is to warn a Regimental Court Martial whereof Captn Ralph Guild is to be president to sit at the presidents Quarters this Day at 9 OClock A. M. for trial of Prisoners now confined in the Quarter Guard.

The Officers of the Guards are to make report of their different Guards every Morning at Eight Oclock to the Officer of the day and he is to make report to the Commandant by 10 OClock A. M.

Robert Hadlock a soldier in Capn. Van Blaricom's Company having been tried for using abusive Language to the Officers and speaking very disrespectful of the Coll— By a Court Martial whereof Capn. Ralf Guild was president was found guilty, and was ordered by said Court to receive fifty Lashes on the bare Back— The Coll. approves of the above sentence and orders it executed this Evening at the usual time of Parade.

Regimental Orders, Camp Connecticut Farms Aug. 20.

Parole C. Syn (

(

Officer of the day tomorrow Capn.

A Court Martial to be warned to sit to morrow Morning at Nine OClock the president whereof is Capn. Guild to sit at the presidents Quarters.

Regt. Orders. Camp Farms Augt. 30th, 1781.

Parole C. Syn (

(

Sub. Serj. Corp. Prt.

Officer of the day to morrow Capn. 1.. 1.. 2.. 20, horseman to be ready to go on Command to morrow at twelve OClock and a party of the like number to be ready at 12 OClock every Day until further orders— Detail for Guard to morrow —

Sub. Serj. Corp. Privt.

1.. 2.. 3.. 30

Fatigue 1.. 6..

Regt. Orders Camp Farms Sep. 81.

Adjutant is to warn a Court of inquiry to set this day at eleven oClock whereof Cap Jonas Ward is president to inquire into the Conduct of Doctor Jones and reason of his staying from the Regt.

At a Court of inquiry held to inquire into the Conduct of Dr. Timothy Jones whereof Capt. Jonas Ward was President the Court have acquitted him. Regt. Orders Sept. 3d. The Adjutant to warn a Court Martial to sit to morrow at nine OClock Capt Jonas Ward President to sit at the Presidents Quarters for the Tryal of Prisoners.

Regt. Orders Connecticut Farms Sep. 4th, 1781.

Parole C. Syn (

(

Officer of the Day tomorrow Capt. Samuel Fowler of Cap Wards Company having been tryed by a Court Martial, Whereof Cap Ward was President, for breaking into a House the Charge not being supported the Court have acquitted him. —

S S C P

Detail for Guard to morrow 1.. 2.. 3.. 39

Regimental Orders Sept. 6th.

The Adjutant to warn a Regt. Court Martial to sit to morrow at Nine OClock Capt. Seudder to be President to sit at the Presidents Quarters for the Tryal of Prisoners.

Regimental Orders. Camp Farms Sep. 7.

Parole C. Sign (

Officer of the Day to morrow Capt. Coward.

The Officers commanding Companies are to turn out all the men of their respective Companies, that are not taught the manual Exercise properly, every morning at 10 oClock to learn it with a Sergeant or Corporal to attend them and the whole to be under the inspection of the Sergeant Major—the Order of the 30th of Augt. for turning out a Command Dailey is discontinued.

Henry Linington Sergt of Cap Seudders Company having been tryed for absenting himself without leave, by a Court Martial whereof Cap Seudder was President, pleads Guilty and was sentenced to be reduced to the Ranks.

Richard Harris of Capt. Craigs Company was tryed by said Court for sleeping on his post, pleads guilty and is sentenced to receive fifteen lashes on the bare Back.

The Coll. approves the afforesaid sentences and orders them to be executed this Evening on Parade.

Richard Harris abovementioned after being stripped to receive his Punishment, was pardoned by the Coll.

Regt. Orders Connec. Farms, Sept. 8, 1781.

Parole Rawdon. C. Sign. (Christeen

(Jersey

Officer of the Day to morrow Capt. Guild.

The Adjutant to warn a Court Martial to set this Day for the Tryal of Prisoners.

Lieut Williams
President

John Clark a soldier in Capt Seudders Comp'y being tryed for Desertion & Disobedience of Orders was found Guilty and sentenced to receive one Hundred lashes on the bare Back.

The Coll. approves the above sentence and Orders it put in execution this Evening.

The afforesaid Jno. Clark After receiving thirty lashes was pardoned the remainder by the Collonel.

Orders of Sept. 9th, 1781.

The Adjutant to warn a Court Martial to sit to morrow morning at nine o'clock Capt Coward President, for the tryal of Prisoners, to set at the Adjutant's Quarters.

Regt. Orders Camp Farms Sept. 10, 1781.

Parole C. Sign (

Officer of the Day to morrow Capt. John Scudder

At a Court Martial held this day Sergt John Cruse was tried for disobedience of Orders and aiding and assisting in a Mutiny, the first part of the Charge being supported, he was sentenced to appear on the parade and ask Capt. Gilliam's pardon and Return to his Duty.

The Commandt approves of the above Sentence and Orders it executed this Evening.

The afforesaid Jno. Croes Sergt in Capt Gillams Company appeared upon the parade and Comply'd with the Sentence.

Regt. Orders Connec. Farms, Sept. 11, 1781.

Parole C. Sign (

Officer of the Day to Morrow Capt Doremus

Henry Fitzgerald Sergt. in Capt Baldwins Comp was tried for Desertion, and Jeremh. Britton Corp in Capt Seudders Compy, for Disobedience of Orders, by a Court Martial whereof Capt Coward was President, was found Guilty and Sentenced to be reduced to the ranks.

The Commandt. approves of the above sentences and Orders them reduced accordingly.

Regt. Orders Sep. 12th, 1781.

Parole C. Signs (

Officer of the Day to morrow Capt Ward.

The Guards for the futer, that are to releive those at Tremblers Point, and Eliz. Town, are to have theire packs on and be ready to march of the Parade to Releive their respective guards without halting. The flour Guard to be releived with three men which are allso to march of at the same time.

Regt. Orders Sept. 13, 1781.

Parole Stark. C. Signs (Hathway
(Brown

Officer of the day Capt Gray.

The Orders against the Soldiers lodging out of Camp has frequently been read, nevertheless numbers lodge out without leave. The Comt. once more strictly forbids any Soldier staying out of Camp later than Dark for the futer, and any one taken so Offending shall suffer for Disobedience of Orders A fatigue party to Turn out to morrow when the Guards are releived to consist of one Sergt, 10 Privates to attend at the adjutants Quarters.

Regt. Orders Connecticut Farms 14 Sept. 1781.

Parole C. Sign (
(

Officer of the Day to morrow Capt. —

The adjutant to warn a Court Martial to set this Day at 10 Oklock, Capt Scudder president. To set at the Presidents Quarters for the Tryal of Prisoners.

John Vanoton Corpe in Cap Fremans Compy being tryed by a Court Martial Whereof Capt Scudder was President for abusing and suffering a Party under his Command to abuse Abm Clark Esqr. was found guilty and Sentenced to be reduced to the Ranks.

The Coll. aproves the above sentence and he is reduced accordingly.

Camp Connecticut Farms Sept. 24, 1781.

A Court Martial held this day whereof Capt Ralph Guild was President, for tryal of John Reed, Soldier in Capt Rieke's Company, for Forgery and desertion, the Court found him guilty of both Charges and sentence him to receive Thirty nine lashes on the bare back.

The Coll. approves of the above sentence, and Orders it Executed this Evening at the Usual time of Parade.

The Prisoner having Received Thirty four lashes the Commadt pardoned him the remainder.

Regt. Orders Camp Farms 26 Sept. 1781.

The Commandt is unhappy to find that the Soldiers under his Command are frequently Burning rails which is a Wanton Destruction of the inhabitants property, and any soldier considering it would certainly know it.— The Comdt therefore forbids any such Destruction for the future and any soldier so Offending shall suffer

accordingly— it is likewise enjoined on the Officer to take notice that no such Outrages are Committed. And if any Person is caught so offending they are to Confine him that he may be punished.

Sept. 27, 1781.

Officers Commanding Companies, are to make returns of the number of men they have from the different Regt. and Countys, in Order to enable the Comdt to make returns to the Governor.

Regt. Orders Camp, 2 Octr. 1781.

Parole C. Signs (

Officer of the Day to morrow Capt Craig—

The Light Horseman are to parade on foot every morning and Evening on the Right of the Regt The Adjutant to warn a Court Martial whereof Capt Craig is president to set at the Presidents Quarters to morrow at nine OClock to consist of five members for the tryal of sundry prisoners confined.

At a Court martial held this 3d day of Sept. Capt Craig President, James Reed Sergt in Leiut Randolph's Company was tryed for making a false Alarm on the Lines and found Guilty and Sentenced to be Reduced to the Ranks & Receive Fifty lashes on the bare back.

Richd Reed Inhabitant was tryed for making a false alarm on the lines and found Guilty and Sentenced to receive fifty lashes on the bare back.

John Inyard from Midlesex County being tryed for making a false Alarm on the Lines by a Court Martial was found guilty and sentenced to Receive One Hundred lashes on the bare back.

The Commdt Approves the foregoing Sentences and Orders them Executed this Evening at the Usual Time of Parade.

James Reed Sergt was reduced and the Commdt Pardoned him his Punishment.

Richd Reed Inhabitant being stripped the Coll Pardoned him.

John Inyard received his Punishment agreeable to his Sentence.

Camp Farms 5th Octr. 1781.

At a Court Martial held this Day Capt. Scudder President, — John Foy Soldier in Capt Freemans Company being tryed for stealing a piece of Linnen from an inhabitant was found Guilty and Sentenced to receive fifty lashes on the bare back.

Camp Farms 6th Octr. 1781.

John Foy Soldier in Capt Freemans Company being tryed by a Court Martial this Day, whereof Capt Guild was President, for stealing several Musquets was found Guilty and Sentenced to receive one hundred lashes on the bare back. The Coll approves of the above sentences and orders them Executed this Evening at the Usual time of Parade.

The said Foy received One Hundred and fifty lashes agreeable to his Sentence.

Regt. Orders Camp Farms 8th Octr. 1781.

Parole C. Signs (

(
Officer of the Day Capt. Guild.

The Officers Commanding Companies of three months Men are to return lists of the non Commissioned Officers and Privates with the Day of the Month they joined against their Respective Names, to the Commdt. to morrow.

A party Consisting of 1.. 1.. 1.. & 22 to be ready to march to morrow by two OClock P. M. with two Days Provision the Subaltern to be appointed by the Commdt.

Regt. Orders Camp Farms 9 Octr. 1781.

Parole C. Sign (

(
Officer of the Day to morrow Capt—

One Sergt and Six Privates to be ready to go on Command to morrow morning at 10 OClock.

Regt. Orders Farms Oct. 10, 1781.

Parole C. Sign (

(
Officer of the Day to Morrow Capt.

One Sub. One Sergt. & twenty Privates to be ready to go on Command to morrow by twelve OClock and the Sub is to attend at the Commdt Quarters when ready to march to receive Orders.

Regt. Orders 13 Octr. 1781.

The Adjutant is to warn a Court Martial to set to morrow at 9 oClock. Capt. John Stokes President to set at the Presidents Quarters for the tryal of Prisoners Confined in the Main Guard.

Felty Koonts soldier in Capt Israel Rickee's Company having been tryed by a Court Martial whereof Capt John Stokes was

President for stealing a Watch from Robt Wade Esqr. was found Guilty and Sentenced to receive One Hundred lashes on the bare back.

The Commdt Approves the above sentence and Orders it Executed this Evening on Parade.

The above Felty Koonts Received his Punishment Agreeable to his Sentence.

Garrison Orders, Newark Nov. 3d, 1781.

Countersigns (Beef
(Bread

Alarm Post Court House

The Ensign takes the earliest Oppertunity of informing the soldiers under his Command of the Necessity of Observing the Strictest Dicipline. the precarious situation we are in & the many Charges allready Exhibited against us tender it absolutely Necessary, not only to Retrieve our lost Character, but for the Preservation of the Town & ourselves. He therefore strictly Commands & enjoins it upon the Troops to attend Roll Call exactly morning & evening. and Obey the Commds of their Superior Officers— any Person absenting himself from Roll Call without a sufficient Excuse or Previous Permission being Obtained & any Person Disobeying the Commands of any Superior Officer may Depend on being sent to Eliz—Town & undergo the Sentence of a Court Martial. Permission will be given to two Persons to be absent at a Time.

Garrison Orders— Nov. 4, 1781.

Countersign (Gen. Washington
(Gen. Green

Alarm Post. — Nath Pierson's

Garrison Orders Nov. 5th 1781.

C. Sign (Monday
(Tuesday

Alarm Post. — Nath Piersons

The Troops are possitively Commanded not to appear on Parade without Arms for the futer. They are likewise Commanded to be on the Parade exactly at the Time the Troop or Retreat is done Beating. that the parade may not be Detained. Those soldiers who have no Arms are to provide themselves as soon as possible. those that want Repairing are to get them Repaired imediately. And all are to Clean their Arms by Roll Call this Evening.

Garrison Orders Nov. 6 1781.

C. Sign (

(

Alarm Post. the Cross Roads by Andersons

Garrison Orders Nov. 7, 1781.

C. Signs (Wood

(Candles

Alarm Post the Academy

The Ensign is sorry to find that the Orders of the fifth is so little attended to— which Commanded the Men to have their Arms cleaned by Roll Call. He again Repeats it, and hopes that no person will appear on Parade this Evening, without having his Arms cleaned, & in the best of Order, as they may expect punishment for a breach of this Commnd. He has likewise observed that there is such a continual noise on Parade that no Orders can be heard or Commands Executed. he therefore Requests that the Troops will refrain from such an unsoldierlike practice & trusts the soldiers for the future will observe the strictest silence **during Parade.**

Garrison Orders Nov. 8th 1781

C. Signs (Green

(Lincoln

Alarm Post. near Coll Wards

Garrison Orders Nov 9th 1781

C Signs (Baron

(Stuben

Alarm Post on the Height above Capt Nichols

Garrison Orders Nov 10th 1781

C. Signs (Wayne

(Green

Alarm Post on the Height by Isaac Allings

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov 11 1781

C. Signs (Orange

(Pompton

Alarm Post—On the Height by Abram Wards

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov. 12 1781

C. Signs (Cortlandt

(Ward

Alarm Post Court House

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov 13 1781

C. Signs (Washington
(Lincollen

Alarm Post — near Squir Banks

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov 14 1781

C. Signs (Craig
(Scudder

Alarm Post on the Height by Isaac Allings

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov 15 1781

C. Signs (Orange
(Providence

Alarm Post — the Academy

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov 16

C. Signs (New
(Town

Alarm Post — Church

Sergt Roberts having engaged a Man to serve as a Soldier in his place. The Ensign has appointed Corp Nathe Bond to serve as a Sergeant & Joseph Shipman as a corporal and the soldiers are hereby Commanded to treat them as such.

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov 17 1781

C. Signs (London
(Paris

Alarm Post — near Coll. Wards

The Horsemen are Commanded to attend parade exactly Morning & Evening for the futer.

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov 18 1781

C. Signs (
(

Alarm Post near Capt Nichols's

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov 19 1781

C. Signs (
(

Alarm Post. the Academy

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov 20 1781

C. Signs (Ward
(Hays

Alarm Post by Andross's

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov 21 1781

C. Sign (Ely
(Coward
Alarm Post by Isaac Allings

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov 22 1781

C. Signs (Stirling
(
Alarm Post — Academy.

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov. 23 1781

C. Signs (Pumpton
(Harlin
Alarm Post Esq. Banks

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov 24 1781

C. Signs (Boston
(Charlestown
Alarm Post — Church

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov 25 1781

C. Signs (Newark
(New York
Alarm Post — Court House

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov 26 1781

C. Signs (
(
Alarm Post Court House

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov 27 1781

C. Signs (
(
Alarm Post by Isaac Allings

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov 28 1781

C. Signs (
(
Alarm Post Church

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov 29 1781

C. Signs (York
(Gloucester
Alarm Post Squir Banks

Garrison Orders N. A. Nov 30 1781

C. Signs (Newark
(Newberry
Alarm Post Academy

Garrison Orders N. A. Dec 1 1781

C. Sign (Cornwallis
(Clinton
Alarm Post Court House

Garrison Orders N. A. Dec 2

C. Signs (Charlestown
(Savannah
Alarm Post Allings

Garrison Orders N. A. Dec 3 1781

C. Signs (Charles
(George
Alarm Post Church

Garrison Orders N. A. Dec 4 1781

C. Signs (
(
Alarm Post Allings

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS.

Old Graveyard, at Greenville, Jersey City, Hudson Co., N. J.
Located at the Lehigh Valley R. R. Bridge, over the Morris
Canal, opposite E. 52nd St. & Ave. E. Bayonne, N. J.

Copied by John Neafie, New York City, July 3rd, 1910.

-
1. James Thomson, a Native of Scotland, died March 15—1821 or 1824— (Dim and uncertain) aged 29 years. Foot stone. J. T.
 2. Ann S. Craig, wife of Phillip E. Muhlenberg, born at New York, Feb. 22—1784—died here. Oct. 6—1830—foot stone, A. S. C.
 3. Ephigenia Craig, born Aug. 5—1780, died Jan. 30—1866 foot stone—E. C.
 4. Andrew Hamilton, born at Greathill near Strathaven, Scotland, died at New York, May—1832—aged 33 years. foot stone —A. H.
 5. Mungo Currie, born at Strathaven, Scotland, died at New York, May 1—1840, aged 48 yrs. foot stone, M. C.
 6. Robert Thomson, born at Laigh Side near Strathaven, Scotland, died here, Dec. 24—1841—aged 73 years Foot stone, R. T.
 7. Barrie Anna, born Mch. 4—1846—died May 11—1851.
“And Jesus called a little child unto him.”
Foot stone marked — B. A.

Revolutionary Pension Records of Morris County.

(Continued from Page 99.)

JOSEPH KING'S CERTIFICATE.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions held at Morris town on & for the County of Morris on the third Tuesday of December A. D. 1782.

Present Benjamin Halsey John Stiles John Brookfield Benj. Lindsly Will Woodhull Stephen Day Ab Kitchel.

Application was made to the Court in behalf of Joseph King late Adjutt. of the fourth Jersey Regiment in Service of the United States. & Two Certificates were presented to the Court, the first was in the words & figures following
Viz.

The Subscribers at the request of Mr. Jos. King certify that in the year 1777 he held the office of Adjutant to the fourth Jersey Regiment to approbation, that in the action of the Short hills he was wounded & made prisoner, that in consequence of some severe treatment after he was taken his wound hath tendered him in great measure disqualified from active employment, that in consequence of his being wounded & prisoner he was deranged in the Year 1779. The Subscribers do therefore earnestly recommend the Said Mr. Joseph King to an appointment in the Corps of Invalids, if it should not interfere with the established system & regulations of the Army.

Jersey Huts April 16th. 1782. Signed by Elias Dayton Coll. 2nd. Regt. Jersey. M Ogden Col. 1st. Regt. Francis Barber Lt. Coll. 1st Regt. J. N. Commine Lt. Coll. 2nd. N Jersey Andw. Hunter Chaplain N Jersey Brigade Jer Ballard Capt. Samuel Kendoy Capt 2nd. Jer Regt. Nathl. Bauman Capt 2d Reg Jer. Wm. Helms Capt. 2nd. Regt. Jer. Saml. Holmes Capt 2nd. Regt. Jer. Abm Appleton Lieut. 2nd. do. Benjn. Osmon Lieut. 2nd. do. T Rhea Lt. 2nd. do. Ab Stout Lt. 2nd. do. Geo. Mead Capt 2d Jer R. John Holmes Capt. 1st. Jer. Regt. Jno. Reed Lieut. do. Eph. Darby Lt. & QrM.

John Blair Lt. 1st do Will Shute Ensn. 2nd. do. Jacob Harris Surgn.
Mate 1st. do.

the 2nd. Certe. was as follows

We the Subscribers having examined Mr. Joseph King are of opinion that in consequence of a Wound which he received June the 26th. 1777 — & subsequent Confinement & treatment while a prisoner that he is thereby disqualified from obtaining a livelihood by Laborious employments; that he is justly intitled to the Provision made for disabled Officers, & that his present condition therefrom is as bad as the loss of a limb Sign'd John Cockran Director of the Military Hospitals Chas. McKnight Phyn.

The Court having considered the Said Certife. are of opinion that the Said Joseph King is entitled to his half pay from the time of his Derangement Viz. the first day of February 1779 — and do Order the Clk. to make out a Certificate accordingly

} Justices

HIRAM HOWARD'S CERTIFICATE.

At a Court last mentioned

Application was made to the Court in favour of Hiram Howard a wounded Soldier of Capt Halls Comy of Coll. Spencers Regt. & a certificate was presented in the words & figures following Viz.

I do hereby certify that Hiram Howard Served as a Soldier in my Company in Coll Spencers Regt. in the three months Service, and received a wound in his ankle at ash swamp which has rendered him unable to Support his family. Witness my hand this fourth day of November 1782. (Signd)

Josiah Hall Capt

Also another Certificate in the words & figures following Viz.

These may Certify that Hiram Howard Served as a Soldier in Coll. Spencers Regiment of three months men in the Beginning of 1777 & in the 23 day of the month of Feby. in said Year the said Howard received a wound in his Ankle which has rendered him unable for Service and no doubt entitled him to Such relief as is made & provided in Such cases.

Morris County December 5th. 1782.

(Signd) Eleazr Lindsly Lt. Coll.

The Court having considered the said Certificates are of opinion that the said Hiram Howard is justly intitled to his half pay from

the Said 23rd. day of February 1777 & do order a Certificate to be made by the Clk. accordingly.

} Justices

ABIGAIL MINTHORN'S CERTIFICATE.

At a Court of General Quarter Session held at Morris Town in & for the County of Morris on the Third Tuesday of December AD 1782

Present as before

Application was again made to the Court in favour of Widow Abigail Minthorn for the half pay of her deceased husband - alledging that the Certificates & order Issued from this Court on the Third Tuesday of March last, is lost

The following Certificate was presented to the Court Viz I hereby certify that the late Phillip Minthorn died a Serjeant inlisted for the war in the 1st. Jer Regt. dated Bottle Hill December 20th. 1782

Math Ogden Coll.

N. B. He died 23rd. december 1780.

(Signd))M Ogden Col.

An Affidavit was also presented to the Court in the Words and figures following Viz. Personally appeared before me Stephen Day one of the Justices of the peace for the County of Morris George Minthorn and being duly Sworn Saith that the Said Minthorn was present & Saw Phillip Minthorn decd. Lawfully married to Abigail Minthorn & that She Abigail was his lawfull wife at his decease and farther Saith not

Sworn before me this 20th day of December 1782

Stephen Day

George Minthorn

Another Affidavit was also presented to the Court in the words following Viz.

Morris County State of N. Jersey. Personally appeared before me William Woodhull one of the Justices of the Peace in & for the Said County of Morris Jacob Minthorn & being duly Sworn deposeth & Saith that Abigail Minthorn is now the widow of Phillip Minthorn who died inlisted for the war in the first Jersey Regt.

Sworn before me the Twentyeth
day of December 1782 ..

} Jacob Minthorn
Signed Wm. Woodhull

The Court having considered the Same are of opinion that She the Said Abigail Minthorn is entitled to the half pay of her deceased Husband & do order the Clerk to make out a Certificate accordingly

JEMIMA RICHARD'S CERTIFICATE.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions held at the Court House in Morris Town in & for the County of Morris on the Twentyeth day of March in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred & eighty three

Present

John Carle		Danl. Cooper	
David Thompson		John Brookfield	
Benjamin Halsey	Esqrs. Judges	Benj. Lindsly	Esqrs. Justices
Jonn. Stiles		Joseph Wood	
Abrm. Kitchell		Steph Day	
Will Woodhull		Jas Minthorn	

Application was made to the Court in behalf of Heirs of Jémima Richards Widow of Samuel Richards late a Serjeant of Coll. Oliver Spencers Regt. in Service of the United States — and the following Certificates was presented to the Court. Viz

These are to Certify that Samuel Richards Serjeant of my Company in the Standing army was Kiled at the Battle of Brandiwine on the Eleventh of Septemr. in the year one thousand Seven hundred & Seventy Seven

as Witness my hand (Signd) David Lyon Capt
in Colonel Oliver Spencers Regiment

The above named Samuel Richards was a Serjt. in my late Regt. was kiled at the action of Brandiwine September 11th. 1777 as above mentioned Oliver Spencer late Coll.
Mendham March 19th. 1783

Also an Affidavit was presented to the Court in the words & figures following Viz

Personally appeared before me Joseph Wood Justice of the peace for the County of Morris Daniel Cory of full age & made oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God that he Saw Sam Richards & Jemimah Genung Lawfully Married in either November or December in the year one thousand Seven hundred & Seventy Six & enlisted in the Service of the United States in the fore part of the year 1777 (& was kiled in the battle of Brandiwine Septr. 11th. in Said year as appears by the Captains Certificate)

This deponant farther Saith the Said Jemimah lived Samuel Richards widow three Years one month & Eleven days further Saith not

Sworn before me this 17.. Day of March 1783

Joseph Wood

Daniel Cory

The Court having read & Considered the said Certificate & Affidavit are of opinion that the Widow Jemima Richards was entitled to the half pay of her Said Deceased Husband for the afore mentioned term of three Years one month & Eleven days

SARAH WOODS'S CERTIFICATE.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace held at the Court house in Morris town in & for the County of Morris on the First Tuesday of July in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred & Eighty three

Present

John Carle
David Thompson
Benjn. Halsey
Jonn. Stiles
Abm. Kitchel
William Woodhull

Esqrs. Judges

Daniel Cooper
John Brookfield
Benj. Lindsly
John J. Faish
Aaron Kitchel
Benj. Howel
& Jas. Minton

Esqrs. Justices

Application was made to the Court in behalf of Sarah Wood widow of Isaac wood Deed. for the half pay of her Deceased husband who died a Soldier in the first Jersey Regt. the 27th. of Sepr. 1781.... and Certificates were presented to the Court in the words and figures following viz 1st.

Morris Town

Morris County

} Ss : We the Subscribers Inhabitants of the Township and County aforesaid do Certify that we were acquainted with a certain Isaac Wood Soldier in the first Regiment of Jersey and that we know him to be a native of this place and an inhabitant thereof at the time of his inlistment

Jonathan Stiles

Stephen Conkling

January 15th. 1783....

John Hinds

2nd. I Certify that the above mentioned Isaac Wood Soldier in the first Regt. of Jersey died in the Service of the United States in Camp at Williamsburgh Virginia, on the 27th. day of September 1781. and that I esteemed him as an Honest good Soldier

Ephr Darby Lt.

January 15th. 1783

and Qr. Master

3rd. This may Certify whom it may concern that I Married the within mentioned Isaac Wood to Sarah Whitenack in the year 1776 Witness my hand this 20 day of Jany. 1783

Jonath. Stiles Justice of peace

4th. I do hereby certify that Sarah Wood within mentioned is now the Widow of the aforesaid Isaac Wood the date above

Jona. Stiles

The Court having read & Considered the sd. Certificates are of opinion that the Said Widow Sarah Wood is intitled to the half pay of her deceased husband from the 27th. day of September 1781 during her widowhood

Given under our hands & the Seal of the said Court at Morris town aforesaid this third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred & eighty three

John Carle

Benj. Halsey

Ab. Kitchel

RACHEL CHANNEL'S CERTIFICATE.

Decemr. 7th 1783.

Application was made to the Court of General Quarter Sessions in favour of Rachel Channel widow of John Channel to obtain an adjudication for her Husbands halfpay....

Present

David Thomson	} Esqrs. Judges	Danl. Cooper Junr.	} Esqrs. Justices
Benj. Halsey		John Brookfield	
Jonath. Stiles		Elijah Horton	
Abrah. Kitchel		Joseph Wood	
William Woodhull		William Ross	
		Jacob Gould	

The following Certificates & Affidavits were presented to the Court Viz.

I do hereby Certify that John Channel Said to be decd. was an inlisted Soldier in Capt David Lyons Company in my Regt. for during the War; and that he was taken prisoner by the British between Boundbrook & Brunswick on the 1st. day of June 1777 after making a Gallant Defence under Lt. Martin of my Reg. who was kiled at the Same time and said Channel was said to Remain a prisoner with the Enemy one full year after he was made Prisoner.

Camp May 15th. 1780

Oliver Spencer Col.

To whom it may concern

2nd. We do Certify that Rachel Channel of the Township of Mendham County of Morris & State of New Jersey is now living & was the lawfull Wife & we believe is real widow of John Channel Deed. December 13th. 1783.

Witness that saw them Jacob Doty Overseer of poor ??
 married Seth Babbit Justice peace
 James Wilkisson Will Hulbard

3rd. Morris County Ss : Personally appeared before me Benjamin Halsey one of the Justices of the peace for said County Benjamin Halberd & being duly sworn Saith that he Saw Rachel Hulberd married to the above named John Channel & that Serjeant Reed of the same Company in which the said John was inlisted told this deponant that the Said John Died in New York about one year after he was taken which this deponant verily believes to be the Case & that the Said Rachel was the lawfull wife and is the real Widow of the Said John Channel.

Sworn the 13th. day of

July 1780 before me

Benj. Halburd

Benj. Hallsey J. P.

The Court having considered the s. Certificates & Affidavit are of opinion that the said Rachel Channel is intituled to the half pay of her deceased husband from the first day of June 1777 to this day & do order the Clerk to make out Certificate accordingly

HANNAH PRICE'S CERTIFICATE.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions held at Morris Town in and for the County of Morris on the Fourth Tuesday of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & eighty four.

Present

John Carle	} Esqrs. Judges	Benjamin Lindsly	} Esqrs. Justices
Benj. Hallsey		Joseph Wood	
Jon. Stiles		John Brookfield	
Ab. Kitchell		Aaron Kitchel &	
& Will Woodhull		Will Ross	

Application was made to the Court in behalf of the Widow of Samuel Price also in behalf of his Child And Certificates was produced in the words & figures following Viz.

1st. This may Certify that Samuel Price a Six months Soldier from the County of Morris belonged to my Company in the first

Regiment Jersey in the Year 1780 and was drowned in Crossing the North River on our way to Westpoint Some time in October in the above Year

September 28th. 1784

Wm. Pratt Late Capt. Sd. Regt.

M. Ogden late Col.

late 1st. Jer Regt.

2nd. We the Subscribers two of the Justices of the Peace in the County of Morris residing in the Township of Hanover do Certify that Hannah Price was the Lawfull wife of Samuel Price and that she was His real widow untill her Marriage with Thomas Cobb in the beginning of November 1783 and that She hath her legal residence in the Township of Hanover aforesaid and that she had at the time of the Death of the said Samuel Price one Child of six months old which is yet living — — Hanover September 30, 1784 Morris County

Aaron Kitchel

Benjn. Howell

The Court having read & Considered the said Certificates do adjudge that the said Hannah Price (now Hannah Cobb) is intituled to the half pay of her Deceased Husband (Samuel Price) from the First day of November one thousand seven hundred & eighty to the first day of November AD. one thousand Seven hundred and eighty three

SARAH HATHEWAY'S CERTIFICATE.

December Term 1784.....

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions held at the Court House in and for the County of Morris on the Third Tuesday of December in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred & eighty four.

Present

Benjn. Hallsey	} Esqrs. Judges	Benjn. Lindsly	} Esqrs. Justices
Jonathn. Stiles		John Brookfield	
Willm. Woodhull		Willm. Ross.	
		Ebenr. Tuttle	

Application was made to the Court in behalf of Sarah Hatheway Widow of Joseph Hatheway Decd. for the half pay of her Deceased Husband. And the following Certificates & affidavits were produced.....

1st. I Hereby certify that in the Beginning of the Campaign of

1776 I enlisted Joseph Hatheway of Morris County Bloomer, a Matross in the Corps of Artillery commanded by Captn. Daniel Neil, of which I was Captain Lieutenant — That the said Hatheway was detached under my immediate command until about the Month of August in the above Year, when he was Seized with a Dissentary, a Disorder then very prevalent in Camp of which he died — that the said Hatheway whilst in Service behaved as an Honest & faithfull Soldier

Given under my Hand this 27th. of November 1784

(Signd)

Jno Doughty Major
Comdt. West Point

Personally appeared before me Benjamin Lindsly Justice of the peace in the County of Morris the above John Doughty who being duly Sworn deposeth & Saith that the above Certificate is Just & true in all its contents. & further Saith not.

(Signd) John Doughty

Sworn before me this
25th. November 1784

}
Benj. Lindsly

2nd. These may Certify that Joseph Hatheway & Sarah Lyon were on the 15th. of November 1753 legally Joined in the Holy Banns of matrimony both being of Morris Town in the County of Morris New Jersey, & before Witness pronounced Man & wife. Testified by Timo. Johnes Clk.

Hanover

Morris County Ss: } Personally appeared this day before me Benjamin Hallsey one of the Justices of the Peace for said County Sarah Hatheway who being duly sworn deposeth & Saith that she is now the Widow of Joseph Hatheway Deceased & further Saith not.

Sworn before me this 23rd. Decemr. 1784

Benjn. Hallsey JP.

her
Sarah X Hatheway
mark

The Court having taken the Same into consideration do adjudge that the Said Sarah Hatheway Widow of Joseph Hatheway deceased is intitled to the half pay of her Deceased Husband from the thirty first day of August Anno Domini one thousand Seven hundred & Seventy six to thirtyeth day of November one thousand Seven hundred & Eighty four — & do order the Clerk of this Court to make out a Certificate for that Purpose

Jona. Stiles.
Benj. Hallsey
Benj. Lindsly

DEBORAH MINTHORN'S CERTIFICATE.

At the Court aforesaid Viz December 1784....

Application was made to the Court in behalf of the Widow Deborah Minthorn & the following Certificate & Affidavit was produced Viz

I hereby Certify that William Minthorn was an enlisted Soldier for the war in the first J Regt. and that he was killed at the Seige of York Town in October 1781

Elizth. Town	}	M Ogden late Col.
Nov. 12th. 84		late 1st. Jer Regt.
State of N Jersey		

Morris County } Personally appeared before me Seth Babbit one of the Justices of the peace for said County Capt Libbeus Dodd & being duly sworn deposeth and Saith that he Dod was Present And saw Deborah Dod now Deborah Minthorn Joined in the bands of Marriage to William Minthorn and that the said Deborah is now the Widow of the said Minthorn & farther saith not....

Sworn this Twentyeth day of December in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred & eighty four
before me Libbeus Dodd

Seth Babbit

The Court having Considered the said Certificate & Affidavit are of opinion that she the said Deborah Minthorn is intitl'd to the half pay of her Deceased Husband Will Minthorn from the time of her Husbands Death Viz. the 18th. day of October AD. one thousand and Seven hundred & eighty one

MARY BELL'S CERTIFICATE.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions held at the Court house in Morris Town in and for the County of Morris

Present

Jonath Stiles, Abraham Kitchel, Will Woodhull, I J Faish, John Starke & Eleazer Lindsly Esquires

Application Was made to the Court in favour of Mary Case late Widow of Jabez Bell Junr. — and the 3. following Certificates & an affidavit were presented (& Read) in the words and figures following Viz.

1st. This is to Certify that Jabez Bell Junr. was a Corporal

in my Company of Militia in Col. John Starkes Battalion and was killed at an Alarm in the County of Bergen on the thirtyeth day of September one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy eight. Given under my hand July first 1786....

Nathan Luse Captain

2nd. This is to Certify that Jabez Bell Junr. was killed in Bergen County at an Alarm on the thirtyeth day of September one thousand Seven hundred & Seventy eight. Given under my hand this first day of July 1786....

John Starke Lt. Col.

3rd. This may Certify, whom it may concern, that Jabesh Bell Junr. and Mary Heaton were lawfully Married to each other, by me. As Witness my Hand in the Township of Roxbury, County of Morris and State of New Jersey the 28th. day of June 1786

Wm. Woodhull

Morris County ss. Personally appeared before me John Starke one of the Justices for Said County Isaac Heaton being of full age & being duly Sworn deposeth and Saith that Mary Case was the Widow of Jabesh Bell Junr. (who was killed in the County of Bergen about the 30th. day of September 1778) untill the 19th. day of September 1780 when She was married to Samuel Case.

Sworn before me

Isaac Heaton

July 1st. 1786

John Starke

The Court having heard & considered the Said Certificates & affidavit are of opinion that the Said Mary Case Was the widow of the Said Jabez Bell Junr. from the thirtyeth day of September AD. one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy eight to the Nineteenth day of September A. D. one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty Viz one year eleven months and twenty days And is intitled to the half pay of her decd. Husband during that time

Given under our hand & Seal of the Court this fifth day of July In the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty six.

(Signed) Jona. Stiles

Abm. Kitchel

Will. Woodhull

SARAH TURNER'S CERTIFICATE.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden at Morristown in and for the County of Morris on the Seventeenth

day of December in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and eighty nine

Present	
William Woodhull	} Esquires
Silas Condict	
Samuel Tuthill	
David Thompson	
Alexander Carmicael	

Application being made to the Court in favour of Sarah Turner widow of Jarzel Turner deceased for her late husband's half pay — the following certificates and vouchers were presented & read Viz

N 1 I do Certify that Jarzel Turner was a Sergeant in my Regiment in the Continental service and behaved himself well whilst in service and that he died in July seventeen hundred & seventy seven

Given under my hand at Elizabeth Town this nineteenth day of Sepr. 1789

Oliver Spencer late Colonel

N 2. This may Certify that Jarzel Turner was a Sergeant in my Company in Col. Oliver Spencers Regiment in the late war and died in the service of the United States in July in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and seventy seven, and behaved himself as a Good Soldier — Witness my hand the Sixteenth of June AD 1789

Jonas Ward Capt

Morristown December 1789

N 3 I Certify that I returned Jarzel Turner one of the Sergeants in Capt Jonas Ward's company in Col Oliver Spencer's Regiment sick to the Hospital when the Regiment removed from Ramerpough sometime in the last of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven, and that he was afterwards reported to the Regiment as having died in the hospital near Pompton

Jabez Campfield Surgeon at the
time of said Regiment

N 4 State of Newjersey

Morris County ss. Be it remembered that on this day personally appeared before me Alexander Carmicael Esquire one of the Justices of the peace in and for the County of Morris Nathan Turner of full age and being duly sworn deposeth and saith that he was well acquainted with Jarzel Turner deceased who was this deponents brother that he was a Sergeant in Captain Jonas Wards Company in Col. Oliver Spencers Regiment at the time of his

death — that he died when in the service of the United States on the night preceeding the twenty ninth day of July in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and seventy seven and this deponent further saith not

Nathan Turner

Sworn the 27th day of June
AD 1789 before me

Alexander Carmicael

State of Newjersey Morris County ss. Be it remembered that on this day personally appeared before me Alexander Carmicael Esqr. one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Morris Samuel Turner of full age and being duly sworn deposeth and Saith that about thirty four years ago he was present at the Marriage of Sarah Holmes now the widow Turner to Jarzel Turner who died in the late war in Service of the United States that the said Sarah was married to the said Jarzel Turner by the Reverend Mr. John Parson a Minister of the Gospel that the said Sarah lived with the said Jarzel Turner as his lawfull wife from the marriage aforesaid untill the time of his death And that the said Sarah now remains the widow of the said Jarzel Turner as this deponent verily believed and as it is generally reported and further this deponent saith not

Samuel Turner

Sworn the 2d. day of July AD 1789
before me Alexander Carmicael

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS.

Perry Cemetery, Harrington Park, New Jersey. (Bergen Co.)

Inscriptions copied by Joe. Elting Sloat in November, 1909.

-
1. Henry, son of Jos. & Hanna Perry d. 24 May 1867 ae. 13 yrs.
 2. Rachel, dau. of Jos. & Hanna Perry d. 26 Mch. 1870 ae. 3 mos.
 3. Hannah, dau. of David & Catherine Perry d. 3 Jan. 1871 ae. 37—10—22.
 4. Perry, son of Nicholas & Catherine Ann Cole d. 4 Sept. 1867 ae. 1 yr. 1 mo.
 5. David Perry d. 22 Apr. 1871 ae. 61 yrs. 5 mos.
 6. Catherine Blauvelt his wife d. 23 Aug. 1894 ae. 81 yrs. 5 mos.
 7. Rachel Perry d. 9 Aug. 1871 ae. 7 mos. 7 days.

Colonel Peter Schuyler at Albany.

BY JOSEPH F. FOLSOM.

Two documents relating to the services of Colonel Peter Schuyler of New Barbadoes on the Passaic, whose seat opposite the present Gouverneur street, Newark, was called Petersborough, have been presented to the New Jersey Historical Society by Dr. Robert Watts, of New York City, a descendant. The documents are testimonials to Schuyler, and to the officers and men of the New Jersey troops, who during the War of the Austrian Succession (1744—1748), sometimes called King George's War, were stationed at Albany, with an expedition to Canada in view.

Schuyler's appointment to command the New Jersey troops was recommended to President of the Council and Acting Governor John Hamilton by the Council of New Jersey sitting at Perth Amboy, on September 27, 1746, the Governor and four members, Robert H. Morris, Edward Antill, James Hude, John Coxe, being present. As the Governor had asked advice as to making an appointment and the board suggested Schuyler there is little room to doubt the matter was concluded that session. The minute records that he was "a gentleman well known to the several members of this board, of good estate and reputation and very proper to be by him (the Governor) commissioned for that purpose."

Already by the Assembly on Friday, June 27th, there had been passed an act authorizing the raising of five hundred men as New Jersey's quota of troops, the troops to include "freemen or well-affected Indians". Officers had gone out to "beat up" the volunteers, and had so well succeeded that on August 30 the first company had been embarked at Newark and had sailed down the Passaic the following day, September 1, under the command of Captain Campbell Stevens, enroute to Albany. With this company, according to the New York Post

Boy, September 15, 1746, went as private the debonnaire Tom Bell, who once impersonated the Rev. John Rowland and caused Rev. William Tennent a trial for perjury.

Two days later at Perth Amboy, September 3, four or five companies set sail for the same destination. So successful had been the beating up that Captain Edward Hart, of Hope-well, N. J., father of John Hart, the "Signer", was found to have a company of one hundred extra men with no provision for their support. Hart had spent "most of his estate" raising the men and for a time subsisting them. He appealed for relief and the Council sent him to the Governor of New York to offer the company to his establishment. Hart's men are said to have been "the most likely and able-bodied men that have been raised."

New Jersey excelled in patriotic zeal for the King's cause above all other colonies. She gave a bounty of six pounds to every man enlisting, and provided £10,000 to clothe and equip the troops. Unfortunately, if we are to credit the complaint of Alexander Miles, a private writing on November 15, 1746, from Albany, the commissioners provided guns "so rusted and rotten as not to be of the value of old iron", cutlasses that would "bend and stand bent like lead", and "stinking beef — twenty barrels whereof were at one time condemned by our officers." Miles deplored the grafting of the twelve appointed commissioners who received five per cent on all moneys expended, and thought that two persons could better have bought the supplies and have been paid a fair amount for their time and labor.

The date on which Colonel Schuyler assumed command of the New Jersey troops at Albany is not evident, but presumably he departed for Albany at an early date.

The Albany testimonial letters show that he, or his troops, were in the neighborhood thirteen months, four of which were spent at Saratoga, which would make their stay from early in September, 1746, to October, 1747. On November 19, 1747, Governor Belcher of New Jersey informed his Council that he had learned that Colonel Schuyler had ordered the disbanding

of the troops at Albany, which evidence with that of the letters goes to show that the troops returned in October, 1747.

The testimonial letters were written in January, 1748, though dated 1747, the year according to the old style of reckoning ending at April the twenty-fourth.

At the end of April, 1747, the New Jersey troops mutinied because of arrears in their pay. Schuyler on April 30, wrote a letter to President of the Council, John Hamilton, which he expressed by the hands of Captains John Dagworthy and Henry Leonard, giving an account of the mutiny. Schuyler had offered to pay the troops out of his private fortune, which generosity the New Jersey Council appreciated but thought would have caused also the troops of the other colonies at Albany to mutiny. The Council recommended patience and requested Schuyler to be guided by Governor George Clinton of New York, who was arranging to pay in part, on an equal basis, all the troops at Albany. Undeterred by the advice given Schuyler subsequently paid his men in full and incurred the rebuke of Clinton, who in a letter went on record as believing the withholding of pay discouraged desertions. New Jersey later reimbursed Schuyler at least in part.

The letters below make an interesting contribution to the history of the campaign of 1746 and 1747, especially as to Schuyler and the New Jersey troops. Evidently the mutiny of six months previously was not remembered against them unfavorably. Later chapters in Schuyler's soldier life are better known than the one now under consideration, which fact makes the letters peculiarly valuable.

The letters follow :

New Jersey January 16th, 1747.

May it please your Grace

His Majesty having been pleased to Disband the Troops Raised in this Province of New Jersey on The Late Intended Expedition Against Canada, We think it our Duty (In Justice to the Officers thereof that undertook to Serve his Majesty on that Occasion) to Inform your Grace, That Col. Peter Schuyler (who was appointed by this Government to Command those Troops as a Col.) has behaved himself to the Satisfaction of all the Branches of the Legislature here: and has Justly Meritted the Applause of the people of this Province in General. And that many of the other

Officers were in Good Business, and Left the same upon the hopes of being Continued in his Majesties Service; That in the Raising of the Troops, They Showed a becoming Zeal, and Compleated their Companies with Extraordianry Dispatch, and at Very Great Expence to themselves. And while they were posted Near Albany, and at Sarraghtoga, they behaved with Resolution, and were Very assistant in Guarding the Frontiers of the Province of New York, as we Doubt not Mr. Clinton, (the Governor of that Province), will Inform your Grace.

As we are of his Majesties Council for this Province, And are well acquainted with most of the Officers who Engaged in that Expedition; and with the Zeal and Resolution with which they have acted, we begg leave to Recommend them to Your Grace, for Such marks of His Majesties Royal favour as their Services may be thought worthy of — We are

May it Please Your Grace

Your Grace's Most obedient and most Humble Servts.

Jas. Alexander, Robt. H. Morris, Jas. Hude, Andw. Johnston, Peter Kemble, Tho. Leonard.

To the Right Honourable His Grace the Duke of New Castle.

By Derrick Tenbrook Esqr. Mayor, the aldermen and Common Council of the City of Albany

To Peter Schuyler Esqr. and the officers under his Command belonging to the five New Jersey Companys of foot.

Greeting

We do by these presents convey to you and each of you the Hearty and Sincere thanks of this Corporation and the freeholders and freemen of the Same for the faithfull Discharge of your Duty in Guarding and Protecting this City from the attempts of the Enemy for nine months while you were posted in the neighbourhood of this Town and for your timely notice of the garison at Saraghtoga, and Bravely holding the Same under Great Disadvantages for nigh four months Last Summer

And as a publick Testimony of the Gratefull Sense we have of your services to the province of New York in General and to this City in particular we have caused our Publick Seal to be affixed to this Instrument and have hereunto Subscribed our names. The twelfth Day of February 1747/8

Direk Ten Broeck, Jacob Ct. Ten Eyck, Sybrant Goo Van Schaick, Gerret Vanness, John G. Roseboom, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Jacob Lansing, Junr., Cornelis Maesen, Barent Ten Eyck, Johannes V. Douw, Eghbert Bret.

(Endorsement)

Compliment of the Mayor of Albany to Peter Schuyler & officers 12 Feb. 7, 1747/8

Caspar Steinmets and his Descendants.

BY P. H. HOFFMAN.

(Concluded from Page 88.)

Steinmets Genealogy.

From Caspar Steinmets and Jeannetje Gerritsen, immigrants, both born in Holland. (He as early as 1618 to 1620; she, probably 1620 to 1625).

Through their son Christoffel, born 1660; and his son Benjamin, born 1696; and his son Benjamin, born about 1725; and his daughter Rachel (Steymets) Fritts, born 1759; and her daughter Margaretta (Fritts) Hoffman, born 1785, to Philip H. Hoffman, born 1827, and his descendants to 1910

1st. Gen. Caspar Steinmets, born in Holland about 1620, married 1652 to Jeannetje Gerritsen, born in Holland about 1625, their son

2nd Gen. Christoffel, born Dec. 19, 1660, in New Amsterdam, married 1684 to Jeannetje Gerrits, and married in 1699 to Sarah vanNest, children, (1st wife) Casparus, born 1686; Annetje, born 1688; Jeannetje, born 1691; Gerrit, born 1692; Judith, born 1694; Benjamin, born 1696, Ancestor of P. H. Hoffman. (2nd wife) Elizabeth, born 1700; Joanna, born 1707; Christopher.

Children married, — Casparus, 1st. Rachel Pieters Powlse (widow) June 6, 1713, and 2nd, Maritje Hendricksen, Aug. 1727.

Annetje, — Casparus VanNoostrand.

Jeannetje, Jacob VanNoostrand, Oct. 22, 1720.

Gerrit —————

Judith, — Herman VanRiper, 1721.

Benjamin, — 1st Sarah VanStee, 1720; 2nd, Sara Emans, 1730. Ancestor of the Hoffman family.

Elizabeth, — Jan Tomas VanRiper, 1730.

Joanna — Garabrandt Garabrantsen, 1731.

Christopher, — Treintje Coeyeman, June 1735.

(Historical.) — In 1711 Christoffel Steymets with seven others, relatives, pioneers and early settlers, named, Francis Post, Jan Sip, Hermanes Gerritsen, Thomas Van Riper, Cornelius Doremus, Pieter Powlse, and Hessel Pietersen, all of Acquackanonck, bought of the Proprietors for 660 pounds sterling, 2800 acres of land, running from the Great Falls to and over the Garret Mountain. The land was divided into tracts or farms of 10 chains in breadth, running from the river up to the Mountain. This was the first settlement in Little Falls, N. J. Christoffel Steymets purchased for himself of Gerrit G. Van Wagginge a plot of land in 1699, in Acquackanonck, with all the rights and privileges belonging to it. In 1716 and 1717 he was elected as elder in the Dutch Church at Hackensack and Acquackanonck, 1709, Oct. 22. He was executor of the estate of Abraham Bockee of Acquackanonck.

3rd Gen. Benjamin (son of Christoffel), born 1696, died 1762; married 1st. Sarah Anna VanStee, 1724, (she died soon after), and 2nd. Sara Emans, 1731.

Their children, —

(1) Christopher, born —, married Rachel Roome.

(2) John, born 1727, married, 1st, Elizabeth Taylor, 2d. Anna Van Riper.

(3) Peter, born —, died 1776; married Mary Dey, 1725.

(4) Benjamin, born about 1729; married 1st, — and 2nd, Margaret VonBoskirek, Aug. 2, 1752.

Their children, — Rachel, born Dec. 3, 1760, married Frederic Fritts, 1780. Mary, married Richard Hunt of N. Y. Margaret, married Peter Hendricksen of Brooklyn.

(Margaret VonBoskirek Steinmets died at Spruce Run, N. J., June 8, 1809, and is buried in the Lutheran Church Cemetery at that place. Head stone at her grave, Age 81 years, 2 days.)

(5) Thomas, born —, died —, married Margaret Williams.

(6) Garret, born —, died May, 1804, married Mary

(7) George, born —, died in battle at the storming of the heights of Quebec in 1774. Member of the State Militia in Capt. John Lamb's Co. of N. Y. State Regiment.

(8) Elenore, born —, married Cornelius Marschelluck.

(9) Hannah, born —, married Cornelius Speir, May 1768.

(10) Sarah, born —, married Andreas Peters, July 22, 1753.

(11) Caspar, born —, died in infancy.

(12) Frederic, born Mar. 7, 1747, married Anna Barre.

4th Gen. Benjamin 2nd, (son of Benjamin 1st), born 1729, died 1806; married Margaret Von Boskirck, their children, — Maria, Helena, Benjamin and Abigail, all died young; Rachel, born 1759 or 1760, married Frederic Fritts; Mary; Margaret.

5th Gen. Rachel (daughter of Benj. 2nd.) born Dec. 1760, died Apr. 15, 1821, married Frederic Fritts, their children, — Benjamin, born Nov. 11, 1781; William, born Jan. 25, 1783; Frederick S., born Oct. 22, 1786; Margaretta, born Jan. 25, 1785, mother of P. H. Hoffman; George, born Oct. 31, 1788; Rachel, born Jan. 24, 1791; Morris, born Jan. 2, 1793; Thomas, born 1796; Jacob, born Sept. 1799.

6th Gen. Margaretta (daughter of Rachel Steymets Fritts), born Jan. 25, 1785, died Jan. 24, 1830; married Capt. Henry I. Hoffman, Dec. 22, 1805; he died Dec. 14, 1864. Their children : —

Rachel, born Feb. 22, 1807; died Apr. 10, 1877.

John T., born Oct. 4, 1808; died July 28, 1898.

Elizabeth A., born Oct. 22, 1810; died July 20, 1894.

Jemima, born Nov. 22, 1812; died Feb. 1911.

Henry S., born Jan. 28, 1815; died Oct. 10, 1820.

Frederic F., born Feb. 12, 1817; died Oct. 22, 1820.

Margaretta, born Apr. 13, 1819; died Nov. 22, 1877.

Mary Ann, born Nov. 9, 1821; died Apr. 9, 1875.

Jacob D., born Jan. 24, 1824; died Feb. 9, 1910.

Philip H., born July 28, 1827. —

7th Gen. Philip H. Hoffman, born July 28, 1827, married March 12, 1851, to Barbara A. Byram, born March 12, 1829, died July 21, 1897; their children, —

Orlando K., born July 18, 1852; died Mar. 23, 1853.

Henry B., born Nov. 12, 1854.

Joseph R., born Sept. 17, 1857; died Dec. 11, 1893.

8th Gen. Henry Byram Hoffman, born Nov. 12, 1854, married Caroline I. Mulford, Nov. 4, 1880. Their children, —
Katrine M., born June 22, 1884.

Helen B., born June 9, 1887.

Joseph Reed Hoffman, born Sept. 17, 1857, died Dec. 11, 1893; married Emma L. Hard, Oct. 7, 1885. Their children, —
Agnes R., born July 15, 1886, in Morristown.

Armin S., born May 27, 1889, in Morristown.

Will.

The will of Gerrit Gerritsen (brother of Jeannetje Gerritsen, the wife of Caspar Steinmets.)

Will of Gerrit Gerritsen, jointly with his wife, Elizabeth Cornelison, given in part

(1) Bequeath to their heirs as follows : to the children of the Testator's sister Jeannetje Gerritsen Steynmets, wife of Caspar Steynmets, for their children, 1. Johannes, 2. Gerrit, 3. Antie, 4. Christoffel, 5. Orsolena, 6. Maritje, 7. Benjamin, seven in number, to have one-half of the estate.

(2) Bequeaths the other half to his other sister, Jessie (Gerritsen) Otto, for her daughter Elizabeth Otto. The testator describes himself as sick in body but clear in mind; and the testatrix as "coming and going." This will is Dated Wickes, Bergen Co. East New Jersey. Feb. 20, 1688.

Gerrit Gerritsen, and

Elizabeth (Corneiluson) Gerritsen.

Witness, — Cornelius Durke.

Jans Barents.

Claus Barents.

Will of Johannes Steynmets, (son of Caspar 1st).

(1) Bequeaths his interest in the West India Company's farm in Bergen, N. J., to his wife Annetje (Jacobs VanWinkle) Steynmets, during her life time, and at her death to go to his nephew Jacob Prior, son of his sister Annetje (Steynmets) Prior.

He died in 1708; and the will was probated in New York.

Will.

Will of Peter Steymet:—Cartman, of the City and County of New York.

He makes his brother Benjamin, carpenter, and his brother Christoffel, merchant, his Executors of his last will and testament. Dated Dec. 6, 1766, in the seventh year of the reign of King George 3rd, by the Grace of God.

His executors conveyed to Andrew Hopper, of New York, for the sum of 300 dollars current money, a house and lot on Division Street, in New York, size of lot 25x77 feet, bound on east side by land conveyed to John Steymets by John Winne. In the rear Dirkes Dey lot No. 4 which was released from heirs, and Christopher and Benjamin Steymets, Executors. The same lot was conveyed to Peter Steymets by William Embrough and Elizabeth his wife in 1761.

The Executors, appeared and were qualified in 1766. See Liber 40, page 355, in Surrogate's Office, New York City.

Peter Steymets was son of Benjamin Steymets of Gravesend, L. I., and brother to Benjamin.

He was the ancestor of Mrs. Walsh, of Amenia, N. Y.

A synopsis of the Will of Jacob Steymets of the City of New York, occupation, shop-keeper. Dated April, 1799. Bequeathed to his wife Mary Steymets all his estate during her life time, or widowhood, and at her death or marriage, all to go to the children.

1st. To his eldest daughter Rachel Arden, and Amey Brown (having received a marriage portion) he provided a smaller portion than to his unmarried daughters Mary and Margaret. He appoints his beloved wife Mary his Executrix, together with his friend Frederic Steymets and his son-in-law Jacob Arden as Executors.

Nov. 5, 1789. Witnesses, B. Romaine.

John Newcombe.

Cornelius Anslan.

In his lifetime he and his wife conveyed to Matthew West a house and lot 25 feet front and 77 feet deep on the North-east side of Dey St., on June 26th, 1789. Liber 41, page 327, in New York Clerk's Office.

Will.

(On notice of settlement of Estate.)

Frederic Steymets of the City and County of New York, brother of John Peter, Christopher and Benjamin. Occupation, baker.

His wife Anna and Anthony Post were made administrators. Aug. 4, 1796, an order was made by the court to sell the property for expenses &c. Notice had been given and published March 2, 1796. In accordance with the above order the administrators sold and conveyed to William Palmer for \$2250., a house and lot with the bake-shop, situate on Nassau Street in New York, 25 ft. front by 96 feet deep, on the westerly side of the street, conveyance was made Jan. 24, 1800. Liber 49, p. 47. Surrogate's Office, New York.

Will.

Christoffel Steymets; Inspector of Wood, of the City and County of New York, son of Benjamin and Sarah Steymets of Gravesend, L. I., and brother of Peter, Garret and Benjamin, all of New York. Will made Jan. 7, 1793.

1st. I bequeath to Rachel (Roome) Steymets, my beloved wife, all my household furniture and 30 Pound Sterling, also the use and rents of my real and personal estate so long as she remains my widow. At her death there shall be paid to my grandson William Steymets (Tailor) of New York, Fifteen Pounds Sterling. And all the rest and residue of my estate to be divided in two parts. The one-half for my granddaughter, Mary, wife of Alexander McDougall. The other half to my grandson William Steymets as above. My wife

Rachel to be my Executrix and my brother Benjamin and my brother-in-law Pieter Bogert to be my Executors.

Witnesses : Rachel Brower.

Henry Sickles, Jr.,

Francis Child.

Will probated May 21, 1794.

Will.

Will of Rachel (Roome) Steymets, widow of Christoffel Steymets. She was of the city and county of New York, but after the death of her husband she removed to Hackensack, her old home, where she seemed to have spent part of her time.

Will of Rachel (Roome) Steymets. She bequeaths a large and valuable estate partly as follows : To her sister-in-law Rachel Roome, gold rings, bracelets and other jewelry, and silverware. To her niece Sarah Lewis and her niece Hester Sebring, and to the children of William Steymets and Mary McDougall, silver spoons, and large quantities of other valuables. To John J. Roome, William P. Roome, and Nicholas Roome, Mary VanTuyle, Rachel Brower, Susan Webster, Mary Anthony, Peter and Hester Sebring, to each of these quite a large and valuable estate. The Executors were John P. Roome and Nicholas Anthony.

Witnesses, Aury Westervelt,

Jacob P. Westervelt,

Rachel Ackerman.

The will was proved and probated in the Surrogate's Office in New York City, Jan. 17, 1807. The will is lengthy and described in full in that office. P. H. H.

Will of Johannes (John) Steymets, son of Benjamin and Sara Steymets, of Gravesend, L. I., and brother of Benjamin, Garret, Peter, Frederic, of the City and County of New York.

1st. Bequeaths to his beloved grand children, James, Catherine, John, Mary and Lawrence, children of his late daughter Sarah, wife of John Matthews, — money, silverware and household goods. 2nd. To his grandchild Abraham King, son of his daughter Leah. 3rd. To my grandchildren, Hendrick, John, Catherine, children of my late son Christopher Steymets; all to be divided and given share and share alike.

To be given and disposed of by my beloved son Garret Steymets out of my residuary estate given to him. Provided the legacies of \$2500. and division of goods made as directed. He appoints his son Garret sole executor.

Will made and dated March 26, 1800. Proved and executed Sept. 29, 1801. Sylvanus Miller, Surrogate. Witnesses, Frederic Mabie, Samuel Brown, John G. Bates. Signes, Garret Steymets, Executor.

Will.

Garret Steymets, son of Benjamin of Gravesend, L. I., and brother to Johannes. He lived and did business in the City and County of New York and died there in May, 1804. In his will dated March 7, 1804, he bequeaths to his wife Mary all his property of whatever sort and kind, and after her death to go to his two grandchildren John and Elmer Kingsland, children of his deceased daughter, wife of Stephen Kingsland. He appoints his son John and his son-in-law Stephen Kingsland, Executors of his estate, and also trustees and guardians of such minor children as may be interested in the Estate.

The will in full is recorded in the Surrogate's Office of New York, and was probated May 22, 1804.

Witnesses, John J. Bates,

Daniel Thorne,

Cornelius Bogert.

Sylvanus Miller, Surrogate.

Generation

Marriages.

- Annetje Steymets (daughter of Caspar) to Tades Mixhease, 1679, and to Johannes Heyer, 1709.
2. Orsolena Steymets (daughter of Caspar) to Roelef Lubbertse Westervelt, March, 1688.
2. Joanna Steymets (daughter of Caspar) to Andreas Prior, May, 1688; and to Casparus Van Noorstrand, Oct., 1698.
3. Casparus Steymets (son of Christoffel), 1st. to Rachel Peter Powlse (widow); Oct., 1713; and 2nd, to Marytje Hendricksen, Aug., 1727.

4. Annatje Steymets (daughter of Christoffel) to Jacob VanNoorstrand, Oct., 1715.
4. Judith Steymets (daughter of Christoffel) to Herman Van Riper, 1721.
4. Joannetje Steymets, 1st. to Jacob Van Noorstrand, Oct., 1720; and 2nd, to Johannes Heyer.
4. Elizabeth Steymets to Jan Tomas VanRiper, 1730.
5. Joanna Steymets (daughter of Christoffel) to Garra-brant Garrabrantsen, 1831.
3. Benjamin Steymets (son of Christoffel) 1st. to Sarah VanStee, 1720; and 2nd, to Sara Emans, 1723.
4. Christoffel Steymets to Affgee Heermans, Oct., 1723.
5. Helena Steymets to Isaac Henion, 1726.
4. Annetje Steymets (daughter of Benjamin) to Cornelius Bulson, 1748.
5. Marrietta Steymets to Abram Meserole, 1748.
5. Johannes Steymets, to Luberty Newburg, Sept., 1751.
4. Nealtis (Nellie) Steymets (daughter of Benjamin) to Cornelius Marschelluck, Feb., 1854.
4. Finnettie Steymets to Jan Vander Voort, April, 1755.
4. Christoffel Steymets (son of Benjamin) to Catherine Van Brunt, June, 1755.
4. Benjamin, (son of Benjamin) to Margaret Von Bus-keick, April, 1752. (She died and is buried in Spruce Run cemetery where her grave and headstone can now be seen, 1910.)
5. Garret Steymets (son of Benjamin) 1st to Puertitie Tuerse, Nov., 1744; and 2nd. to Sussanna Baldwin, July, 1766.
4. Christopher Steymets (son of Benjamin) 1st to Marie Ellsworth, 1753; and 2nd. to Altje Remsen.
4. Catharine Steymets to Andreas Hoppe, Jan. 23, 1758.
5. Peter Steymets, (son of Benj.) to Mary Dey (Dien, Dean, Day) April, 1759.
4. Jacob Steymets (son of Casparus) to Mary Dean, May, 1752.
5. Rachel Steymets to David Ross, April, 1761.
5. Thomas Steymets (son of Benjamin) to Margaret Wil-liams, March, 1768.

5. Jane Steymets to Adam DeGrhue, March, 1763.
5. Jaspar Steymets to Rachel Banker, March, 1768.
5. Annetje Steymets to David Brown, July, 1763.
5. Mary Steymets (daughter of Casparus, son of Christoffel) to Philip Thompson, March, 1768.
5. Hannah Steymets to Cornelius Spear, May, 1768.
5. William Steinmets to Elizab  th Taylor, 1780. (He was a tailor in N. Y. and published a rule on cutting clothes. One has been used by the writer for many years. P. H. H.)
5. Nellie Steymets (daughter of Benjamin) to Stephen Kingsland, 1750.
5. Christopher (son of Christopher) Steymets to Treintie Coegernoen, June, 1766.
4. Leah Steymets (daughter of Benjamin, 1st) to Hendrik King, March, 1761.
4. Johannes Steymets (son of Benj. 1st) to Catherine Post, Oct., 1736.
4. Catherine Steymets to Johannes Post, July 11, 1753.
4. Anna Steymets to Abraham Bokka, 1748.
5. Abraham Steymets to Rachel VanTassell, 1760.
5. Mary Steymets to Theopholis Ellsworth, June 23, 1778.
5. John Steymets (son of Benj.) to Elizabeth Taylor, July 14, 1781.
5. Mary Steymets (daughter of Benj. 2nd.) to Alexander McDougal, Nov. 2, 1781.
5. Robert Maer to Catherine Steymets, Feb. 22, 1780.
5. Mary Steymets to Thomas Foster, Jan. 26, 1779.
6. Henry Steymets to Mary Linford (of Hackensack) May 17, 1799.
5. Rachel Steymets (daughter of Benj. 2nd.) to Frederic Fritts, of N. J., 1780.
5. Mary Steymets to Cornelius Peterson, Sept. 20, 1778.
5. John Steymets (son of Benj. 1st.) to Anna VanRiper, Oct., 1802.
5. Abraham Steymets to Slyntie Bruyn, 1798.

Baptisms.

1. Caspar Steymets and 1st wife Dorothea Sertsen, July

- 14, 1650, Caspar. 2nd. wife Jeannetje Gerritsen, Nov. 1653, Johannes; Oct. 5, 1655, Altje; Aug. 27, 1656, Gerrit; Oct. 30, 1658, Annetje; Dec. 19, 1660, Christoffel; Sept. 5, 1663, Caspar; March 14, 1665, Joanna; Dec. 28, 1667, Orsolena; Jan. 16, 1670, Benjamin.
2. Joanna Steymets and Tades Michaelse, Annetje, Nov. 1, 1682; Johannes, Aug. 1684; Jeannetje, Aug., 1689.
 2. Gerrit Steymets and 1st wife VROUTJE Claes, ——— 1684; Anna, ——— 1686; Annetje, ———, 1688; Arientie, ———, 1691; Caspar, ———, 1695; Hermanes, ———, 1696; 2nd. wife Catrina Gerrits Post, — Helena ———, 1698; Jeannetje, 1703.
 2. Joanna Steymets and 1st. husband Andrew Prior, — Jennakie, 1699; VROUTJE, 1712; 2nd. husband, John J. Ryder, — Walter, 1714; Gertrude, 1716.
 2. Christoffel Steymets and 1st. wife Joannetje Gerrits, — Casparus, 1686; Jeannetje, 1691; Gerrit, 1692; Judith, 1694; Annetje, 1688; Benjamin, 1698; Christopher, 1700. 2nd wife Sarah Vannest, — Elizabeth, 1707; Joanna, 1696.
 3. Jeannetje Steymets (daughter of Christoffel) and Casparus VanVoostrand, — Gerrit, 1718; Jeannetje, 1723; Jacob, 1721.
 4. Johannes Steymets and Jeannetje Lafarge, — Christopher, 1728; Jeannetje, 1746; Isaac, 1753.
 4. Hermanes Steymets and Elsie Heermans, — Margareta, 1722; Catharine, 1724; Altje, 1725; Antje, 1731; Gerrit, 1733; Elsie, 1736.
 4. Anna Steymets and William Dey, — Johanna, 1699; Antje, 1709.
 4. Helena Steymets and Isaac Hennion, — Catharine, Oct. 3, 1737.
 5. Elizabeth Steymets and Jurie Van Riper, — Caspar, 1730.
 5. Hester Steymets and Johannes Van Riper, — Pieter, 1729; David, 1731; Johannes, 1761; Annetje, 1764; Catharine, 1766; Caspar, 1768.

4. Annetje Steymets and Cornelius Bulsing, — Cornelius, 1750; Annetje, 1752.
4. Maritje Steymets and Abram Meserole, — Jan, 1751; Maritje, 1754.
4. Sara Steymets (daughter of Benj. 1st) and husband, — Sara, July 3, 1753.
5. Judith Steymets and Klaes Garrabrantse, — Mary, 1824; Jacob, 1828.
5. Jennetje Steymets and Cornelius Webber, — Johannes, 1763.
5. Casparus Steymets and Hulljie Schutt, — Helene, 1751.
4. Nealtje Steymets (daughter of Benj. 1st) and Cornelius Marschelleck, Altje, 1759; Sara, 1761.
3. Benjamin Steymets and Sara Emans, — Jeannetje, 1751; Casparus, 1753.
4. Rachel Steymets and David Ross, — Sarah, 1766.
4. Frederic Steymets and Annetie Barre, — Rachel, 1784.
5. Mary Steymets (daughter of Benj. 2nd, and sister of Rachel Steymets Fritts) and Alexander McDougall, — Penelope, 1767.
5. Nellie Steymets (daughter of Garret) and Stephen Kingsland, — Elizabeth, 1797; Stephen, 1804; Catharine, 1806; Henry, 1808.
5. Garret Steymets and Margaretta Jurgens, — Nealtie, 1765; Johannes, 1773.
5. Joseph Steymets and Maria Dean (Dien), — Margaretta, 1765; Casparus, 1768.
5. Benjamin Steymets and Rachel Fardon, — Benjamin, Aug., 1765; Magail, 1767.
5. Peter Steymets (son of Benj. 1st) and 1st wife Maria Dey and 2nd wife, Abbie Barteon, — Casparus, 1747; Abagail, 1761; Maria, Feb., 1763; Rachel, Sept. 1764; Pieter, 1766; Johannes, 1768.
5. Abraham Steymets and Abbie Bruyne (Brown), — Johannes, 1766.
Casparus Steymets and Alida Bruyne, — (Brown); — Johanna, 1766; Jan, 1768.

Casparus Steymets and Rachel Bancker, — Peter, Apr., 1772; Frederic, May, 1775.

Christoffel Steymets (son of Benj. 1st) and Maria Ellsworth, — Effie, Feb. 23, 1765; William, Nov. 1766; Christopher, 1768; Affia, 1762; Maria, 1760; Annie, 1770.

Abraham Steymets and Syntyne Van Orden, — Aigee, Nov., 1765; Johannes, 1766; Pieter, 1769; Rachel, January, 1772; Jacob, 1774; Edward, 1778.

Catharine Steymets and Andries Hoppe, — Martin, Sept., 1763; Casparus, 1766; Johannes, 1768; Catharine, 1772; Rachel, 1778.

Garret Steymets and Mary ———, — Stephen, April, 1804; Eleanor, 1806; John, 1809.

John Steymets (son of Benj. 1st) and Annie VanRiper, — John, July, 1803; Henry, Dec., 1804; Catharine, 1806.

William Steymets (who was brother to Benj. 2nd; and great uncle to P. H. Hoffman) and Elizabeth Taylor, — Aggie, Feb., 1785.

Abraham Steymets and Elizabeth Harrens, —

VOLUME IX OF "COLLECTIONS."

Volume IX of the volumes of "Collections" of the New Jersey Historical Society has been published (September, 1916), and should prove of great interest to members of the Society, and to all other persons and societies interested in early Jerseymen and their descendants.

It contains biographical and, usually, genealogical notes of many of the early men and families noted in the 31 volumes of "New Jersey Archives."

Those possessing or having occasion to consult the "Archives" know that footnotes were often appended stating some facts about the persons referred to in the body of the text. The late indefatigable Corresponding Secretary of our Society, William Nelson, spent many years in correspondence and labor to add facts to these notes, and this posthumous work, which was executed by him for the Society, is the result.

The volume will be sent, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the price, \$2.00. Address the

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
16 West Park Street, Newark, New Jersey.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

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NEW SERIES
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No. 4.

The Ballad of Newark.

Written in the Poetry Competition proposed by the Committee
of One Hundred on the 250th Anniversary of Newark.

Glad May was on the marshes when
In Achter Koll grave Milford men
Their anchor cast;
Clear vision of the broad domain,
Whose bound was Watchung's azure chain,
Was got at last.

Outpoured by Nature's lavish hand,
Wild beauty decked their promised land
From creek to crag;
The mallow blushing showed her face,
And song birds trilled a welcome grace
From reed and flag.

Like velvet shone the meadows green,
With groves of darker hue between,
And shining pool;
Beyond the plain the upland stood,
Where babbled in the darkling wood
The brooklet cool.

Such pastures green were never known,
Like uplands saw they never sown
In Milford old;
Prophetic too, their longing gaze,
Of when their kine and sheep should graze
In flocks untold.

The fragrance of the west-born breeze,
That late caressed tall cedar trees,
Their senses caught;
So rich the bounty all around
Their toil to reach the blissful ground
Was then as nought.

Lo ! wondrous light fell on the bay —
As though were gone the common day —
And God was near;
Awhile they paused in silent mood
To thank Him for abounding good,
And blessings dear.

Then high resolve to build a town,
Nor time nor foe could crumble down,
Their souls awoke;
On deathless scroll that day was writ
A solemn oath, and pledges fit
To keep unbroke.

In solemn pact they gave assent
To form a Godly government
Amid the wild;
And they who came to view the land
From Branford, and from Guilford strand,
Were reconciled.

The anchor lifted, and aride
The ship winged up Passaic's tide
As homeward bound;

Amid the bluffs a cleft was seen —
A trail led through the forest screen
To higher ground.

There landed bold the pilgrim band
To found upon a savage land
Their state ideal;
Mid perils dread, and oft distress,
To face the stubborn wilderness
For woe or weal.

There noble Treat, from Milford come,
And Swaine, who yet his Branford home
Must see again,
With other sturdy men that day,
Strode up the bank to carve their way
Upon the main.

But hark ! from out the forest shade
The grudgeful voice of Perro made
The pilgrims start;
“Depart !” it said, “from this my land,
Unbought by any English hand —
Depart — depart !”

The cup was dashed, but not their hope,
As grieved they left the pleasant slope,
And savage threat;
Swift bore the tide their vessel down
To near Elizabeth, the town
Of Carteret.

Before the governor was broke
The matter urgent, and he spoke
His promise fair;
And bade them not to sail away;
But patient wait. Another day
Would chase despair.

From Oration, the Hackensack,
Was won consent. Then fared they back
To buy the ground;
Upon Passaic's bank agreed
The paleface to the redman's deed,
In honor bound.

Ere long the evening shadows fell;
The chieftains rose, and said farewell
In friendliness;
Then slept the pilgrims. They had won
Thus far their way — and night drew on
The wilderness.

The morrow dawned, and in its train
Full many days of might and main
For heart and hand;
The echoing axe bespoke their toil,
The silent spade upturned the soil
Of virgin land.

God knew the sacrifices made,
The lonely hours within the glade
The pilgrim spent;
Yet from his soul uprose a flame,
Nor foe nor fate could lightly tame,
Of ravishment.

Out of the chaos of the wild
Was born a village — like a child
Of health and hope;
Broad avenues ran up and down,
And ample commons gave the town
Full civic scope.

Ere long the Branford people came,
And then the village got its name —
Of Newark dear;

From the fair city on the Trent
In England old, where Pierson spent
Some hallowed year.

Soon rose the lenter meeting-house,
The drummer tramped his beat to rouse
All men to pray;
And sentinels kept watch and ward,
Against the lurking foe to guard,
By night and day.

The years wore by — stern toilsome years
That saw hope triumph over fears,
And courage win;
With pilgrim clay was mixed the stuff
That never flinched, nor took rebuff
Of human kin.

One day there ran a rumor fleet
That made men startle in the street,
And turn away;
Brave Treat beloved must sail again,
Back to the far New England main,
Before the May.

Grave faces plead with mute appeal,
Sage townsmen urged the common weal
As over all;
Yet answered he "Nay, I must go;
For He whose choosing willed it so —
He gave the call."

"The years," he said, "their tale have told
Since here we fared from Milford old
By wind and tide";
Then to the townsmen gathered round,
Associates as brothers bound,
He prophesied :

"A city rich and fair appears,
Advancing with the growing years
To nobler things;
Trade, letters, art and commerce — all
Before her genius gladly fall
Like subject kings."

The seer broke off. The vision bright
A moment faded from his sight,
And all was dark;
They plead, "But when shall these things be
— And shall our children's children see,
Ere they embark?"

"Long decades lie between," he said,
"And generations shall be dead,
As yet unborn;
And children of all lands shall come,
And gratefully, for wealth and home,
Her life adorn."

Sad-eyed they watched the vessel fade
That bore away the man God made
For greater things;
Then bravely to their task again
Their wills they bent, and conquered pain
And murmurings.

Full many springs have decked the land
Since erstwhile came the pilgrim band
From Milford old;
Where once was glade, and velvet mead,
A princely city lifts its head
In wealth untold.

Joseph Fulford Folsom.

Marie-Jean-Paul-Joseph-Roche-Yves-Gilbert De Motier, Marquis de Lafayette.

BY RICHARD WAYNE PARKER.

If it seem impossible to discuss this great life and character in a short address, let us recall the motto that he adopted as his warrant for attempting whatever he deemed right, however it might seem impossible : — “Cur non ?” — “Why not ?”

On the sixth day of September, 1757, a son was born to Adrienne, widow of the last Marquis of Lafayette. On July 13th, 1757, less than two months before, her husband had fallen in battle at Minden in Germany. He was then serving as Colonel of Grenadiers and was a Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis. When he fell, he was the sole male representative of his line, his brother having been likewise killed in battle. The marquissate hung on the life of this baby boy. No one dreamed that that boy would bring the marquissate to an end with every title of nobility in France, and the oldest and proudest royalty in Europe.

As an only son the young Lafayette was petted and wilful, but he was a favorite. He was red headed and if his pictures are to be trusted he was not good looking, his head retreating to a lofty dome behind. At 15, he was an officer of the musketeers. At 16, he married Adrienne, daughter of the Duke D'Ayen, of the house of Noailles, whom he had known from childhood and who loved him devotedly all her life. He refused promotion at the Court when asked to serve in the train of the Count of Provence, (brother of Louis XVI and afterwards Louis XVIII), taking an opportunity to give his

ultraliberal views to the Count at a masked ball, and when the Count said he would remember what was said, young Lafayette answered that memory was the wit of fools.

In 1776, he was stationed at Metz, and a talk with the Duke of Gloucester as to the American Revolution excited his sympathy so that he determined to go to America. His wife's uncle and brother wanted to go with him. He asked leave from the Duke of Broglie, who replied, "I saw your uncle die and your father. How can I be accessory to the ruin of the last and only representative of your family?" and permission was refused.

Meanwhile, he met De Kalb, and arranged with the American Commissioner Silas Deane to obtain rank in the American army. He broke his orders to go to Marseilles, deserted, went to Bayonne, and finally made his way in a slow ship that he had chartered at his own expense, landing in South Carolina, and riding on horseback 900 miles to Philadelphia. It did not look as if much would be done for this runaway lad of 19. Congress had been overwhelmed with applications from foreign soldiers of fortune, and had adopted the plan of not listening to any stranger. His letters were not read and he was told that there was little hope. He replied to Congress in writing: "After the sacrifices I have made, I have the right to exact two favors. One is to serve at my own expense, the other is to serve first as a Volunteer." This letter awakened attention. The dispatches from the envoys were read over, and the boy received the rank of Major General, leaving to Washington the right to fix his command if any.

Sufficient praise has not been given to Lafayette's services in the Revolution. When the Conway conspiracy obtained an order that he should command an expedition from Albany and attack Montreal, he refused to accept the place, except as subordinate to Washington, whom he toasted at a dinner with the leaders of the conspiracy, and although the expedition never started because troops were not forwarded, he obtained a very valuable treaty with the Indians.

Meanwhile, his chivalry and gallantry had obtained the sympathy of France. He became a popular hero, especially

after his gallant conduct at Germantown and the Brandywine. The feeling in favor of an Alliance with America grew, and when Franklin, Deane and Lee had obtained that treaty and a guarantee of America's independence in 1778, their first act after paying their respects to the King, was to call upon Madame Lafayette, and acknowledge their debt to her husband.

The first news of that treaty came to George Washington through a letter to Lafayette, who ran to the General, embracing him with tears and saying, "The King, my Master, has acknowledged your independence, and formed an alliance with you to secure and establish it."

The united colonies had a day of Thanksgiving. The Army cheered the King of France, the friendly European States, and the American states and the gloom of Valley Forge was lighted up by the news.

We know now that the independence of America would never had been achieved without French subsidies and assistance, and without the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, which came by the aid of the French Navy. We know too that the Alliance meant the downfall of the French Monarchy. The debt incurred in aiding us bankrupted the French treasury, and made the French Revolution possible.

Immediately after the news of the alliance, our young knight errant again did the unexpected. Carlisle, a British officer in Rhode Island, issued a circular in which he spoke of the perfidy of the French King. Lafayette sent him a challenge. It was of course declined, but such an action in favor of the King, though irregular, gained him favor at home.

Falling ill in 1779, he went home to France. On the way, he helped put down a dangerous mutiny on ship board. When he arrived, he was put under a formal arrest, but confined at his brother-in-law's palace, the Hotel Noailles. The Queen who had always opposed the Alliance nevertheless honored him.

This boy of 22 is still at the head of affairs, although in confinement. He obtains consideration for a projected descent

on England with Paul Jones, and for an expedition to Ireland. He proposed that Sweden furnish ships, and offered to pledge his fortune for any loss sustained by the Government. At last, he secured orders that Rochambeau with 4000 troops should be sent to Rhode Island.

In August, 1779, Congress voted him a sword, which was presented by Franklin. We may say here that afterwards in the reign of terror that sword was buried and the blade rusted away, but when the handle was dug up, a new blade was fitted to it by the National Guard, made from the bolts and bars of the Bastille.

In March, 1780, he was able to sail for Boston in a French frigate, with instructions to prepare for the arrival of the French fleet and troops. He visited Washington at Morristown, and Washington sent him to the Congress, writing them, "I am persuaded Congress will participate in the joy I feel in the return of a gentleman who has so singularly distinguished himself in the service of this country. During the time he has been in France, he has uniformly manifested the same zeal in our affairs which animated his conduct while he was among us, and he has been on all occasions an essential friend to America. He merits, and I doubt not Congress will give him every mark of consideration in their power."

When Washington spoke of Lafayette's distinguished services, he had in mind the military ability that he had often shown. At Germantown and the Brandywine, and in an ambush near Valley Forge, he had greatly endeared himself to his troops. On the last occasion, he saved a whole regiment from annihilation by a prompt and skillful withdrawal. At the battle of Monmouth, he had been put in command because General Charles Lee had refused to push the pursuit of the British. Lee afterward got leave to join in the battle as Lafayette's subordinate, but came as his superior, took the command from him and then retreated. It was all this taken together that made Washington so stern with Lee.

After his return from Europe in 1780, Lafayette received more consideration and did his chief military work. He urged the French at Newport to join in an attack on New York

which unfortunately was not attempted. He was then given an independent command in Virginia. There Benedict Arnold sent him a letter in May, 1881, which he returned unopened saying that he would have no dealings with traitors.

His strategy was worthy of Washington himself. His opponent Cornwallis had some 8000 men. Lafayette had less than 3000, and most of these were militia. Cornwallis confidently and boastfully promised: "The boy cannot escape me." Lafayette's movements were cautious but active. He had been trying to save his stores at Richmond, and kept out of the way for a time hoping also that Cornwallis would get entangled in the rivers, and finally he bottled Cornwallis up on the peninsula.

A dispatch from Washington to Lafayette had been captured which showed that an attack was intended on New York, and Cornwallis fortified himself at Yorktown, thinking it was a good place to communicate with New York by sea. This was just what Lafayette wished, because at that moment, Admiral De Grasse arrived in the Chesapeake, with a fleet and an army of 3000 men, who were sent to join Lafayette. The temptation was strong to get the glory of capturing Cornwallis for himself, especially as the Admiral wanted to go north immediately, but Lafayette insisted upon communicating with Washington, persuaded De Grasse to wait until Washington should arrive, served under his old leader in the siege of Yorktown, and led the American assault with a column, of which Alexander Hamilton and Colonel Laurens headed divisions.

His loyalty to Washington as well as his military genius are equally manifest in this final victory.

The war being then practically over he returned to France, and was a popular hero. When the Queen heard of his arrival she left a party of guests to drive his wife to him. He was made a field marshal when only 25 years old. As the friend of America, he went to Spain, then the owner of Florida and Louisiana, and insisted upon the recognition of the American envoy.

At this early age, he was the counsellor of Kings and

Cabinets, and the Confidential agent of great nations. He was planning a descent on the British West Indies, when peace was declared.

In 1784 and 1785, after a visit to America, he went to Prussia, where he saw Frederick the Great, then an old man in a slovenly uniform, and was told by that frank monarch that any young man who brought American ideas to Europe would be hanged.

We have now completed the first five and twenty years of a life. They were years of unqualified success, for he had been with Washington, whom he adored and whose wisdom and judgment had perhaps moderated Lafayette's sometimes imprudent enterprises.

He was now in his own country, and determined to bring the blessings of liberty to his own people. He became the foremost advocate of French liberties for over fifty years. This was a new and different task. America had *defended* her liberties while France had the problem of *creating* free government. Lafayette had to contend against French institutions while America was upholding hers.

His first efforts were to aid the Protestants. He then was elected to the "Assembly of Notables", although he was under the required age. This assembly had been convoked because of the bankruptcy of the nation, and was an absolute failure, not daring or knowing what to do. It has been called by a French wit who spoke English, the assembly of not-ables. In this gathering of nobles and conservatives, Lafayette immediately moved for an investigation of abuses, such as *lettres de cachet*, religious persecution, oppressive taxes like the duty on salt, and wastefulness. "Great disorder," he said, "supposes great depredation. The millions that are dissipated are raised by impost, and an impost can only be justified by the real exigences of the state. All the millions given up to cupidity or depredation are the fruit of the sweat, the tears, and perhaps the blood of the nation."

He demanded equality of rights, personal and religious liberty, and universal representation. When new demands and propositions were ordered to be put in writing, it was he

who first entered the demand for the States General, the ancient parliament of France, and finally the States General assembled in its three bodies of nobility, clergy and commons after a lapse of 173 years. Within a month, he was one of the 47 nobles who took the first revolutionary step and joined the Commons and Clergy in a single assembly, which when refused the use of the parliament room, met in the tennis court, demanded a constitution and swore never to separate, and to assemble where circumstances should require until the constitution should be established.

He joined with Mirabeau in demanding the withdrawal of troops, and in passing a declaration of the rights, freedom and equality of man, which asserted his liberty in matters of thought, honor, life, property, person, work, the use of the faculties, speech, the pursuit of happiness, and resistance of oppression: with no limits but the rights of others and no subjection except to such law as may be made by the assent of himself and his representatives and legally enforced.

This was the declaration of liberties of the 11th of July, 1789, which Lafayette hung in his room opposite to the American declaration of Independence. When on the 14th of that same July, the Bastille was demolished by a mob, Lafayette said that when oppression renders revolution necessary, insurrection becomes the holiest of duties. He was presented with the key of the Bastille, and sent it to George Washington. It is now at Mount Vernon.

Thus Lafayette not only moved for and got a Parliament, but rather against his principles he followed his party in the Revolution that changed that Parliament into a single House — the National Assembly, — and he winked at the riots and popular insurrection that followed.

But the troops were still with the King and nobility, and in order to destroy their power, Lafayette created the first great popular army of the world. He organized the National Guard on the model of the American militia and minute men. He paid the arrears of pay of the French Guard out of his own funds and thus persuaded them to become part of the National Guard, of which he was the Commander. From that

moment, King and nobility were powerless, and could only fly to foreign soil. Emigration began when Lafayette organized that people's army. He rode at its head when the King went in procession to Paris. He refused to be dictator, he stopped massacres, he resigned his command for a time when order was not kept, he made all take an oath to the law, he defeated the movement to remove the King to Metz, he joined in abolishing titles of nobility and he took full charge when the King was brought back. He did not claim to be consistent. He told Gouverneur Morris, "I am aware that my party is mad, but I will serve it to the death." Mirabeau told him, "You wish to be a Cromwell Grandison, and you will find out where that combination will carry you." But he was always honest and brave.

When France was invaded, he resigned from the National Guard, and took a place upon the frontier, where the three commanders of the North, Middle and South armies were Lafayette, Rochambeau and Luckner. He was in that command in August, 1792, when the Jacobins turned the National Assembly out, and the reign of terror began, when the palace was sacked and the nation was called to arms.

This was the turning point in his career. Until then, he had never hesitated, though he had made mistakes. It was certainly a mistake to abolish the three orders, and thus put the whole of France in the control of a single assembly without check or balance. The greatness of a country is not achieved by abolishing its institutions. The nobility might have been curbed without being destroyed. But thus far, Lafayette had never failed in any emergency.

In this great emergency, he failed, though he had prepared for it. He had changed departments with Rochambeau, so as to be nearer Paris. He had planned with Luckner to get the King out of Paris when his position there became dangerous. He had arrested the Commissioners that brought the news of the revolt in Paris, holding that the Legislative assembly had been overawed by a lawless mob, and was not free when it decreed the suspension of the royal authority. He had issued a proclamation against the Jacobins :

“Let the reign of clubs give way to reign of law, their usurpation to firm and independent exercise of the constitutional authorities, their disorganized maxims to the principles of liberty, their insensate fury to the calm and constant courage of a nation that knows its rights and defends them.”

Luckner was ready to stand by him. All that he had to do was to march on Paris, restore freedom to the Assembly and succour the King.

But he failed in the emergency. He gave no orders to his troops, allowed the commissioners from the assembly to proclaim their own messages, and when the army hesitated and finally decided to obey the orders of the assembly he went to Paris to try to influence the leaders of the mob, and failing in this he found himself prescribed, and ran away with his staff and a few others to an advanced post of the Austrian Army.

Then the storm fell. The reign of law was replaced by that of the guillotine. His wife and their daughter were put in prison, and her mother, grandmother and sister were guillotined.

Meanwhile Lafayette was kept in confinement in one place after another, but in absolute secrecy. Nothing shows the power of the man so much as that every sovereign in Europe was afraid of him. He was finally imprisoned in Olmutz. He had been declared a traitor at home, but he refused the demands of the enemies of France, to recant his revolutionary views and especially the abolition of nobility. He remained in prison for five years. When George Washington interceded with the Emperor for him, and asked whether imprisonment, the confiscation of his property, and the poverty and scattering of his family, were not such suffering as would ask for pity, the Emperor declared that the existence of Lafayette was incompatible with the safety of the Governments of Europe.

After an unsuccessful attempt to escape, aided by two friends (one of them a Huger of South Carolina) he was kept in close confinement in a cell and chained to the wall. His wife and young daughters of 16 and 13 finally got leave to share his prison. His wife fell ill, but refused to leave him on the condition that she should not return.

It was only after nearly six years that he was released at the demand of Napoleon, who had conquered Italy in 1799. But he was still proscribed in France. Napoleon would not permit his return, while General Brune actually objected to his being in Holland. He refused to go to England, a country at war with his own. He protested against having his name selected to be specially struck off the list of the proscribed, and urged that France should recall all immigrants not then in arms. Finally, when Napoleon assumed the position of dictator, promising free government to France, he took passports under a feigned name to Paris, and asked to see Napoleon. Talleyrand called and threatened him, saying that the First Consul was very much provoked, but he refused to leave France. He was still proscribed and could not vote until March 1, 1800. Napoleon, in his own frank way, said that no one was so hated by the enemies of liberty and of France as Lafayette, and told him personally :

“You made a mistake in wishing to preserve the ancient dynasty, for if you refused it absolute power, the Government could not go on, and if you granted it, it would be employed against you. The problem was incapable of solution.”

Meanwhile, he refused to be appointed to the Senate, not believing in that body, and declined to be sent on an embassy to the United States because he was too nearly related to that country to act as a minister of any other.

He was now comparatively poor, and lived on his wife's property at La Grange. In 1802, he fell and became lame from mistakes of the surgeons. In December, 1807, his loving wife died of the illness that she had contracted during their imprisonment in Olmutz. It is hard to be the wife of a hero. He remained out of politics during the Empire, for he was never trusted by Napoleon, who said :

“Everybody in France is corrected but Lafayette. He has never drawn back a hair's breadth. He is quiet and calm, but ready to begin again.”

When Napoleon returned from Elba, Lafayette had no faith in him, and demanded a constitution. He protested against a chamber of peers, but took a place in the Assembly,

in which he once asked whether that Assembly were Representatives of the French people, or the Napoleon Club.

After Waterloo, he urged Napoleon to abdicate, but scorned the proposition that he should be surrendered, and told the Englishman who asked it :

“I am astonished that in making such an odious proposition, you address yourself to one of the prisoners of Olmutz.”

On the restoration of the Monarchy, he was four years in private life, and then became a deputy. He was still free in his expressions of opinion, and in 1823 was charged with treason, but not prosecuted.

In 1824, he made his last visit to America, remaining nearly a year. His progress was a triumph. The Newark Sentinel chronicles it as of national importance. It gives the address made to him by Judge Story at Salem, August 31, which I wish I had time to read in full. In it Judge Story said, “We welcome you to our country — to our homes — to our hearts. We have read the history of your achievements — your honours and your sufferings. They are associated with all that is dear to us — with the battle grounds consecrated by the blood of our heroes — with the tender recollections of our departed statesmen — with the affectionate reverence of our surviving patriots. Can we forget that we were poor, and struggling alone in the doubtful contest for Independence, and you crossed the Atlantic at the hazard of fortune and fame, to cheer us in our resistance ? That you re-crossed it to solicit naval and military succours from the Throne of France, and returned with triumphant success ? That your gallantry in the southern campaign checked the inroads of a brave and confident enemy ? That your military labours closed but with the surrender at Yorktown, and thus indissolubly united your name with the proud events of that glorious day. We cannot forget these things, if we would — we would not forget them if we could.” Here that stern New England audience burst out into a shout, “No, Never”, after which Judge Story said, “They will not be forgotten, until America ceases to be a nation.”

We may dwell a little on the celebration of his visit here in Newark.

In three columns of the Newark Sentinel of Tuesday, September 28, 1824, we find that on the Thursday last, as agreeable to arrangements made by his Excellency the Governor of this State in concert with the General Committee of this town, General Lafayette and suite, attended by General Morton, the Mayor, Recorder, etc., of New York, on board the James Kent, reached the Jersey shore at the City of Jersey about 10 A. M., and were waited upon by Gen. J. Dayton, acting as Grand Marshal, Col. Kinney, and Major Kean, of the suite of Governor Williamson, and conducted to Lyons Hotel.

After a few minutes escorted by a squadron of cavalry and attended by a numerous cavalcade, he set out for Newark.

At Bergen, he paused to be presented with a gold headed apple tree cane. At noon, an artillery salute announced his arrival at Newark Bridge, the streets and bluff being lined with spectators.

At Major Boudinot's house (later the residence of Mr. S. H. Condict), he alighted and met the judges of the United States and State Courts, the Cincinnati and other gentlemen.

The infantry was formed in the two lines of the Common from the flagstaff to the Bower.

The procession entered at the flagstaff and went to the "Bower" while a choir sang a welcome, the "cadet" band played and they passed under the Civic Arch to the temple.

The crowd prevented the proper presentation of ladies from the Bower.

The militia from Bergen, Essex and Morris, moved to the usual parade ground, and were formed in two Brigade lines under Generals Dayton and Darcy. "The display of the militia was grand and imposing." About 2000 men in uniforms were on the ground, besides nearly 300 cavalry who had constituted a part of the escort from Jersey City.

The orator was Theodore Frelinghuysen. In his oration, he said: "The children of the venerated men by whose side

you fought and in whose counsels you ably participated now rise up to hail and bless you.

“The story of Brandywine, of Monmouth and of Yorktown. There we learned the triumphs of liberty. In the dungeons of Olmutz, we sympathized with her trials. May I add that never did the spirit of enlightened freedom appear more like herself than when you her worthy son took your stand in front of her excited votaries, and at the hazard of your life gave the warning voice that the excesses of liberty would only endanger and might extinguish her dearest hopes.”

The Bower was erected for the reception 55 feet in diameter, with a portico and colonnades 150 feet long on either side, as designed and superintended by William Halsey, Esq., aided by Moses Ward, Architect, and by the ladies for the formation of those wreaths which constitute the frieze moulding and other members of the work and the ornaments which decorate it.

From Newark he went South and before his return to France, he saw Joseph Bonaparte at Bordentown, and went to the grave of Washington and to Yorktown. Congress voted him 24,000 acres and \$200,000.

When back in France the old man in his seventies, in 1828 and 1829, was still attacking the abuses of the restored monarchy, and urging reforms. His popularity remained, and he was welcomed everywhere with ovations, though several mayors were removed for allowing them to take place.

Finally in 1830, the King was mad enough to make a decree dissolving the chambers, reducing the number of deputies and changing the suffrage.

Lafayette immediately went to Paris, headed a new revolution, took command of the National Guard, threw up barricades, and put Louis Philippe on the throne. He lived until 1834, long enough to see the abuses that were beginning under that King, and died quietly at his home.

We have been considering the life of a hero. He was not always well balanced and was at his best when he was under Washington. But he changed the face of the world. It is

not too much to say that his enthusiasm brought the aid of France to our Revolution, and that without him, America would not have been independent. In his own country, he was not so fortunate. He did not know how to use institutions. He failed to act in the very emergency for which he had prepared, when he could have saved the King and Queen and Nation under such conditions as he might choose to impose. The failure meant the destruction of the best blood of France. It reduced him to poverty, and made his country the prey of war, revolution and tyrants for nearly 80 years. Yet it is true also of France that that great republic, whose sons even now show a chivalry and courage worthy of the best days of the France of old, would probably not exist except for the work done by Gilbert de Motier, Marquis de Lafayette.

Lafayette in Quaint Verse.

The following lines in praise of Lafayette, done in the quaint manner of American verse of the eighteenth century, were written by Margaretta V. Faugeres, the daughter of Ann Eliza Bleeker, the mother having been the daughter of Brandt Schuyler of New York City. The works, consisting of letters, essays and poems, of mother and daughter were published in New York in 1793, those of Bleeker being then posthumous. The essays and poems of Mrs. Faugeres occupy the latter portion of the volume, which bears the cover title, "Bleeker's Works".

The title of the poem in which at the close Lafayette is celebrated is "On seeing a Print, exhibiting the Ruins of the Bastile", and the lines are

And thou, Fayette ! — whom distant land deplore,
And now self-banish'd from thy native shore;
Tho' zeal mistaken, may a shadow throw
Athwart the laurels which adorn thy brow;
Yet shall they bloom — for in thy generous breast
No soul like Coriolanus is confess'd :
To Gallia still thy warmest wishes tend,
And tho' an injured exile, still a friend !
When grateful nations tell thine acts to Fame
America shall urge her oldest claim,
Point to the worthies whom her sons revere,
And place Fayette with those she holds most dear.

Proceedings of the Society, 1916.

Newark, N. J., October 25th, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held to-day at twelve o'clock, and was called to order by the President, Francis J. Swayze. The invocation was offered by the Recording Secretary.

The minutes of the previous annual meeting, October 27, 1915, were read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer, William C. Morton, was read by the Secretary. The balance reported was \$832.77. The report was approved and is appended.

The President appointed Messrs. Elias Vosseler and Frank Bergen as a committee on nominating trustees for the ensuing year.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary, A. Van Doren Honeyman, was presented and was approved. It is appended in full.

The report of the Board of Trustees was read by Charles M. Lum, and was approved.

The committee on nominations returned and presented the following names for trustees to serve three years, Hiram E. Deats, J. Lawrence Boggs, Joseph M. Riker, Charles B. Bradley and Henry G. Atha. There were no other nominations offered and the clerk was instructed to cast a ballot for the five named. The President declared them elected.

The report of the work of the Woman's Branch was presented by the President, Miss Altha E. Hatch. It was approved and is appended in full.

The report of the Library Committee was presented by Frederick A. Canfield, the chairman, and was approved as appended.

The report of the Committee on Membership was presented by J. Lawrence Boggs, the chairman, and was approved as appended.

A vote of thanks was given Charles Bradley, chairman of the Society's special committee on the 250th anniversary of the City, and his report to the Board of Trustees, presented last June, was ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the Society to be included in the printed Proceedings.

A recess was taken for luncheon and a social hour, following which at two o'clock the Honorable R. Wayne Parker, delivered a splendid address on "Lafayette", for which he received the thanks of the Society. The address was requested for printing in the Proceedings. The meeting adjourned.

Joseph F. Folsom,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

October 25, 1916.

The Board of Trustees through its various committees during the past year has been active in the administrative affairs of the Society. The monthly meetings have been faithfully attended, and matters that have needed attention have been fully discussed and carefully concluded. Since the last annual meeting has been published Volume XXVIII of the Archives, containing newspaper extracts related to New Jersey history during the years 1772 and 1773. Volume 9 of the Collection also has come from the press, prepared by our corresponding secretary, Mr. Honeyman. This volume bears the title "New Jersey Biographical and Genealogical Notes" and its author was the late William Nelson, long the corresponding secretary of the Society. Still another volume, namely Volume V of the Second Series of the Archives, may be looked for in the near future, provision having been made by the State for continuing for another year its relationship with the Society in publishing the archives of New Jersey.

The Trustees have engaged an assistant to the assistant librarian, and this addition to the attending force increases the facilities for serving our membership and the public in our particular work.

The Committee on the 250th Anniversary of the Settlement of Newark, created in December, 1910, by our late President Jonathan W. Roberts, during this anniversary year of 1916, has been active in carrying out the purpose of its appointing. In co-operation with the City's Committee of One Hundred it arranged for a reception by the Society for the distinguished delegates invited to Newark to participate on May the first in the opening services of the celebration. Following the reception in this building there were exercises held in the new Proctor's Theatre, on Market street, near Halsey. The day has generally been remembered with pleasure, and the Society's share in making it memorable has been generously recognized.

To the efficient leadership of Charles Bradley, chairman of this committee, great credit is due.

The board urges upon the membership of the Society a continued active interest and support of all our enterprises. It recognizes with gratitude the unremitting zeal in practical service of the Woman's Branch.

Joseph F. Folsom,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

For Year Ending Sept. 30th, 1916.

Capital Account

Balance to credit of acct. Oct. 1, 1915	\$	900.00	
Received Life Membership		100.00	
		<hr/>	
		\$1,000.00	
Less			
Investment in Bonds		907.69	\$ 92.31
Fire Insurance		<hr/>	
Cost of repairing and restoring 24			
West Park (Fire May, 1916)	\$2,275.07		
Less Insurance received from New-			
ark Fire & Scottish Union	2,000.00	275.07	
Investment		<hr/>	
Bonds purchased to be credited to			
each bequest		2,464.60	
William Nelson Fund			
Books purchased in excess of			
amount subscribed Purchased	1,796.73		
Subscribed	1,772.31	24.42	
		<hr/>	
Hadfield F. M. Tichenor Mem'l Fund			
Balance to credit of Bequest			3.75
Hadfield F. M. Tichenor Income			
Interest to credit of acct.			20.00
The David A. Hayes Fund			
Amount of Bequest	10,000.00		
Less amt. invested	7,704.28		2,295.72
		<hr/>	
The David A. Hayes Fund Income			
Amount received			80.00
Mary A. Ingleton Donation			
Interest received			150.00

Indexing

Amt. paid for indexing			288.00
Book and Publishing Acc't.			
Amt. expended in publishing pro-			
ceedings	649.91		
Less			
Woman's Branch Contri-			
bution	\$ 100.00		
Royalty Sale of Kendall			
book	48.38	148.38	501.53
<hr/>			
L. Cotheal Smith Bequest			
Amt. of Bequest	2,000.00		
Interest received	40.00		
		2,040.00	
Amt. Invested	2,024.11		15.89
<hr/>			
General Account			
Balance to credit of acct. October			
1, 1915	1,468.17		
Received from Rents, Dues, etc. ..	4,949.83		
		6,418.00	
Less			
General Expenses, Salaries, Re-			
pairs, Taxes, etc.	4,689.28		1,728.72
			<hr/>
		\$3,553.62	\$4,386.39
			3,553.62
			<hr/>
			\$ 832.77
Cash in bank	642.41		
Cash paid to printers for work on			
Vol. 18 New Jersey Archives, to be			
refunded by State of New Jersey	190.36		832.77
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Oct. 1st, 1916

W. C. Morton,
Treasurer.

This certifies that we have audited the foregoing accounts folios 378—379, from Oct. 1st, 1915 to Oct. 1st, 1916.

The proofs of balances in Bank to the credit of The New Jersey Historical Society and find them to be correct, that the balance to the credit of the Society to be Eight hundred thirty-two and 77/100 Dollars :

Cash in Merchants Bank	\$ 642.41
Cash due from State of New Jersey	190.36

\$ 832.77

Oct. 20th, 1916.

Charles M. Lum
J. Lawrence Boggs
Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S BRANCH.

October 25th, 1916.

It is with pleasure that the Woman's Branch presents to the New Jersey Historical Society its fifteenth Annual Report.

During the year the Board of Managers has held nine regular meetings, with good attendance from all parts of the State.

Our membership has been increased by the addition of one patron, five contributing members and fifty-one associate members. Death has claimed ten of our number during the past year.

At our Annual meeting in May the Treasurer reported receipts, including the balance of the previous year, of \$1,350.22, expenditures of \$617.58, and a balance of \$732.64.

The legacy which was left to the Woman's Branch by Miss L. Cotheal Smith has been received, and invested, the interest to be used in the purchase of books.

For years the Woman's Branch has been the Genealogical Committee of the Historical Society, and, as a part of its work, has handed in two volumes of tombstone inscriptions annually, each containing approximately two thousand inscriptions. During the present year, we have purchased a copy of "The Book of the Dead of Monmouth," thirty copies of which were published by Mr. George C. Martin. This publication contains about two thousand inscriptions. We also have enough Middlesex County inscriptions to fill a volume, though the copying has not yet been completed.

The Library has further been enriched by the following gifts: A pamphlet, presented by Mrs. H. J. Hoerner; two pamphlets, two badges, and a lavender fan, presented by Mrs. A. F. R. Martin; a photograph of Hancock House, presented by Mrs. Joseph P. Osborne; an old newspaper, "The Daily Citizen," Vicksburg, Miss., dated July 2nd, 1863, presented by Miss Emma Louise Sands; silhouettes of Col. Jacob Ford, Sr. and his wife, Hannah Baldwin, presented by their great, great, great grand daughter, Mrs. William S. Meek; a copy of the Register of the New Jersey Society, Colonial Dames of America, presented by Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers; address by Gen. Chambers on "The Battle of Trenton," address by

Chancellor Walker on "The Old Barracks at Trenton;" a book and a map of France, presented by Mrs. Mathias Steelman; two curios, presented by Miss Marianna W. Manning, also shell work of the natives of the Bahama Islands, a gift to the donor from a governor's wife, Lady William Robinson, formerly a pupil at Miss Manning's school; historical sketch of St. John's Lutheran Church of Easton, Pa., presented by Miss Katherine N. Stryker; sixty Geographic Magazines, 1911—1915, presented by Miss Mary McKeen; American Book Prices Current, 1915, presented by Miss Ginevra Freeman; portrait and autograph of Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall; portrait of Governor Theodore F. Randolph, presented by his son, Coleman Randolph; records of tombstone inscriptions from Fairfield Presbyterian Church-yard, Cumberland County, together with a picture of the church, presented by Mrs. Trueman H. Clayton; "The Records of the East Jersey Proprietors at Perth Amboy, N. J.," presented by Hon. Adrian Lyon, member and Registrar of the Board of Proprietors of East Jersey — a paper read by the Hon. Adrian Lyon; a paper, "Some Phases of Newark's History," by Mrs. Sidney N. Ogden; "Old Bergen" — a book by Daniel VanWinkle; Book on Henry E. Pitney, Vice-Chancellor of New Jersey, 1889—1907, Who's Who in America, 1914—1915, "Records of Officers and Men of New Jersey in Wars from 1791 to 1815," presented by Mrs. Charles W. Parker; picture of the interior of the Old Meeting House at Parsippany, N. J., presented by Miss Maria D. Green; collection of pamphlets, presented by Miss Altha E. Hatch; portrait of Judge David A. Depue, presented by his daughter, Mrs. Sydney Norris Ogden; a piece of the original frame of the first meeting house in Orange, erected by the Mountain Society in 1716, presented by Miss Ginevra Freeman; "An authentic narrative of the loss of the American Brig 'Commerce', wrecked on the northern coast of Africa in 1815," presented by Miss Ginevra Freeman; oil painting of Henry Clay, presented by Mrs. Arthur H. Mackie; model of field carriage, gun and horses, made by Nelson Wright during the Civil War, presented by his grandson, Nelson Wright Mackie; package of genealogical clippings, presented by Miss Dora Smith.

The following purchases were made during the year :

Manuscripts : Three early Dutch manuscripts; documents relating to Acquackanonk, New Jersey, 1693—1723; Three letters of Elisha Boudinot, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Letters written by the Rev. James Caldwell, the "Fighting Parson" of the American Revolution — also a document signed by him and six manuscripts relating to his death. Public records of the Township of Saddle River, N. J., from 1789—1836.

Books : The Baskerville Family, by P. H. Baskerville. Doremus Genealogy, by William Nelson. The Schuremans of New Jersey, by Richard Wynkoop. The Stryker Family, by William S. Stryker. Washington's Life Guard, by Dr. Carlos E. Godfrey. Military and Civil History of Essex County, N. J., by W. C. Watson. Book of the Dead of Monmouth, compiled by George C. Martin. Genealogical Records of the Boggs Family, by W. E. Boggs.

A filing case for use in the Library was also purchased.

During the year there have been bound :

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings, 31 volumes.

Volumes 1 to 6 of the Connecticut Quarterly.

Volume 51 of the Essex Institute's Historical Collections.

Minutes of the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1886—1909, 3 volumes.

Volume 69 of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

Volumes 1 to 6 of the New Hampshire Genealogical Record.

Protestant Episcopal Church, Journal of Proceeding of Conventions of the New Jersey Diocese, 1865—1876, 3 volumes.

Synod of New Jersey Minutes, 1879—1912, 6 volumes.

Volume 23 of the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.

Volume 39 of the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography.

The Mid-winter meeting held in February, in the "Old Barracks" in Trenton, was a great success. Every detail of the arrangements, under the able management of Mrs. John Bruyere and her splendid committee, was so carefully planned and carried out, that those who attended the meeting had a day of very real pleasure — the auto rides about the city, the luncheon, and then the addresses by Gen. Chambers, Chancellor Walker, and Justice Swayze, all contributing to the enjoyment of the day.

We held our Annual Meeting in May with an unusually large number present. Mrs. Sydney N. Ogden reading a paper on "Some Phases of Newark's History" and the Hon. Adrian Lyon speaking on "The Proprietors of East Jersey."

All this has been accomplished in the last year of the preceding administration.

With the change in the Presidency of the Woman's Branch, it seems rather doubtful if this record of achievement can be kept up, for the present incumbent is not so efficient a worker as her predecessor, and the only way it can be done is through a greater and more untiring activity on the part of committees and individu-

al members, and for this the President asks, in order that the work may continue unabated.

Respectfully submitted,
Altha E. Hatch,
President.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

October 25th, 1916.

There have been received by your Corresponding Secretary during the past year 133 letters, and 179 letters have been written, most of which were in reply to genealogical or historical questions, while the balance concern other matters relating to the work of the Society. Various other letters received at the Library were directly answered by the assistant librarian, Miss Johnson.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees, your Corresponding Secretary completed the printing of what is known as "Collections," Vol. IX, of the Society, consisting of New Jersey genealogical and biographical notes, wholly prepared and partly printed by the late Mr. Nelson, and indexed the same. This volume should prove of great importance and interest to all those members of the Society who need, at times, to refer to life sketches and lines of descent of many of the earlier settlers of this State. The basis of the various articles, numbering in the whole 221, was the footnotes to our volumes of "Archives," which Mr. Nelson greatly expanded, he having been engaged in securing additional data through correspondence extending over eighteen years. The volume can be procured here to-day at a cost of \$2. The Society has no fund for printing its "Collections," and it is hoped the sale may at least reimburse the Society for its outlay.

During the year past your Corresponding Secretary has also indexed, and had completed, ready for binding, Vol. XXVIII of the New Jersey "Archives," First Series, the printing of which was practically finished by Mr. Nelson, and which, under a recent appropriation of the Legislature, may be soon ready for distribution under the law. The next volume of "Archives," also partly printed during the lifetime of Mr. Nelson, the Society expects to issue during the year, to be known as Vol. V of the Second Series. When this is completed the newspaper extracts relating to matters in New Jersey will be almost complete from the years 1704 to 1780 inclusive. There is also Mss. matter for a succeeding volume.

I might also note that the New Jersey Society of Colonial Wars, through Dr. Arthur Adams, of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., chairman of its committee on printing, has offered to print and publish the "New Jersey Civil List," from manuscripts pre-

pared under the direction of Mr. Nelson, a publication which must prove of real service to our Society and to the State.

Among the genealogical and family inquiries received were the following:

Mrs. M. J. Patsel, 379 Allison Ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va., asked concerning her great-great-grandfather Samuel Leonard, of New Jersey, and his daughter Elizabeth Leonard, and was referred to Mr. O. B. Leonard, of Plainfield, the only known authority on the Leonard family.

Mr. Ernest Spofford, assistant Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, inquired if the work on the Shippen family, by Dr. George S. Bangert, of East Orange, was published, and the answer was given that the material is still being prepared and the book is still unpublished.

Mr. Joseph F. Sabin, 22 Pine street, New York City, desired to know the name of the wife of "S. Stockton, of Revolutionary date, or before 1776." Assuming he referred to Samuel S. Stockton, one of the famous Stockton family of Princeton, he was referred to two separate works on the Stockton family, and was also informed there was a Samuel Stockton, of Burlington county, who, on June 11, 1784, married Hannah Gardiner.

Mr. J. B. Sammis, of New Brunswick, desired to learn of the ancestry of the Sammis family which settled on Long Island and probably came from England.

Mrs. A. R. Thomas, of 122 S. 9th street, Lafayette, Indiana, wished to know if our early records mentioned the Fenton family of New Jersey, and whether Eleazer was the first immigrant, and was given some facts as to the will of Eleazer, of Burlington county, whose will was proved in 1728, and who is supposed to have come over from England. She also inquired concerning Harmanus King, of Burlington, who came to New Jersey in 1710, from Flushing, L. I., and whose ancestors are believed to have been William and Dorothy King, who came from England in 1635. She was referred to one of our approved genealogists.

Mr. A. M. Williams, of Petosky, Mich., desired to learn the ancestor of Zenas Williams, born at Orange about 1800, removed to Port Burwell, Ontario, between 1818 and 1825, where he married Maria Merrill in 1826, and died 1842, leaving six sons, all of whom removed to Michigan. Information on this point could not be given, although the Society has some printed records concerning the Williams family, an early member of which, Amos Williams, of the Orange locality, born 1690, died 1754, married Sarah Pruden, who might have been the ancestor or of the same family.

Mr. John C. Williamson, of 2419 Eighteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., desired a genealogical table, if any could be

found, of the descendants of Gen. Matthias Williamson, of Elizabeth, who died in 1807. He was referred to Mr. Frederick B. Williamson of Elizabeth.

Mr. Thomas Longworth Moore, of 2032 Bathgate avenue, Bronx, New York City, wished to know the parents of his great-grandparents, Dr. John Wheeler and Elizabeth Longworth, stating that this Elizabeth Wheeler and Mary and Caroline Longworth were banished from Essex county in the early days of the Revolution for being children and wives of Tories; but that Dr. Wheeler was a surgeon in the Patriot Army.

Mr. Robert J. F. McCowan, of 35 N. Pearl street, Bridgeton, asked for records of the barracks and army hospital at Elizabeth, or any other document which would throw light on the cause of death of Constant Peck, First Lieutenant in Capt. Bloomfield's 7th company, of Col. Elias Dayton's Third Regiment Continental Line, who died or was killed at Elizabeth, March 3, 1776.

Dr. W. P. Kelley, of 1027 Fifth street, San Diego, Cal., asked for data in regard to the O'Kelley, Kelley and Kelly families, which came to America during the Colonial period.

Mrs. W. L. Kayser, of Sayler Park, Cincinnati, Ohio, sought the name of the father of Thomas Ewing, Revolutionary soldier, born 1743 at Greenwich, Cumberland county, who married Mary Ann Leefer in 1781, at Harrisburg, Pa., and removed to Ohio in 1802. She added that his grandfather, Thomas Ewing, came to the vicinity of Greenwich in 1718 and married Mary Maskell, and had a son Maskell who became sheriff in 1757, and surrogate. She supposed Maskell might have been the father of the first named Thomas.

Mrs. Helen S. Henderson, of 523 Clay street, Lynchburg, Va., desired the parentage of Deborah Montgomery, who married Col. Robert Hepburn of the Revolutionary War, stating that she thought the Hepburn and Montgomery families were Trenton families.

Mr. H. L. Everett, of 424 Walnut street, Philadelphia, asked if there was any publication concerning the Hartshorne family of Monmouth county. His grandfather was Hartshorne Lawrence, born near Middletown, who died 1827. He was referred to Stillwell's "Historical and Genealogical Miscellany," Vol. 3, which contains 22 pages on that family.

Mr. W. H. Cahoon, of 69 Gladstone avenue, Detroit, Mich., wished facts concerning Samuel Cahoon, of Gloucester, who married Hannah Davis, May 9, 1770, and of Jacob Cahoon, a New Jersey soldier in the Revolution.

Mr. Russell B. Rankin, 132 Quitman street, Newark, made inquiries concerning the Brouwer and Drake families of Somerset

county, and was furnished with some information. He has made a large collection of notes, especially concerning the Drake family, of Piscataway, Middlesex county.

Mr. Merlin Wiley, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., desired to learn particulars of the descendants of John Hart, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was told that the "Pioneers of Old Hopewell," by the late Mr. Ralph Ege, gave more particulars of the family of John Hart than any work of which the writer knew.

As to other matters of interest in correspondence I note :

Mr. Ensley Moore, of Jacksonville, Ill., a member of the Illinois State Historical Society, who is writing in the Jacksonville "Daily Journal" valuable articles on prominent men and families of that part of the State, has forwarded several; for example, concerning Col. William Kinman, who married, in 1833, Ann Shinn, of Camden, daughter of John and Rebecca Shinn, and the Kinman family. Col. Kinman took part in the Black Hawk and Mormon wars. The article gives the Kinman ancestry, which was Scotch-Irish. Also an article on Capt. J. W. Zabriskie, of the Mexican war, believed to have been a resident of New Jersey in early life.

The late Professor Edward Wall, of South Orange, wrote that, early in 1914, he placed in the hands of Mr. Nelson, with a view to publication, a manuscript, entitled "Cavalry Raids in South-western Virginia, Fifty Years Ago;" that there were two manuscripts, the second containing an account of the first attack on Petersburg after Grant's campaign of '64, and asked for the return of the manuscripts, stating that "it is probable that many years will elapse before the world is sufficiently settled to warrant the publication." Prof. Wall died December 19, and his daughter repeated the request. Unfortunately the manuscript has not been found among the papers of Mr. Nelson.

Mr. H. R. McIlwaine, State Librarian of the Virginia State Library, Richmond, requested particulars about the publication, or likelihood of publication, of further volumes of the New Jersey "Archives," desiring to incorporate the fact in the annual report of the Public Archives Committee of the National Association of State Libraries.

Mr. William A. Wetzel, Principal of the High School in Trenton, stated that the school proposed to erect a bronze tablet in honor of Mr. Jacob L. Swayze, of Newton, father of the esteemed President of our Society, as probably the most prominent man responsible for the clause in our State Constitution guaranteeing a system of free public schools to all children of the State, and hoped that the Society had some matter, printed or otherwise, throwing light upon Mr. Swayze's connection with the matter. The

tablet was subsequently erected and our President was one of the speakers.

Mrs. James Parker wrote from Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, if during the anniversary celebration in Newark there had come to light any paintings or other portraits of Robert Treat, Col. Samuel Swaine, John Ogden or Jasper Crane. The reply was in the negative.

Considerable correspondence was had with Mr. Freeman Loomis, of 60 Wall street, New York City, especially in reference to the exact location of Portland Point, where Richard Hartshorne, the English Quaker and an important man in our State's early history, settled about May, 1666, and which was not an infrequent gathering place for early Courts and other assemblages. He knew generally it was located in the Atlantic Highlands vicinity. Your Secretary got into communication with Mrs. Edward Livingston, of 325 Pennington street, Elizabeth, a Hartshorne family descendant, whose satisfactory reply was as follows:

"What I know of Portland Point has been tradition in the family since the time of Richard Hartshorne, the first of the name in America. When Richard Hartshorne left his residence on Wakake Creek, and decided to live at the Highlands of Navesink, he selected a very desirable location on the banks of the Navesink river. This spot had a home on it owned by an Englishman named Portland, who was a fisherman. Richard Hartshorne had acquired much land from the original Proprietors, but the Highland property he bought outright from the Indians. He bought the Portland house, probably lived there while erecting his own, near that one, and called that portion of his large estate the Portland Place, simply because he liked the name. That Portland Place he gave to his son William in 1702, who was born at Wakake, and William gave that part of the estate, about 200 acres, to his son Thomas, son of his second wife, Helena Willett. It has subsequently been owned by Thomas Hartshorne, wife Sarah Biles, and their daughters Sarah and Mary Hartshorne, who lived there all their lives. Portland Place, the small portion where the house stands, is now owned by Mary Hartshorne Ward, a daughter of the late Benjamin Hartshorne, whose family estate is next to the Portland Place. I believe the Benjamin Hartshorne estate, now owned by his son Robert, has always been called 'Portland.'

"The site of the Portland house is about three hundred feet east of the house. As children we were always told that the first Hartshorne house on that property was built about 1678, but that the Portland house, which stood at the east end of the garden, was much older. The land was much more of a 'Point' than it is

now. This information I had from my father's sister Sarah, who was born 1794, and died 1884."

The descent of Mrs. Livingston from Richard Hartshorne is as follows : 1. Richard Hartshorne and Mary Carr. 2. William Hartshorne and Helena Willett. 3. Thomas Hartshorne and Mary Smith. 4. Thomas Hartshorne and Sarah Biles. 5. Richard Thomas Hartshorne and Katharine Jenkins. 6. Helena K. Hartshorne, who married Edward Livingston.

Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, of the U. S. Navy, writing from Napanoch, N. Y., stated he was securing facts concerning the life of Lieutenant Charles G. Hunter, U. S. Navy, who, in the war with Mexico in 1847, performed one of the most notable acts in our naval history, being known thereafter as "Albarado" Hunter. The Admiral said he was variously stated to have been born in 1809 or 1812, and he had been informed that Trenton was his native place. He died in 1856. Whether he was married, and, if so, whether he left children, and where they may be found, were among the subjects of his inquiry. He added : "My object is to do justice to the memory of a gallant officer who was sadly and harshly treated. His faults were many, but his example in courage and determination ought not to be forgotten." As the Admiral suggested a visit to our Library, he was urged to come and make an investigation in our newspaper files of 1856 and other sources of information.

Learning that the Rahway Public Library was the owner of a bound file of an Elizabeth newspaper, from 1835 to 1837, a suggestion was made to those in its charge that the volume be presented to our Society, or, if not, that it should be loaned, to be kept in the Society's fireproof vaults, as there are frequent applications relating to matters occurring in Elizabeth during that period. The request was not acceded to.

The librarian of the Bayonne Free Public Library wished to know the date and place of publication of the "Bloomfield Manumission Cases," but your Secretary sought in vain for the information, finding no publication concerning Gov. Bloomfield to refer to the points named.

Mr. Frank W. Bayley, of the Copley Gallery, Boston, wished to have a list of portraits belonging to our Society, with subject and artist. The answer was given that it was not possible to immediately make up such a list, especially as the artists of many of our painted portraits are unknown, and the engraved portraits are extremely numerous.

Mr. Charles F. Johnson, of 69 Vernon street, Hartford, Conn., sent the photograph of a painting found in a Johnson house at Stratford, Conn., in the attic, stating that his father, as a child,

lived in the house of his uncle, Samuel William Johnson, about the year 1806, his parents having died; that his mother was Catharine Anne Bayard, daughter of Nicholas Bayard and Catharine Livingston, the latter being the daughter of Peter Van Brugh Livingston. "It occurs to me," wrote Mr. Johnson, "that this may be a Bayard picture, and I believe the Bayards lived in New Jersey. The picture is evidently a fine one, solidly painted, and may be a Raeburn." The painting was on canvas about 25x31 inches. The photograph was sent to Prof. E. E. Richardson, of our Society, Librarian of Princeton University, who consulted with Prof. V. L. Collins, the University's best authority on local antiquities, and with Mrs. Bayard Stockton, but without results, except the suggestion that, if it were a Bayard portrait, it probably belonged to the New York rather than to the New Jersey branch of the family, and Mr. Johnson was referred to Mrs. Thomas H. Barker, Southampton, L. I., as a descendant of the New York Bayards.

Mr. Milledge L. Bonham, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer of the Historical Society of East and West Baton Rouge, La., in correspondence concerning another subject, stated that Nicholas Bonham, an earlier settler of Bonhamton, in Piscataway township, Middlesex county, was his ancestor; that one of the descendants of Nicholas, James Bonham, went to Colleton county, South Carolina, shortly after the Revolution, and that the writer was his great-grandchild.

Miss Sarah B. Askew, of the Public Library Commission, Trenton, desired to know if our Library contained any material on the "Jersey Devil." I had to admit ignorance as to any particulars of this descendant of his Satanic Majesty.

Respectfully submitted,

A. Van Doren Honeyman,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT ON THE NEWARK CELEBRATION.

Newark, N. J., May 4th, 1916.

Gentlemen :—

Your Committee on the 250th Anniversary of the Settlement of Newark herewith present their report and ask your approval of our action.

Having been created in December, 1910, consideration was given as to what was the most desirable action for them to take and these considerations resulted in their practically being the first to bring the matter to the attention of the city authorities, and they gave their aid in furthering the large plans for the celebration, which consisted in part of consultations with the Mayor and City Counsel as to the proposed act of the Legislature creating the Com-

mittee of One Hundred and in facilitating its passage through the Legislature. We also deemed it our duty to make suggestions to the Mayor as to the appointment of a representative body of our Society on the Committee of One Hundred, and we obtained the naming of twenty members on the Committee. Furthermore, the Chairman of your Committee was enabled by his membership on the Executive Committee to secure the selection of our President, the Hon. Francis J. Swayze, as the orator of the day at the historic exercises on May first. As a result of the deliberation of the Executive Committee, it was finally decided to ask the New Jersey Historical Society to issue invitations to the various historical societies of the country, as well as literary, scientific and educational bodies to send delegates to the opening ceremonies, and the Committee of One Hundred furnished us, without cost, invitations for that purpose, copy of which is attached. Your Committee made such arrangements as they deemed proper to receive the delegates and entertain them at luncheon at our rooms, in accordance with the direction of the Trustees at their meeting March sixth. We were much gratified at the responses, over 200 delegates having been appointed and accepted our invitation, and we were able to obtain the registration of the names of 146 on their arrival. Unfortunately, owing to the lack of time and the suggestions of some members of the Trustees who wished to hurry the proceedings, we failed to obtain the names of all those present; but we have every reason to believe there were over 200 guests present, and we were enabled through the courtesy of the Committee of One Hundred to furnish them with reserved seats at the exercises on May first. We have endeavored to preserve copies of all the invitations and papers incident to the Celebration for filing in our library, and we believe that the guests were received in a dignified manner and every comfort and convenience properly provided for them.

We wish to extend our appreciation of the valuable aid given us by the Woman's Branch of the Historical Society who decorated the rooms and generally supervised the luncheon and assisted in receiving the lady guests who were present.

We further beg to enclose a communication from the Hon. Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, suggesting that the names of all our guests be sent to him in order that copies of any pamphlets, speeches or other documents be sent to them, and recommend that the same be done.

We assume that our active duties are discharged, but we recommend that the Librarian should endeavor to obtain all the records, programmes, orations and other data relating to the Celebration, and incorporate them in a portfolio or other suitable form for preservation.

We also herewith submit our accounts amounting to \$182.80 for the expenses incurred and request their payment be authorized, — all of which is respectfully submitted.

Charles Bradley, Chairman
Charles M. Lum
George R. Howe
William C. Morton
William S. Disbrow
Joseph F. Folsom
Joseph M. Riker

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

October 25th, 1916.

The largest number of purchases ever made by the Society in a single year were made during the past year, chiefly at the Nelson sale of last November. There can have been few, if any, years in which so large and important additions were made to our collections. We are indebted to Mrs. Louis Pennington for the larger part of the items purchased at the Nelson sale, but there were many other subscribers to the fund collected for the Society's use, at that time, and their names will be printed at the end of this report. Our purchases at this sale included 239 volumes, 511 pamphlets, 914 manuscripts, and 96 prints, altogether 1760 pieces. Many of the items secured are of great rarity and value, and most of them have a direct bearing upon the history of our state.

We have also received a larger sum in legacies than during any preceding year, as the bequest of ten thousand dollars, left to us by Miss Alice W. Hayes, and Miss L. Cotheal Smith's bequest of two thousand dollars, received through the Woman's Branch, have both been paid in during the year.

The total accessions for the year amount to 827 volumes, 825 pamphlets, 1513 manuscripts, and 205 miscellaneous, making a grand total of 3370 items. The unusually large number of manuscripts is due to the purchases made at the Nelson sale. Another considerable collection of manuscripts was a gift from Dr. L. D. Carman, of Washington, consisting of the papers of his father, the late General E. A. Carman, of Washington, who was living in this city at the time he entered the Union army, as Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. This regiment was mustered in at Camp Frelinghuysen near Newark, in August, 1862. Among the papers presented is Col. Carman's orderly book, beginning with the first day of the enlistment. Another manuscript collection received during the year was presented by Mr. Frank A. Lebkuether, through Dr. Disbrow, and includes between five and six hundred letters and postal cards written by "Roosevelt's Rough

Riders'' at the time of the Spanish-American war. We have also received from the heirs of the late Walter Beach Plume, of Orange, a second collection of genealogical records compiled by him, relating chiefly to the Beach and Plume families.

Twenty-six genealogical works have been received since last October. They are : Baskerville, Boggs, Brett, Clemens, Coddington, Conkling, Cox, Crill, Dunning, Fatout, Fenwick, Field, Hawes, Hoffman, Hord, Hunting, Morrell, Morris, Peshine, Prime, Ryerson, Schureman, Stockton, Stryker, Streets and Tyler.

The Orange Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution has presented to us a bound set of the National Year Book of that Society, complete up to the present time.

Mr. William C. Morton has presented a collection of South American curios gathered by his sister, Miss Mary B. Morton, illustrating the life of the Indians of Bolivia.

From the American Antiquarian Society we have received, as an exchange, several New Jersey Almanacs of which we had no copies, namely : The New Jersey Almanac, 1779, 1783, 1796, 1827; The New Jersey and Pennsylvania Almanac, 1805, 1815, 1816, 1817; Stewart's East and West Jersey Almanac, 1811; Smith & Forman's New York and New Jersey Almanac, 1815; Hutchin's Improved Almanac, 1844.

Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, the Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, is now preparing a Bibliography of New Jersey Newspapers before 1820. He expects to give 'a historical sketch of every New Jersey newspaper' and 'to locate all files found in the various libraries of the country.' Mr. Brigham has had the use of a great deal of material prepared by Mr. Nelson and has listed the newspapers in most of the larger libraries of the state; he would be glad to list also the early New Jersey newspapers in the hands of private owners and would appreciate any assistance that may be given him in locating such files.

Three numbers of Proceedings and one volume of Collections have been published this year, and two volumes of Archives will be issued soon. We have in the library material for five more volumes which it would seem advisable to print as soon as circumstances will permit.

The attendance for the year was 5791. The unusually large number was due, in part, to the celebration of Newark's 250th anniversary, which led many persons to make historical investigations and brought to the attention of a somewhat larger public the significance of such an institution as ours.

Over five hundred letters were received during the year, most of them asking for historical or genealogical information, which very often could not be supplied without a great deal of search-

ing. In many cases it has been found impossible to find time to reply satisfactorily to our correspondents. So it has been decided, the cataloguing and other work in the library being also in arrears, to employ an assistant.

Like most of the libraries, we are suffering for lack of shelf room and filing space, and we particularly need more shelving for newspapers. Our building is large enough, fortunately, to meet our needs for some time to come, the problem being how to provide suitable shelving and to arrange it in such a manner as to avoid injuring the appearance of our rooms.

Contributors to the fund for the purchase of books at the Nelson sale, November, 1915 :

Samuel W. Baldwin
Louis Bamberger
Frank Bergen
Charles Bradley
John L. Connet
Edward A. Day
William T. Day
Forrest F. Dryden
George G. Frelinghuysen
John A. Gifford
Miss Altha E. Hatch
J. Lewis Hay
John R. Hardin
James S. Higbie
James E. Howell
Dr. Edward J. Ill
J. William Johnson
William M. Johnson

Wilbur S. Johnson
Charles M. Lum
William J. Magie
Allan Marquand
Alfred E. Mills
Franklin Murphy
Franklin Murphy, Jr.
Cortlandt Parker
R. Wayne Parker
Mrs. Louis Pennington
Mrs. E. G. Putnam
Joseph M. Riker
Wallace M. Seudder
Francis J. Swayze
Dr. Theron Y. Sutphen
G. Wisner Thorn
Marcus L. Ward

Respectfully submitted,
Frederick A. Canfield,
Chairman of the Library Committee.

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP SOMMITTEE.

October 25th, 1916.

With profound sorrow we record the deaths of many of our members since our last meeting. Their loyalty to and interest in the Society has been of great assistance to the Board of Trustees, and our sincere sympathy is extended to the members of their families.

Life Members	Elected	Died
Theodore C. E. Blanchard, Red Bank	1890	Aug. 4, 1916
John D. Buckelew, Jamesburg	1860	Feb. 17, 1916
Mrs. Samuel R. Bucknell, Scotch Plains	1900	Jan. 8, 1904

Life Members	Elected	Died
John Carpenter, Jr., Clinton	1896	
Mrs. John F. Dryden, Bernardsville	1901	Jan. 16, 1916
Rev. Daniel R. Foster, D. D., Trenton	1875	Oct. 25, 1915
Rev. David R. Frazer, D. D., Newark	1888	Jan. 23, 1916
James L. Hays, Newark	1887	June 1, 1916
Hugh M. Herrick, Paterson	1896	Apr. 30, 1916
Hon. James E. Howell, Newark	1874	Sept. 26, 1916
William T. Hunt, Newark	1896	May 22, 1916
Mrs. A. F. R. Martin, Newark	1895	Feb. 9, 1916
Stephen J. Meeker, Orange	1886	Sept. 28, 1916
Mrs. Stephen J. Meeker, Orange	1895	Dec. 20, 1915
Mrs. Oscar B. Mockridge, Newark	1897	July 27, 1916
Matthias Plum, Madison	1896	Feb. 13, 1916
George B. Raymond, Morristown	1890	Jan. 16, 1916
F. W. Runyon, Plainfield	1896	May 14, 1912
Rev. William Hayes Ward, D. D., Newark ...	1901	Aug. 28, 1916

Contributing Members

William F. Allen, South Orange	1901	Nov. 9, 1915
Andrew W. Bray, Newark	1903	Apr. 19, 1916
Melvin S. Condit, Boonton	1907	Dec. 22, 1913
Alfred N. Dalrymple, Newark	1912	May 21, 1916
Martin Dennis, Newark	1911	Feb. 6, 1916
Col. Edward L. Dobbins, Morristown	1885	June 6, 1916
Hon. John Runkle Emery, Morristown	1873	Jan. 30, 1916
William E. Gordon, Newark	1910	Feb. 28, 1916
William Lyall, Summit	1913	Jan. 13, 1916
Oscar Michael, Orange	1909	June 11, 1916
Edwin J. Ross, Wharton	1907	Aug. 21, 1915
Dr. Henry Genet Taylor, Camden	1895	Jan. 14, 1916
Henry H. Truman, Orange	1901	Mar. 30, 1916

New Members

Patron

Mrs. Louis Pennington, Washington, D. C.	Dec. 6, 1915
---	--------------

Life Members

Henry G. Atha, Newark	Oct. 25, 1916
Dr. William H. S. Demarest, New Brunswick	Dec. 6, 1915
Dr. Britton D. Evans, Greystone Park	June 5, 1916
Arthur S. Kimball, East Orange	Oct. 25, 1916
Hon. James F. Minturn, Hoboken	Oct. 25, 1916
Capt. John J. Phelps, Hackensack	Oct. 2, 1916
Ambrose E. Vanderpoel, Chatham	Oct. 25, 1916

Contributing Members

Miss Sarah Condit, Newark	Feb. 7, 1916
John A. Craig, Paterson	Oct. 2, 1916

Hon. Cornelius Doremus, Ridgewood	Mar. 6, 1916
Edward J. Grassman, Elizabeth	Dec. 6, 1915
Mrs. Ainsworth J. Hague, Newark	Oct. 25, 1916
Morris Katzin, Newark	June 5, 1916
John Walden King, Jersey City	Dec. 6, 1915
Francis La Bau, Tarrytown, N. Y.	June 5, 1916
Samuel F. Leber, Newark	July 10, 1916
Mrs. Frederick R. Lehlbach, Newark	Oct. 25, 1916
David McGregor, East Orange	Mar. 6, 1916
Sidney H. Moore, Ridgewood	Oct. 2, 1916
Dr. Frederick W. Owen, Morristown	Apr. 3, 1916
Mrs. Henry G. Pilch, Madison	July 10, 1916
William W. Scott, Passaic	Oct. 25, 1916
Rev. Charles H. Stewart, D. D., Newark	May 8, 1916
John P. Wall, New Brunswick	May 8, 1916
Miss Mary Louise Wheeler, Newark	Feb. 7, 1916
Mrs. Florence E. Youngs, New York City	Oct. 25, 1916

Resignations are as follows :

John V. Bacot, Utica, New York.

John A. Bergen, Trenton.

Palmer Campbell, Hoboken.

John M. Connor, Jr., Metuchen.

Samuel Freeman, Morristown.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Lawrence Boggs,

Chairman Membership Committee.

LIST OF DONORS, 1915—1916.

Donors	Vols.	Pamph.	Misc.	Mss.
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Andrae, Percy	1			
Andrews, Frank D.		3		
Applegate, Maxcy			4	
Bangert, Dr. George S.	1			
Barratt, Hon. Norris S.	1			
Barry, William E.			2	
Baruch, Dr. Simon		1		
Biddle, Richard	1			
Black, William	147	25	6	4
Boggs, J. Lawrence		21	1	
Bradley, Charles	1	2	2	
Broadwell, William H.			8	
Brown, Rev. Josiah J.	1			

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Buchanan, J. Hervey		1		
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Christian, Mrs. Charles A.	2			
Clark, Dr. J. Henry			2	
Clemens, William M.		1		
Coddington, Rev. Herbert G.	1			
Coles, Dr. J. Ackerman	1		9	
Conkling, Ira B.	1			
Conkling, William J.		1		
Connett, Mrs. William C.			2	
Crowell, Horace E.				2
Deats, Hiram E.	1			
De Mott, Rev. George C.		1		
Denman, Miss Mathilde Scudder			1	
Dennis, Alfred Lewis		1		
Dickerson, Edward N.	59			
Disbrow, Dr. William S.	3	61	11	4
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Freyer, Thomas D.	1		2	
Golding, Mrs. Emma			2	
Green, Miss Maria D. (Woman's Branch)			1	
Haggerty, Warren Dunning				1
Hall, Granville D.		1		
Halsey, Mrs. Edmund D.	1			
Harrison, Miss Emily G.				1
Hasse, Miss Adelaide R.	1			
Headley, Elroy	1	1		
Higgins, Miss Mary E.	2			1
Hoerner, Mrs. Harry J. (Woman's Branch)		1		
Hoffman, Samuel V.	3			
Holland Society of New York	4		1	
Honeyman, A. Van Doren	2		2	1
Hord, Rev. A. H.	1			
Howell, Hon. James E.	3	13		

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Morton, William C.			20	
Mortan, Miss Mary B.			1	
Muchmore, William K.	1			
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Murphy, Franklin, Jr.			3	
Neafie, John			3	1
New York Society Library	1			
Newark Committee of One Hundred			11	1
Newark Evening News	2			
Norton, Oliver Wilcox	1	1		
Ogden, Mrs. Sydney N. (Woman's Branch)			1	1
Oliver, Mrs. Paul Q.	1			
Orange Chapter, N. J. Soc., S. A. R.	13			
Osborne, Mrs. Joseph A.			1	
Osborne, William Hamilton				1
Parker, Hon. Charles W.	1			1
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Parvin, Newton R.	1			

Donors	Vols.	Pamph.	Misc.	Mss.
Peshine, Major John Henry Hobart	1			
Platt, Charles D.	1			
Plume, Mrs. Isaac E. P.	3			
Plume, William F.	5	19	25	10
Plume, Mrs. Hannah A.				
Plume, Miss Edith M.				
Mills, Mrs. W. Fred				
Plumb, W. D.				1
Robbins, Leonard H.				1
Robatham, Cheslar			6	
Roeder, Adolph		1		
Sands, Emma Louise (Woman's Branch)	1	1		
Sellers, Edwin Jacquett	1			
Skinner, Mrs. Charles H.			5	
Slade, Mrs. J. M.	3		5	
Smith, Miss Dora (Woman's Branch)			1	
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Westervelt, Mrs. Wm. H. (Woman's Br.)	1		4	3
Williams, Dr. Edward H.	1			
Woman's Branch N. J. H. S. (binding 39 vols.)				
Woodruff, Mrs. Caleb L.	44			
Woodward, William W.		1		
Wren, Christopher		1		
Wright, Miss G. R.		1		
Wrightson, Dr. James T.			2	
Young, David	1			

This list does not include the names of Societies with which we exchange publications.

Additions and Corrections.

To the bibliography of the celebration of Newark's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary printed on page 126 and following of this volume may be added these items;

"The Pelican" for May, 1916, published by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, containing historical material especially related to the Company, with pictures of its successive home buildings and an illustrated cover. Twelve pages.

"Town Talk" for May 6, 1916, published at Newark, appearing as a special anniversary number, with extended account of dinner to Hon. Franklin Murphy on April 30, 1916, and pictures of prominent speakers and guests, and a birds-eye view of the banquet. Sixteen pages.

"The Worker, Newark's 250th Anniversary Number", published by the Boy's Industrial School, Newark, New Jersey, containing a variety of brief sketches of features of Newark's history with illustrations. Twenty pages and cover.

A correction should be made in the date given on page 113 of this volume for the appointing of the Society's committee on the 250th Anniversary of Newark. The committee was appointed by President Jonathan W. Roberts on December 5, 1910. A typographical error makes it 1916.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS.

Cemetery, Market St., Opposite Seeley St., Paterson, N. J.

Lucinda Redman, wife of Charles S. Kinsey, d. Sept. 10—1856—aged 55 years.

Mary L.—Infant daughter of Charles V. and Jane C. Kinsey. d. June 10—1857—aged 3 months.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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GEORGE R. HOWE

CHARLES BRADLEY

Corresponding Secretary

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250th Anniversary of Newark (Committee)

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

**A MAGAZINE OF HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. II.

NEW SERIES
1917

No. 1.

A Red Rose-- Springfield, 1780-- And After.

By the late William Nelson.

Editorial Note.—For the facts underlying this essay in the field of romance Mr. Nelson was indebted to two very rare pamphlets of the eighteenth century, now, since the Nelson sale, the property of the New Jersey Historical Society. They are “The Trial of Lieut. Col. Thomas, of the First Regiment of Foot-Guards on a Charge exhibited by Lieut. Col. Cosmo Gordon, for Aspersing his Character”, London, 1780; and “The Trial of the Hon. Col. Cosmo Gordon, of the Third Regiment of Foot-Guards for Neglect of Duty before the Enemy, On the 23d of June, 1780, Near Springfield, in the Jerseys.” London, 1783.

This is the story of a Red, Red Rose, an incident of the Battle of Springfield, 1780, and after. There is nothing in it of the battle itself. And yet this story hinges upon that dash-ing raid of Gen. Knyphausen on June 23d, 1780, from Staten Island toward Morristown, whose audacious aim it was to sur-prise Washington, crush his little army, and capture the paltry stores of his starving men. What need to remind you how the beacon fires leaped luridly and the “Old Sow” sounded the rude alarm from Short Hills, arousing the country, and summoning the sturdy militia to the defence of their homes and their dear ones? Nor need is there to speak of the stubborn resistance of the Continentals and the Jersey Blues as they checked the British advance across one bridge, and then another, until the baffled Hessians and redcoats, en-raged at the unexpected halt, vented their mad rage and lust for booty in the burning of the church and nearly every house in the little village, and finally, crestfallen, beat an ignomini-

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ous retreat before the foe they had so rashly despised in the morning, and were fain to hurry back by night across the sullen waters to Staten Island. Of all this you have read, and of how Parson Caldwell, still crazed with grief over the dastardly shooting of his wife at Connecticut Farms (Union), by these same alien soldiery but two weeks before, rushed in to the burning church at a critical moment and gathering up an armful of hymn books ran out among the patriot troops and cried, "Put Watts into 'em, boys. Put Watts into 'em". But all this has naught to do with this story of a Red, Red Rose.

Among the officers who participated in the affair at Springfield was one Colonel Cosmo Gordon. He was of a noble Scottish family, a brother of the Duke of Gordon, and had served as a Lieutenant in the 78th Regiment, in America, and elsewhere, for eighteen years.*

As a Scotchman he naturally felt that blood was thicker than water, and when the winsome Kitty Alexander went on a lark to New York, Col. Gordon assiduously sought her acquaintance on account of her father, the doughty American Major General, who laid claim to the title of Earl of Stirling in the Scottish peerage. At least that is what Kitty dutifully wrote to her father. We may well believe that the gallant Scottish Colonel put it differently to her, with lips and eyes. Now, you will recollect that Kitty Alexander was a cousin of Gov. William Livingston's daughters. Is it to be supposed that when she returned from that famous frolic in New York to her quiet home at Baskingridge, where Mrs. Livingston and her two unmarried daughters spent much of the time, she did not tell her cousins all about the gallant Scottish Colonel? Nay, when the Livingstons returned to Liberty Hall, only a

*He was on service early in the Revolution, and when Light Horse Harry Lee made his daring capture of the Block House at Paulus Hook, on August 22, 1779, the British immediately sent over reinforcements, with artillery, under Gordon—N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll. for 1875, p. 101, 165, 252, 254. On March 25, 1780, he was appointed on the part of Great Britain to meet with the American commissioners (Maj. Gen. St. Clair, Lieut. Col. Alexander Hamilton and Lieut. Col. Carrington), at Perth Amboy, to settle a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners.—Ib. 165.

mile or two out of Elizabethtown, would it be strange if in the racing to and fro the curious Scotchman made a polite call at yon hospitable mansion to inquire after the fair young maid he had met in New York?

And so it came to pass that when Gen. Knyphausen's troops began their march on the morning of June 23, 1780, Col. Gordon joined his command of the First Battalion of the Guards at three o'clock, and went with them until they were within a quarter of a mile of Livingston's house. Solicitous for the safety of the fair inmates he cantered on ahead with three fellow-officers, and made an unceremonious call upon the ladies there. The stay was brief, but five minutes, *he* says, but the ladies were evidently on the *qui vive*, for Miss Susan Livingston bargained with him for a written safeguard to protect the premises from the rude soldiery. And with what, do you suppose, did she buy this precious document? Why, forsooth, with a Red, Red Rose! Moreover, this was to be *his* protection against any prowling patriot, in his venturesome foray amid a hostile populace. Surely that fair Jersey girl must have exercised no common witchery over this quartette of British officers, to wheedle out of them so valuable a bit of paper, and all for a paltry Rose!* But was Gordon not equally successful, in winning from her not only a Red, Red Rose, but the symbol therein, that he was a friend to certain fair Americans, despite his cruel, avowed mission? Moreover, he says he received from the ladies "the intelligence wished for", whereupon the officers made their bow, and rejoined their column, that by this time was passing nearly opposite the house.

In the meantime the Brigade of Guards had marched from Elizabethtown, and reached Springfield at or before daybreak.

*Just three months later there appeared in Rivington's New York Gazette the third and last canto of André's famous "Cow Chace", wherein that connoisseur of female beauty paid his tribute to this same winning maid, predicting

"And all the land around shall glory
To see the Frenchman caper,
And pretty Susan tell the story
In the next Chatham paper."

The Brigade was under command of Col. Howard; the First Battalion was commanded by Col. Cosmo Gordon, whose First Company was under Lieut. Col. Frederick Thomas. This company led the column when the flanking companies were sent detached, as they were during the greater of the day, so that this company remained under arms and under the fire of the American troops until the latter retreated. When he had won the heights, Thomas sent to Col. Gordon for further orders, but the gallant and susceptible Colonel was not to be found. An hour or two after the firing had ceased he rode up the hill, with the Red Rose flaunting its beauty on his breast, where dainty hands had pinned it before daylight that morning. Lieut. Col. Thomas hotly asked where he had been, and declared that *he* had commanded the Guards during the fighting. It is easy to imagine the jealousy and the scorn with which he pointed at the Red, Red Rose of him who had been more fortunate on another field than that of Mars—a field where not improbably they had been rivals. This would explain Gordon's declaration that the charge of cowardice subsequently brought against him had proceeded from "the bitter fountain of rancor and private animosity."

On the retreat that night, in the darkness the brilliancy of the Red Rose was obscured. It no longer served as a talisman for the protection of the wearer, and he was struck by a stray bullet. By a curious coincidence this befel just in front of the Livingston house, and there the stricken Colonel tumbled from his horse. Did he hope that the fair maid who had smiled upon him in the morning would take compassion on his plight in this dire mishap? And did he see before him visions of tender nursing in that hospitable mansion? Alas! when he was disabled his scornful junior, Col. Thomas, assumed the command, just as he had in the fighting, and Gordon was carried on to the British camp. He was laid up for a month or more. When he reappeared for duty he saw that there was a coldness toward him in his mess. He soon learned that Col. Thomas had been repeating what he had said to his face at Springfield—that *he* had commanded the Guards when the Heights were taken. His fellow officers refused to "roll"

with him. He was sent to Coventry. There was nothing for him to do but prefer charges against Thomas. This he did, accusing him of "secretly and scandalously aspersing his character, in a manner unlike an officer and a gentleman." A general court martial was held in New York, September 15-25, 1780, to try the accused. Thomas proved that he had charged Gordon to his face, on the field of battle, with having neglected his duty; that he had repeated the declaration openly and often, and that on August 2, 1780, a day or two after Gordon had resumed duty, he had, in the presence of a meeting of the officers of the Brigade of Guards, assembled in the camp on the Heights of Fordham, openly accused Gordon of "not doing his duty before the enemy on the 23d of June, 1780." As the charge against Thomas was that he had *secretly* aspersed his Colonel, and as it appeared beyond question that his aspersions had been made in the most public manner, he was acquitted. But Col. Cosmo Gordon still had at least the memory of that stolen interview before daybreak with the witching little Rebel, and there lingered yet in his recollection the intoxicating perfume of that Red Rose.

On the other hand, there was the stinging denunciation of the contumacious Thomas, and the ill-concealed contempt of the mess. His accuser had sailed for England, without waiting for the verdict of the court martial. Thither Gordon followed him, and challenged him to mortal combat. Thomas declined his challenge, on the ground that he did not stand in a proper situation to be answered. At last, two years later, Col. Gordon sought the vindication of another Court Martial; which sat in New York, August 22, to September 4, 1782, to try him on the charge of "not having done his duty before the enemy on the 23d of June, 1780." In other words, he was charged with cowardice, meaning that he had preferred to encounter the shafts from the eyes of a certain fair girl at the Livingston house, to the bullets of the soldiery on the heights of Springfield. That he preferred a Red Rose from Beauty's bower, to the gory battle field. The Court found him *not guilty* and two months later the finding was approved by the King.

He at once sought anew a meeting with his accuser, Lieut. Col. Thomas. That gentleman still considered him attainted, and avoided an encounter, even ordering his servants not to deliver to him any letters from Col. Gordon. Finally, a challenge was smuggled into the house and reached the hands of Col. Thomas. It was in the most violent terms, and declared that if he did not agree to give him the satisfaction of a gentleman, he would attack him wherever they met. Col. Thomas with great reluctance accepted the cartel. He made his will that same night, committing his soul to Almighty God, "in hopes," he said, "of mercy and pardon for the irreligious step I now (in compliance with the unwarrantable customs of the wicked world) put myself under the necessity of taking." He had no wife nor children, and so left a legacy to his servant, and the rest of his modest estate to his brother. As he wrote this farewell to the world his mind naturally reverted to that day at Springfield, three years before, when his superior officer arrived on the field, after the fighting, jauntily wearing a Red Rose. And who can say what thoughts were his of that captivating maiden who unwittingly had been the cause of this fatal bitterness between brother officers?

The two men met at six o'clock on the following morning, Thursday, September 4, 1783, in Hyde Park, London. The lush grass was still besprinkled with dew, that sparkled like jewels from heaven. The soaring larks were yet warbling their sweet melody in the sky. The rays of the early sun shone pure and bright through the foliage, as though murder had never entered the hearts of men. In a few minutes it was all over. The "rancor and private animosity" of Col. Thomas was expiated in his heart's blood. Col. Gordon fled the field and the country, an outcast, accused by the coroner's jury of "wilful murder." The Red Rose had become the Mark of Cain. Col. Thomas lingered for just twenty-four hours. Death was kinder to him than life, for as the rosy dawn looked in upon him the next morning it touched his pallid countenance with a crimson tinge, and as he expired his hand moved over his wound, the blood welled forth, and lo, he clasped a Red, Red Rose!

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Newark.

BY REV. CHARLES E. HART, D. D.
Late Professor at Rutgers College.

It might well be asked why the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church should be given a place in the 250th Anniversary of this old "New England" Town, when not until 1833, one hundred and sixty seven years after the town's foundation was the Dutch Church organized in Newark. But it must not be forgotten that the Hollanders were the first settlers and rulers of the country; that from New England to the Delaware, the country was New Netherlands; that the church established was the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church; that the old Church in the mill loft of the Fort in New Amsterdam, under the lay readers, Croll and Heyck, and afterwards of Michaelius, was the first Protestant Church of America, and that the old Church of Bergen, though for 90 years without a pastor, is the oldest church in New Jersey; though it yields the distinction of a completely organized church to the First Presbyterian Church of Newark. Almost all of the oldest of the Dutch churches have already celebrated their 200th Anniversary, and the Church as a whole is rapidly approaching its 300th, awaiting its celebration in 1917.

Beginning with their first agricultural settlement at Manhattan in 1623, the Dutch followed the Hudson to Fort Orange, now Albany, taking up grants of large tracts of land under an almost feudal tenure as patroons. Passing over into New Jersey, they sailed up and settled upon the Raritan, and Passaic, and Hackensack rivers. The Dutch jurisdiction

extended from New England to the Delaware. The settlements were made under the Dutch West India Co. Though their object was purely commercial, and not freedom of conscience and worship, they were required by their charter to provide their settlements with ministers, churches and schools. The established church of Holland was a Reformed Protestant church and like the Reformed Church of Scotland, it was Calvinistic in creed, Presbyterian in its government, a government by elders and deacons constituting a consistory, subordinate to the higher courts of classis and Synod:—the classis of Amsterdam and the Synod of North Holland.

The Dutch, from the first settlement in 1623 to 1664, when they surrendered to the English, were for forty years in possession of the New Netherlands, laying a substantial substratum in social and ecclesiastical customs and life for the Colonial period. The surrender to the English did not banish the Dutch language or customs or institutions. The Dutch were secure in their charter of liberties. The immigration from Holland was, however, checked, and gave way to that of other nationalities. With the English migration came the Episcopal Church, but with it came also toleration, so that the English shared with the Dutch in the use of the church in the Fort and on occasion joined in the same services. The Dutch obstinately and affectionately adhering to their own tongue sent the younger generations into the Episcopal Church in which we find to this day a multitude of names of the best Dutch families. The language also kept out the Scotch Presbyterians who otherwise would have found their way into a denomination akin to their own. But the English conquest did not affect the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Classis of Amsterdam over the churches in the provinces of New York and New Jersey. The education, ordination and discipline of their ministers was still maintained in the Dutch universities and the Dutch Classis, with the disadvantages of great and dangerous distance. The Dominies Michaelius, Bogardus, Megalopolensis, Frelinghuysen and others from Holland were inadequate to the supply of the increasing settlements. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen from Embden

in East Friesland came to the Raritan in New Jersey in 1720, where he ministered to a parish 200 miles square, now the counties of Somerset and Middlesex. He was a man of great learning, indomitable energy and great piety, as described by Whitfield and Edwards in the great revival in which he was concerned with them. To meet the demands he created an order of "helpers." Many of the churches had depended upon lay readers, or as the Dutch called them, "comforters of the sick" and "voorlesers." With this aid he was able to cover his vast circuit, and to make it as it was called "the garden of the Dutch Church." The demand for an educated and learned ministry, and an administration independent of that of the mother country became the pressing question and disturbed the peace and unity of the Church. A body in America called the Coetus was formed, but with only advisory power, which was met with the formation of an opposing party called the Conferentie; the Coetus sought the establishment of a college with a theological professorship, independent of Princeton (Presbyterian) on the one side, and of King's College (Episcopal) on the other. A charter for an institution at New Brunswick, in 1766, renewed in 1770, was procured, named Queens after the queen of George the Third, (since 1825, changed to Rutgers) which celebrates this year, 1916, its 150th Anniversary. In this measure, the Rev. Jno. Frelinghuysen was the most active leader. But the opposition of the conservative party still continued. At this critical juncture, the Mediator, under Divine providence, came forward to restore unity and harmony and to give independence and autonomy to the distracted church and save it for its place and work in the Christian world. This distinction belongs to John H. Livingston, the great grandson of Robert Livingston, to whom the patent for the Manor of Livingston was granted in 1684. Having, on his graduation from Yale College, decided to study for the ministry in the Dutch Church, he went to Holland and entered the University of Utrecht. Deeply concerned over the unhappy state of the Church at home, he conferred with the members of the Classis of Amsterdam, and gained their approval of a plan of union

and organization. On his return to New York to accept a call to the Collegiate Church, to preach in English, he laid before the ministers the plan he had developed in conference with the classis of Amsterdam and gained their consent to a Convention, held in 1771, at which the plans were presented and approved. Another Convention was held in 1773 at which the organization of the superior judicatories was effected, and again in 1775, at which the appointment of a theological professorship was agreed upon.

The American Revolution breaking out at this time, interrupted further action, and not till after the war in 1784 was Dr. Livingston appointed to the professorship of Theology, afterwards in 1810 attached to Queens College, making it the oldest theological seminary in America. In 1792, the organization and constitution were finally ratified and confirmed, and its articles of faith and rules of worship and liturgy adopted, giving independence and autonomy to the denomination. The Dutch language, which was the great barrier to the extension of the church, was gradually dropped. The Reformed Dutch Church was now in a condition to take its place among the American Churches, and to enter upon expansion within its own historic limits and in missions at home and in the foreign field.

It was at this period that we place the entrance of the Reformed Church into Newark. Newark was surrounded by Dutch churches. It was itself within the bounds of the old classis of Bergen. The population was moving from the surrounding Dutch town and communities to this center, and the desire was awakened in hearts of those in Newark who had communed in the old Dutch church of Belleville, to establish a church in Newark. The New England settlers, originally Congregational, had become Presbyterian; had come nearer to the Reformed order, and as the Dutch had cherished them in Delft in Holland for 27 years, it was for them to receive the Dutch in their common field of Christian service. The church at Belleville in the old Classis of Bergen, which embraced the county of Essex, is the link of connection between the present and the past. We have evidence it was founded before 1700.

In 1726 Henricus Coens became pastor. After a period of struggle and contention it was, in 1790, incorporated, and on the 28th of June was placed under the care of Rev. Peter Stryker. Up to this year, the preaching was in Dutch, but now the Dutch gave way to English. In 1807 a new stone church was erected, and replaced in 1850 by another church, which was dedicated in 1853. The present pastor is Rev. J. G. Hamner, Jr., who reports 154 communicants, 213 Sunday school scholars and \$2,156.00 for congregational expenses. From the church there have been planted two churches in its bounds; the church at Franklin-Nutley, in 1853, now under the care of Rev. Harold W. Schenck; and in 1801 at Stone House Plains, Brookdale, Essex County, under the care of Rev. Charles E. Waldron, pastor.

First Reformed Dutch Church of Newark.

In April, 1833, a committee was appointed by Classis of Bergen, Rev. B. C. Taylor and Gustavus Abeel, to inquire into the propriety of constituting a Reformed Dutch Church in Newark based upon the fact that some of the members of the Reformed Dutch Church at Belleville had become residents of Newark. A church of our faith and order should be planted. The Union Academy was secured for meetings, and the First and Third Presbyterian Churches were placed at their disposal, showing the sympathy and co-operation of their sister Presbyterians. Application was made on the 10th of September, 1833, to the Classis of Bergen. The members in the full communion of the church at Belleville and other churches, adhering to the doctrines and forms of government of the Reformed Dutch Church, and living in the town of Newark in Essex County, are desirous of being organized into a church to be known and distinguished as the First Reformed Church of Newark. On the 26th of September, 1833, the petitioners met for organization in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Ransford Wells, who had been laboring among them, was called to the pastorate. In May, 1835, the church edifice on Market Street having been completed, was dedicated. The funds were collected from themselves

and from citizens of Newark. The period of financial depression, from 1836 to 1838, was met by self-sacrificing subscriptions. Rev. Mr. Wells, accepting a call elsewhere, left in September, 1842, and in 1843 Rev. Jas. Scott, D. D., was called, and an effort was made, with the help of the Collegiate Church, New York, to remove the debt, accomplished now after seventeen years. They were able to report 513 communicants. Under Rev. Dr. Edward Payson Terhune's able and zealous ministration the church reached its highest efficiency, and besides its own self support, it sent forth three colonies. The invasion of business into the centre of the town compelled the church to remove in 1893, under the Rev. T. J. Lee, to the southern part of the city. From the sale of its valuable property it erected its present handsome edifice at the corner of Clinton Avenue and Johnson Street. The Rev. Otis M. Trousdale is the present pastor.

Irvington Church.

The next church to be organized in Newark was in the suburb of Clintonville, now Irvington, in 1840, when 67 petitioners, not connected with any other church, asked for organization under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Chapman. Seven years after, the church erected a new edifice. This was the church in which Rev. Mr. Vehslage was pastor for 33 years. The present pastor is Rev. Uriah Mc Clinchie.

The Second, Now the N. Y. Avenue Church,

originated in the establishment of a Sunday School, east of the railroad station in Market Street. On the 28th of April the certificates of 28 persons were received from the 1st Church. The church edifice was dedicated May 8, 1849. Rev. Mr. Williamson, who had acted as minister, declined the call on account of ill health, and Rev. Dr. Gustavus Abeel was made pastor. It was served by a succession of able men, Dr. Brett, Dr. Van Vranken, Prof. Mat. B. Riddle. The edifice was removed to New York Avenue, and is now under the pastoral care of Rev. E. E. Davis. On the same meeting of Classis, a German Evangelical Church was received, known as the

Third Reformed Church, under Rev. Francis M. Serenbetz, succeeded by Rev. F. Lehlbach, of the Grand Duchy of Baden, first as a stated supply, and then, as minister, from 1850 to 1861, when on his suspension the church was abandoned. The only other German church received was that of the West Newark Church in 1866 under the Rev. John Wenish in Blum Street. The present pastor is Rev. Carl Girtanner.

North Church.

The northern section of the city now seemed to call for a church of the Reformed order. A Sunday School under the patronage of the First Dutch Church had been fostered under the superintendence of John A. Miller, which prepared the way for a new church enterprise. On the 25th day of November, 1856, an application was presented to the Classis of Bergen, praying that the Classis would take steps for organizing a church in the northern part of the city to be called the North Church of Newark. The new church met December 17, 1856, at the house of Justice Joseph P. Bradley. Thirty-five persons presented certificates from the 1st and 2nd Reformed Churches of Newark and the 1st Reformed Church of New Brunswick. The work was begun on the church edifice early in 1857. It was to be of stone, of Gothic design, a duplicate of the University Place Church of New York, designed by Upjohn. The congregation meanwhile held worship in Oraton Hall. A call was made upon Rev. Dr. Abraham Polhemus of Hopewell, which being accepted he was installed May 3, 1857. Before the completion of the edifice Dr. Polhemus died. He never preached in the church edifice built for him. The church remained vacant until the Rev. H. Dubois, of the Theological Seminary of New Brunswick, was called to the pastorate. There have been eight pastors, including the present, Rev. Dr. Charles H. Stewart, from Canada: Dr. Polhemus, 57-59; Mr. Dubois, 59-61; Dr. J. Demarest, 63-66; Dr. Hart, 66-80; Dr. Waters, 81-93; Dr. Mackay, 94-99; Dr. Vance, 1900-1911; Dr. Stewart, 1913. The church has celebrated its semi-centennial. The report for 1915 is 950 families, 1591 communicants, 4 Sunday Schools, 1900

scholars; benevolent contributions \$17,000, congregational expenses \$19,078.00, second only to the Collegiate Church of New York. The contributions of the church have amounted to \$1,009,245.00. The Sunday Schools were organized under the presidency of Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, who had conducted a Bible class in the First Reformed Church, which drew young men from all parts of the city and under a staff of most able and faithful teachers and officers it became famous and when the old chapel gave place in 1883 to a more spacious one built as a memorial of Mrs. Eliza A. Crane, who left a large bequest to the church, and under the superintendence of Mr. Fred K. Frelinghuysen, it became the largest and best organized Sunday School in the city. He was succeeded, a few years ago, by Mr. Jas. Polhemus, son of the first pastor. The morning infant school, still held after a long period of most devoted and efficient service by Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine, numbers 600. The afternoon school, for a long period, was under the faithful instruction of Miss Mary Duryee. A fine parsonage opposite the church on Washington Park was presented to the church on the incumbency of Rev. D. Mackay, by Mr. Robert F. Ballantine. A mission was sustained for many years in Belleville Avenue in a chapel provided by Mr. William Clark. Another institutional mission, is carried on in a chapel erected in East Newark. There have gone from the Church three ministers, Rev. Hyer Polhemus, son of the first pastor and Prof. Wm. R. Duryee, D. D. and Dr. Joseph R. Duryee, D. D., sons of Peter S. Duryee, one of the founders of the church and one of the founders of the industrial prosperity of Newark.

Clinton Avenue Church.

In 1868 a movement was made in the first church in Market Street, under the special leadership of Mr. S. R. W. Heath and Mr. Orson Wilson, to establish a Dutch church in the southern part of the City on Clinton Avenue. The church was organized, and services were held in a hall until the erection of the church. Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., Secretary of the Bible Society, served as a stated supply, until called to

become its pastor. The church was one of the handsomest and largest in the city, located in the residential part of the city. Rev. Dr. Taylor remained in the pastorate 21 years until his resignation in 1890 when he was succeeded by Rev. D. H. Martin who after a fruitful ministry was succeeded by Rev. Albertus T. Broeck, now in charge. The report of 1915 shows: families, 400; communicants, 799; Sunday School scholars, 547; benevolent contributions \$4,400.00; congregational expenses \$11,445.00.

Trinity Church.

The east Reformed Church in East Ferry Street, was organized Oct. 27, 1869. In 1859 a mission maintained in the old chapel of the 2nd Reformed Church removed to a lot given by Miss Elizabeth Richards, the site of the present Trinity Church. In 1869 morning service was begun in the chapel. In 1871 a new stone edifice was dedicated, the chapel having been removed in 1870. The name was changed to Trinity Reformed Church. In 1901 a new chapel was dedicated and, in 1908, the church was re-dedicated after repairs and renovation. The Rev. Isaac P. Brokaw, D. D. was first pastor from 1869 to 1871. The Rev. Charles B. Condit, Secretary of Classis of Newark, is the present pastor. Communicants, 387; scholars, 408.

Christ Church.

In 1871 the Woodside Church in Belleville Avenue was organized. From 1872 to 1880 it was in charge of Rev. J. M. Macauley, D. D. In 1900 the Rev. Henry M. Mellen became pastor and remained until a few years ago, when he resigned. It is now reported vacant.

Linden Church.

After services held by Rev. Oscar Gesner, with co-operation of members of the Classis of Bergen, and with financial assistance of Mr. Blanke, the church was organized under the Rev. Mr. Gesner's pastoral care and received into the Classis of Newark on its organization in 1871. It is now under the care of Rev. A. C. Van Raalte.

The growth of these churches proceeded so far in number and strength that the South Classis of Bergen felt forced to consider a more efficient division than now existed.

Classis of Newark.

The South Classis of Bergen, to which these churches, grouped about one great center of population and life, belonged, included a group about another center of population and life. These centers were Newark and Jersey City. These local institutions and associations were distinct, too distinct to clash, yet so distinct as to divide. The old church of Bergen in its group and the old church of Second River in Belleville, in its group, stood like ancient towers over against each other. The profoundest unity of Christian love and harmony of action existed in the Classis, but so strong became the conviction of the necessity of concentration, that the Classis was prepared by almost unanimous consent to petition for division.

The growth and feeling could not be set forth better than in the words of Rev. Dr. Taylor who supported the movement with his usual zeal. The resolution and petition was passed at a meeting of the South Classis held at Lafayette, April 18, 1871, and presented to the Particular Synod which met at Jersey City May 8, 1871.

The petition sets forth that the "Classis now numbers 18 organized churches, and there is good prospect of other new churches and enterprises, within a short period. The growth of Essex and Hudson counties is so rapid and substantial, that we may reasonably anticipate a denominational growth that will be in full proportion to our present advancement and to our future zeal and resources for church extension. Any proportionate development of church enterprise in the direction is sure of large reward. There are now valuable openings which should be occupied at once. Our churches are nearly all self-supporting and in healthy condition, with opportunities for large growth from the increasing population of our suburban region. The classis is at present as large as the old Classis of Bergen was, at the time of division

in 1841, when nine churches were set off to form the classis of Passaic, leaving nine in the present body. At the time of the last division in 1863, the Classis of Bergen numbered 11 churches, and the South Classis of Bergen was organized with thirteen. The divisions now proposed will leave nine churches in the South Classis of Bergen, with 795 families and 1196 communicants, according to the report of 1870. It will give the new classis nine churches with 1075 families, and 1648 communicants. Should our anticipation be realized, one church at least, Linden, will soon be added. The division will make both bodies equal to the average size of the sister classes of the Reformed Church." It was in view of the above statement,

Resolved, that the Particular Synod of New Brunswick be requested at its next session to take constitutional action, as is in such cases provided, to organize a new classis, to be called Classis of Newark, and to be composed of the following churches:— Belleville, First Newark, Irvington, Second Newark, Franklin, North Newark, West Newark, Clinton Ave. Newark and East Newark.

Resolved:— that the Reformed Church of Linden, now in process of organization by the South Classis of Bergen, when organized, be added to the roll of the Classis of Newark.

Accordingly this petition was submitted to the particular Synod of New Brunswick at its session in Jersey City, May 8, and a committee was appointed to attend the 1st Church of Newark, Tuesday, July 27, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., to superintend the enrollment of the churches. On the day appointed the committee met and was regularly constituted. The Rev. Dr. Abeel, as designated by the Classis, preached the sermon, and the Classis of Newark was declared, and constituted by the authority of the Synod.

The effect of the separate organization of the Classis was seen in the further extension of the churches chiefly in the suburban towns. Though not in the city, they are the fruits of the Dutch churches in the city.

East Orange Church.

In 1875 the Rev. Dr. George S. Bishop, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, with a large following of his people, applied for admission to the Classis of Newark and were received into the Classis. A church edifice was erected in East Orange and sustained by the free offerings of the people. The church grew rapidly. Dr. Bishop continued to serve the church until he was made pastor emeritus and Rev. Dr. W. Warren Giles was installed pastor. Communicants, 495; scholars, 303.

In the year 1880 Trinity Church, Plainfield, was received into the Classis and in 1881 the Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, subsequently called to the Presidency of Union College, was made pastor, serving until 1887 when he was succeeded by the Rev. Cornelius Schenck; on the loss of his health, Dr. Schenck was made emeritus with the Rev. John Y. Broek as pastor. Communicants, 832; scholars, 1050. These churches were not fruits of the missionary efforts of the Classis but came of themselves under its care. The German Church of Plainfield was received by transfer from Classis of Raritan, October 14, 1884. It is now under the pastoral care of Rev. George Hauser, 1894 to 1901.

The Church of Montclair Heights, Rev. Geo. D. Hulst, was organized on March 18, 1897.

Hyde Park, East Orange, organized Oct. 27, 1904. Under Rev. Charles F. Shibe.

Netherwood, Plainfield, organized Jan. 16, 1910. First under Rev. Royal A. Stout, and now under Rev. Edward S. Ralston.

Marconier, Oak Tree, N. J., organized April 26, 1912. Under Rev. J. T. Lansdale.

At the 25th Anniversary of the Classis, according to the report, the nine or eleven churches had become fifteen; the families increased from 1282 to 2372; the communicants from 1835 to 4582; the Sunday School scholars from 2485 to 5200; the sums spent on church support and work from \$13,996.74 to \$33,000.00; and the contributions to religious and benevo-

lent purposes from about \$30,000 to \$54,000, the largest outside of the Metropolitan Collegiate Churches. At this writing the fifteen churches have become nineteen churches with a report of 3522 families, 6471 communicants, 7070 scholars, benevolence \$27,000.00, congregational \$93,167.00.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

COMMITTEES, 1916—1917.

Appointed by the President on December 4, 1916.

Finance and Building—Charles M. Lum, Wallace M. Scudder, J. Lawrence Boggs, William J. Magie, Joseph M. Riker, James J. Bergen, Charles B. Bradley.

Library—Frederick A. Canfield, Joseph F. Folsom, William S. Disbrow, J. Lawrence Boggs, Charles W. Parker, Miss Altha E. Hatch, Edwin R. Walker, Frank Bergen, Henry G. Atha.

Cabinet and Museum—William S. Disbrow, Frederick A. Canfield, Hiram E. Deats, Miss Altha E. Hatch.

Membership—J. Lawrence Boggs, William J. Magie, Austin Scott, Edwin S. Lines, Charles W. Parker, Edwin R. Walker, Frank Bergen, Henry G. Atha.

Printing—A. Van Doren Honeyman, Frank Bergen, Joseph F. Folsom.

Genealogy and Statistics—The Woman's Branch.

Colonial Documents—Austin Scott, Ernest C. Richardson, Joseph F. Folsom, A. Van Doren Honeyman, James J. Bergen, Hiram E. Deats.

Editorial—Joseph F. Folsom, Wallace M. Scudder, Edwin R. Walker, William J. Magie, Austin Scott.

Reminiscences of the War of 1812.

(Editorial Note:—The following letter written to the Editor by a son of the late Vice Chancellor Amzi Dodd, is self-explanatory of the following article.)

I am sending you a clipping from the New York Observer. The clipping I found among papers that came to me from other days. It was doubtless preserved by one of my great aunts as it mentions my father's grandfathers—John Dodd and Parson Grover (Stephen Grover of Caldwell).

The article at a guess was probably printed about 1858 or 1859. The author signs himself "One of the Veterans", and the statements made were quite sufficient to establish his identity—to my satisfaction any way. Here is his military record—quite imposing for such a brief service:

Horace Holden, Major and Aide-de-camp Staff of Brigadier General Colfax. Sept. 1, 1814—Dec. 5, 1814. Lieut. Captain Kilbourn's Company, Lieut. Col. John Seward's Regt: William Colfax's Brigade New Jersey Detailed Militia.

Horace Holden was a son of Lieut. Levi Holden, of Washington's Life Guard, Revolutionary Army, long a resident of Newark, whose portrait along with his wife's hangs in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society. The article is written in a bright and interesting way, and you will find it entertaining, even if you can not make use of it in your weekly column.

Very truly yours,
EDWARD W. DODD.

"Revenge is sweet". A few years ago, Congress, it will be remembered, granted to the surviving veterans of the war of 1812, certain bounty land. Being numbered among those valiant defenders of my country, I, of course, received my grant for 100 acres of land.

There lives in this city a certain lady, whom I love more than any other, but not having a very just appreciation of my valuable services, she took it into her head to ridicule the idea of my receiving any bounty land, as a reward of military duty, and almost questioned the propriety of my accepting it. This roused my martial spirit. I threatened to be avenged of her, by telling the story of my gallant exploits. Not to be too prolix in my introduction, I will state the facts of the

case, and having received and sold my land, "throw myself upon the indulgence of my country."

In August, 1814, everything in our political horizon looked gloomy and foreboding, and the dark clouds of war passed heavily over the land. Our gallant little navy had achieved glorious victories, yet our wide extent of seaboard, the insecure state of some of our frontier settlements, and the unpopularity of the war in most of the Eastern States, with the crippled condition of our finances, greatly embarrassed Mr. Madison's administration. A desperate effort was to be made to sustain the honor of the country, and defend our firesides from an invading foe.

I was a Federalist, and always have been, and was originally opposed to the war, but now the time had come (just before I attained my majority) when party feeling must be laid aside, and I take some active part.

The plain matter of fact was, there was no alternative. I was obliged to do it. I had just before gone over to Brooklyn with all the bar and law students of the city, and my shoulders were actually blistered under a scorching sun in June, while assisting in throwing up entrenchments on the heights at Fort Greene. I had never borne arms a day in my life, and, to be candid, I think I had no great courage to boast of: yet there was no alternative. All over 18 years of age were liable to be drafted, and there was no way of escape for me. I therefore joined a uniform company, then under the command of Capt. John V. B. Varick, a most worthy gentleman and excellent officer. I began to provide myself with the necessary accoutrements, when I went to visit my father in New Jersey, and tell him what an important matter was engaging the attention of the young soldier.

The old man heard my story, and I soon saw the fire kindling in his eye. He would have preferred that I should not be interrupted in my law studies, just drawing toward their completion, but I assured him, that, however little my taste and inclinations were consulted, I must either join Captain Varick's company, or be drafted. He paused a moment, and said—"Why, my old brother officer of the Revolution,

General Colfax, has just been summoned from his retirement, to take charge of a New Jersey brigade, and as he was the first, and I second in command of Washington's Life Guard for several years, I can procure for you a situation in his family, and relieve you of the necessity of going as a private." It will not be presumed that I was long in yielding my assent to the proposition: no sooner said than done. In a very few days, I was requested to prepare myself to act as Aid to General Colfax: Capt. Varick erased my name from his roll. Governor Wm. S. Pennington gave me a commission in Capt. D. Kilbourn's company, and about the 1st of September, with a fine steed, duly caparisoned, I entered upon my new duties at Jersey City, where the brigade was encamped.

The news of McDonough's victory arrived shortly after, which we celebrated with becoming honors, and immediately after, were ordered to the Highlands of Neversink, whither we proceeded without delay.

Here, on these lovely heights, we pitched our tents; one of the most delightful spots ever presented to the human eye. I will not stop to describe its beauties; I should fail if I attempted it. During our short sojourn at this enchanting place, Commodore Jacob Lewis, who commanded at this time a flotilla of gun-boats, (Mr. Jefferson's favorite mode of defence,) stationed in the lower bay within Sandy Hook, politely invited us to dine, and promised to entertain us with Gun-Boat Turkey, — which being interpreted, I found to mean good salt pork. Some of the General's family accepted the invitation, and were most kindly received and cared for. I recollect I begged to be excused, as I wished to improve the time in describing the beauties of the scenery to an absent friend.

We had enjoyed ourselves here but a very few days, when peremptory orders were received from the War Department, to strike our tents and proceed to Sandy Hook, the most inhospitable sand heap that was ever trod upon by the foot of man, as I then thought. I have not visited it but once for more than forty-four years, — possibly it has improved in this age of progress.

On this barren sand heap we pitched our tents, with some of the noblest and bravest sons of New Jersey, including Vandyke, Neilson, Jos. Warren Scott, of New Brunswick, Ricketts, Williamson, of Elizabeth, the Hon. Garret D. Wall, of Trenton, General John Dodd, of Bloomfield, and a host of other worthies.

Shall I describe to you, in a few words, General Wm. Colfax? He was one of nature's noblemen in appearance, as well as in reality. His age was about sixty: rather above the medium height; of commanding person; an expressive, intelligent countenance; fine high forehead, grey hair, and a most benignant smile, blended with heroic firmness. The uniform of the General and his staff was buff and blue, the same as worn by General Washington. General Colfax was not unlike him in his majestic appearance. He looked like one born to command. There was but one house on Sandy Hook. It was kept by one Schenck at the lighthouse. This we made our head-quarters, and were provided with all the comforts we could reasonably desire.

At the extremity of the Hook, looking toward New York, was a fort erected, which has since been washed away, manned by a motley crew called Sea Fencibles,—(neither seamen nor landsmen,) — they were placed under the command of General Colfax, rather against their will. The dignified bearing of the General readily convinced them, that subordination and respect to his commands were indispensable, and they soon cheerfully acquiesced in his authority.

The October Term (1814) of the Supreme Court was held in this city. I had prepared myself for examination, and although I was not of age until the succeeding 5th of November, I presumed upon the indulgence of the court, and in consideration of my military services, to offer myself for examination: having obtained leave of absence for that purpose.

Major James Fairlie was then the Clerk of the court. On examining my papers, he discovered that I lacked about ten days of being of age, and with characteristic exactness refused to place my name upon the list of applicants.

In this dilemma, I made my appeal to Judge Wm. W. Van Ness, who without hesitation ordered my name to be inserted among my fellow students, and having passed the ordeal, before I was 21, I was duly sworn as an attorney of the Supreme Court, and immediately returned to camp.

Here it is proper to state, that if there was no bloodshed, nor any hard fighting, we saw the enemy every day, but they dared not come within gunshot of us.

The "Bellephoron" and two other British ships of war, hove in sight every morning, endeavoring to prevent our merchant vessels and the coasting craft from gaining the Narrows, and frequently fired upon them. We most courageously returned their shots, with red-hot balls, — but they never reached the enemy, and theirs never reached us: they came quite near enough to answer my wishes!

We had some noble officers: one (without disparagement to many others) I will mention: Col. John Frelinghuysen, a brother of the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. He was a lawyer, and a pious man. It was his habit every Sabbath to form his regiment into a hollow square, and conduct religious services himself: and although Parson Grover, our brigade chaplain, was at headquarters, I was among a few who were so insubordinate as to leave the regular services for the lay-preacher. I suppose, at this late day, I shall be excused for my preferences in that respect.

In the early part of November, the weather became very cold, and the quarters of the soldiers, accustomed to good home fare, became uncomfortable: we were gratified with orders to repair again to Jersey City. A memorable day was at hand, — the 25th November, — and Gov. Tompkins, who then had the command of the forces in this vicinity, had determined to make a great day of it. All the Jersey troops were invited to participate in the celebration. It happened to be one of those cloudy, cold, raw days, which pierce you through and through. We were early under marching orders. Gen. Colfax had a beautiful highspirited sorrel horse, which he thought would require a little more attention to keep in line than he wished to bestow upon him, and he re-

quested Brigade Major Ward to exchange horses with him for that day, which the Major gladly acceded to, as he was an expert horseman, and could show himself off to great advantage.

We came to the city and marched up Broadway in fine style, beyond the old Sailors' Snug Harbor. Our wing rested upon Broadway, near Fourteenth street, and the line extended to the Battery. It was late in the afternoon when we passed in review of Gov. Tompkins at the City Hall. General Colfax and his staff were invited to dine with the Corporation upon that occasion. We had as one of our distinguished guests John Randolph, of Roanoke, Va., whom I had never seen before, nor ever afterwards. We had a splendid entertainment, to which ample justice was done by the half frozen and half famished Jersey blues: but I must hasten to close this sketch.

There was living at that time, at the corner of Nassau and Cedar street, a venerable and pious man, whose memory deserves a better tribute than my feeble pen can give him, — Captain Christopher Prince. Here he and his amiable wife, who was a relative of General Colfax, lived in primitive and Christian simplicity. The General determined, in company with Major Ward, who was also a relative, to pass the night with Capt. Prince.

After dinner was ended, I escorted the General and Brigade Major to the house of Captain Prince, where I intended to leave them, and return to my own home. The evening was pretty well advanced, and very soon Captain Prince, with exemplary fidelity, commenced family worship. The Brigade Major had had a very severe and toilsome day in managing the sorrel horse, and it is not to be wondered at that the cold and fatigues of the day, after a hearty dinner, rendered him rather a sleepy attendant upon evening worship.

He stood leaning in a reverent posture over the top of a chair, inclined forward a little and resting upon two legs, while the venerable Captain with unusual fervency was offering prayer. Overcome with sleep for a moment, our worthy Major lost his balance; his chair slipping from under him,

glided across the room, while he went plunging after it, exclaiming, as he fell full length upon the floor, "Confound the sorrel horse!"

Such an affecting incident you may well suppose alarmed us all, except the excellent Captain, who continued his prayer with unruffled composure.

At its close I congratulated the Major that it was simply a dream, and that the sorrel horse had done no farther damage; and respectfully took my leave.

On the 7th of December I was discharged for that campaign, expecting to resume my duties in the spring. Here my military career ended. This is all I ever did to entitle me to my military bounty land; and if I did not earn it, I cannot now help it.

I therefore submit, whether, after such an exhibition of military prowess, I am not entitled to more consideration than the amiable lady referred to has thought fit to award me.

One of the Veterans.

AN INQUIRY.

For the Archives of the United States Congress, and for the archives of the various States, there is making a collection of the portraits of United States Senators by H. J. Gensler of Washington. The collection is nearing completion but from the older states there are still wanting likenesses of some of the Senators. Of New Jersey there cannot as yet be found any portrait of Jonathan Elmer, Aaron Kitchell, James Wilson and Ephraim Bateman. These men lived before the daguerreotype and the photograph, and their likenesses must, if made, have been paintings or drawings, or even silhouettes. Descendants of these prominent Jersey men are requested to aid Mr. Gensler in his search.

Revolutionary Pension Records of Morris County.

(Continued from page 159 of Proceedings of 1916.)

State of Newjersey

Morris County Ss. Be it remembered that on this day personally appeared before me Cornelius Voorhies Esquire one of the Justices of the Peace for said County of Morris Person Green of full age & being duly sworn deposeth and saith that he was well acquainted with Jarzel Turner deceased who was a Sergeant in Capt. Jonas Ward's company in Col. Oliver Spencer's Regiment that this deponent attended him as a Nurse in his Sickness and at the time of his death that he died whilst in the Service of the United States on or before the twenty ninth day of July in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and Seventy seven at Pompton and further this deponent saith not

Sworn the 14th day of December AD 1789

Peirson Green

before me Cornelius Voorhies J. Peace

The Court having heard and Considered the said Certificates & Affidavits are of an Opinion and do adjudge that the said Sarah Turner widow of the said Jarzel Turner deceased is Justly intitled to the half pay of her said late husband from the twenty ninth day of July in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and seventy seven during the time she shall remain his widow....

Given under our hands & the seal of the said Court the seventeenth day of December AD 1789

Samuel Tuthill
Alexander Carmicael

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden at Morristown in and for the County of Morris on the eighth day of July in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and ninety

28 REVOLUTIONARY PENSION RECORDS MORRIS COUNTY

Present	
Samuel Tuthill	} Esquires
Silas Condict	
John Carle	
William Woodhull	

Application being made to the Court in favour of Elizabeth Wordun widow of Samuel Worden deceased for her late husbands half pay the following Certificates and Vouchers were presented & read viz....

N 1

Office of Army Accounts
July 1 1790

This certifies that it Appears by the Rolls of the 3d Regiment of New Jersey that Samuel Wordun Enlisted a sergeant in Capt Cox's Co February 20 1777 for the War — and died. Elizth Wordun Muster of October 1779....

Joseph Howell Jun.
Commisr P M Genl.

N 1

This may certify that the above named Sam Worden was an enlisted Soldier and listed as Sergeant in the third Jersey regiment And that to the best of my Recollection & Information he died while in Service
Eliz. Town July 2nd 1790

Elias Dayton late Col.

New Jersey)
Morris County)
N 2

Personally Appeared before me John Deboe one of the Justices of the peace for said County Abraham Vanduyn and being duly Sworn and Saith that he was personally present about twenty five years ago and Saw Samuel Worden marry Elizabeth Young by David Morrinus a Minister of the Gospel and further this deponent saith not Sworn before me this 5th day of July 1790
Abrm Vanduyn

John Deboe J. P.

We the Subscribers two of the Justices of the peace for the County of Morris residing in the Township of Pequannock do certify that Elizabeth Worden was the lawfull wife of Samuel Worden and is the real Widow of Samuel Worden by whom She has had Seven Children of which five are yet living and that She has a legal settlement in this Town Pequannock July 5th 1790....

John Deboe J P
Jacob Gould J P

Application being made to the Court in favour of Martha Treelease late Martha Lyon Widow of Henry Lyon Deed for her late husbands half pay...the following certificates and Vouchers were presented and read Viz...

Office of Army Accounts

July 1 1790

N 1

This certifies that it appears by the muster Rolls of the first Regt of New Jersey that Henry Lyon inlisted a P. in Capt Morrison's Compy July 24 1777 for three Years, promoted Corpl. March 1778 and died July following.

Joseph Howell Jun

Commissr & P M Genl.

M. Ogden late 1st J. Regt...

N2

This may certify that Henry Lyon served as a Soldier in Capt Isaac Morrisons Company in the first New Jersey Regiment And that he died to the best of my knowledge and belief in service New Ark July 2d 1790

Jesse Baldwin late

Lieut in Capt Isaac Morrisons Compy.....

This is to certify to all it may concern that Richard Treelease & Martha Lyon were lawfully Married the tenth day of May 1788 July 3d 1790

Test Joseph Grover Paster of the Church of Persippening

State of New Jersey)

Essex County Ss.)

To all Whom it may concern

We whose names are hereunto subscribed two of the Justices of the peace of the County of Essex and State of New Jersey do hereby certify that we was personally Acquainted with Martha Lyon now Martha Trelease and that to the best of our knowledge she continued Henry Lyons Widow from the time of his death till she was married to Richd Treelease on the tenth day of May 1788 as witness our hands

John Peck Justice of the peace

John Lindsly Justice of the peace....

The Court having heard and duly considered the Certificates and affidavits in favour of Elizabeth Worden are of Opinion and do adjudge that the said Elizabeth Worden is entitled to the half pay

30 REVOLUTIONARY PENSION RECORDS MORRIS COUNTY

of Samuel Worden her deceased husband...and having heard and duly considered the Certificates in favour of Martha Trelease late the widow of Henry Lyon deceased are of opinion and do adjudge that the said Martha Trelease is entitled to the half pay of her late husband Henry Lyon deceased for and during the time She remained his widow...

New Jersey)
Essex County)

This Affidavit was left out it ought to have been entered before the above Adjudication. E Russell (Clk.)

Personally appeared before me David Littell one of the Justices of the peace for said County Margaret Wade and being duly sworn saith that She was personally present some time in the Year One thousand Seven hundred & Seventy three and Saw Henry Lyon Married to Martha Tomkin (now Martha Trelease) by Jacob Green a Minister of the Gospel and further this deponent saith not Sworn before me this 5th day of July 1790
David Littell Justice of the peace

her
Margaret X Wade
mark

Application being made to the Court in favour of Phebe Leonard late widow of Squire Lum Deed for late husbands half pay the following Certificates and Vouchers were presented and read Viz...

This may certify that Squire Lum served as ensign in the five months Service in General Hurds brigade Col Martins Regiment and in the company which I had the command of in the year 1776 untill the sixth day of August on which day he died with the camp sickness in the city of New York.

David Bates Capt

We Whose names are under Written two of the Justices of the peace for the County of Morris residing in the Township of Hanover do certify that Phebe Leonard was the lawfull Wife and the real Widow of Squire Lum and that She continued his lawfull widow from the time of his death Which was the Sixth day of August one thousand Seven hundred & Seventy six untill her Mariage with David Leonard the twenty third day of April and Year 1778 and that She hath a legal Settlement in this Town Hanover July 7/1790

Hiram Smith J Peace.
Cornelius Voorhies J Peace.

This may certify that on November 3 1788 Squire Lum and Phebe Ward were Joined in the holy banns of Mariage and pro-

nounced man and wife by me Timothy Johnes Minister of the Gospel Morris Town July 8 1790

The Court having heard & duly considered the Certificates in favour of Phebe Leonard late the widow of Squire Lum deed are of Oppinion and do Adjudge that the said Phebe Leonard is entitled to her late husbands half pay for and during the term she remained his Widow...

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace holden at Morristown in & for the County of Morris on Tuesday the twenty seventh day of September A D 1791...

Present	
Silas Condict	} Esquires
Jno. Carle	
Alexr. Carmichael	
David Thompson	

Application being made to the Court in favour of Susanna Bowsby late the widow of John Martin deceased for the half pay of her said late husband deceased the following Certificates & Vouchers were presented & read Viz

New Jersey)
Morris County)

Personally appeared before (me) this 28th Day of September Ephraim Manning who being duly sworn deposeth & Saith, that some time in the fall of the year One thousand seven hundred & seventy seven he Said Manning was on a monthly tour of duty at Elizabeth Town under command of Major Sealy & he said Manning with said John Martin & Joshua Ball being on gard at Cranes point Were surprised & taken prisoners by the refugees & conveyed to Staten Island where they remained prisoners of war untill General Sullivans army came onto the Island at which time they were conveyed to New York & put into the Sugar house shortly after which said Ball was liberated on account of his being a young lad & that he said Manning & John Martin continued in confinement & that some time after John Martin was taken sick & sent to the hospital & at that time he said Manning heard the Doctor tell an Officer that damn them he could kill them as fast as How Could send them to him & that Some days after John Martin was sent back to Sugar house where he continued a few days & was taken Sick again & Sent the second time to the Hospital after which he said Manning never heard from him any more...further this deponent Saith not... (Signed) Ephraim Manning

Sworn before me this 28th of September
AD 1791...

(Signed) Hyeram Smith...

Personally appeared before me Hyeram Smith one of the Justices of the peace for the County of Morris John Howard who being sworn on the holy evangelist of Almighty god deposeth & saith that soon after Joshua Ball returned from being a prisoner in New York he Said Howard saw said Ball & enquired of him what became of John Martin who was taken prisoner with him his answer was that he had died in Hospital at New York upon which Said Howard asked him (Ball) if he was with him when he died, Balls answer was that he was not present when Martin died but that he said Ball saw him carried on the bier to the grave, & that the persons who buried him told him said Ball that it was John Martin who died in the Hospital & further this deponent Saith not...

Sworn before me this 29th day
of September 1791...

John Hayward...

Hiram Smith

Hanover September 29th 1791...

This may certify that in the fall of the Year 1777 John Martin a young married Industrious man was a soldier in my company on a monthly tour of duty at Elizabeth town & was on guard at Cranes Point at which place he was taken prisoner by the British & carried to New York where to the best of my information & belief he died in hospital...

David Bates late Capt.

This may certify that on July 27. 1777 John Martin & Susanna Brant was Joined in the holy bands of Mariage & pronounced man & wife by me Joseph Grover minister of the Gospel in Percepining Sept. 26/1791

This may certify that on April 1. 1788 George Bowlsby & Susanna Martin late Susanna Brant was Joined in the holy bands of Mariage & pronounced man & wife by me Joseph Grover Minister of the Gospel in Percipining Sept. 26. 1791...

We whose names are underwritten two of the Justices of the peace for the County of Morris residing in the township of Hanover do certify that Susanna Bowlsby late Susanna Martin was the Lawful wife of & real widow of John Martin & that She continued his lawful widow from the time of his death until her marriage with George Bowlsbey & that She hath her legal settlement in this town

Hyeram Smith

Hanover Septemr. 29th. 1791...

Corns. Voorhies

The Court having heard & duly considered the certificates in favour of Susanna Bowlsbey late the widow of Martin deed. are of Opinion & do adjudge that the said Susanna Bowlsbey is intitled to her late husband John Martin deceased's half pay for & during the time that she remained his Widow...

Records of a Hackensack Bible.

Including family names of Ensign, 1710; Stockton, 1730; Arnett, 1759; Bennett, 1781; and Taylor ———.

(Copied by Mrs. Francis A. Westervelt, President of the Bergen County Historical Society.)

BIRTHS.

- 1— Thomas Stockton— Senr— born—1730
- 2— Sarah Stockton— his wife b—1735
- 3— Benjamin Brearley Stockton—Sr—b Aug— 14— 1756
- 4— Sarah Howell Arnett— born May 17— 1759
- 5— Thomas Stockton b Aug 27— 1777
- 6— Susannah Aenett Stockton b June 16— 1781
- 7— Rebecca Stockton b June 30—1783
- 8— Hannah White Stockton b Feb 7— 1879
- 9— Sarah Brearly Stockton b Nov 13— 1787
- 10— Benjamin Brearley Stockton b Jany— 31—
- 11— Mary Hatfield Stockton b Feby ———
- 12— Abigail Arnett Stockton b Aug 18— 1794
- 13— Isaac Arnett Stockton b Apr— 22— 1797
- 14— Henry Hollock Stockton b June 19— 1799
- 15— Sarah Brearley Stockton— Jany 4— 1802 ———
- 16— Ensign Bennett b Dec— 17— 1781
- 17— Asahel M Bennett b Apr— 25— 1783
- 18— Elisha Bennett b Jan 30— 1785
- 19— Minnie M Bennett b Jany 21— 1787
- 20— Olivia Bennett b Jany 5— 1789
- 21— Helen Bennett June 3— 1791
- 22— Eliza Bennett b June 11— 1794
- 23— Frederick Bennett b July 24— 1796
- 24— Sally Maria Bennett b July 29— 1798
- 25— Nancy Bennett b Jany 27— 1801
- 26— Elsie Bennett b Dec 4— 1802

DEATHS.

- 1— Thomas Stockton — Sr— died Sept 15— 1799
- 2— Sarah Stockton his wife d April 9— 1814
- 3— Sarah Brearley Stockton d Dec— 23— 1795
- 4— Elisha Bennett d June 30— 1787
- 5— Edwin Stockton d May 12— 1822

- 6— Hannah W Patty d Feby 24— 1827
- 7— Sarah H Stockton d July 24—
- 8— Benjamin B Stockton d June 9— 1829
- 9— Caroline B Stockton d Sept 6— 1829
- 10— Abigail A McDonald d Sept —
- 11— Henry K Stockton d Sept 4— 1838
- 12— Asabel P Bennett d June 11— 1840

MEMORANDUM.

- 1— Benjamin B Stockton was married to Sarah H. Arnett
April 9— 1778
- 2— Benjamin B Stockton was married to Olivia Bennett
June 19— 1820
- 3— Rev Hutchins Taylor was married to Eliza Bennett June
19 — — —
- 4— Asahel P Bennett was born Feb 20— 1754? or 1774?
- 5— Sally Ensign was born Dec 22— 1710
- 6— Asahel P Bennett was married to Sally Ensign June 13—
1780
- 7— Edwin Stockton was born July 31— 1821
- 8— ——— Bennet Stockton b April 11— 1823
- 9— ——— Benjamin Stockton b April 23— 1826
- 10— Caroline Stockton b Sept 15— 1831
- 11— ———rine Stockton b March 24— 1829
- 12— ——— Stockton b July 13— 1834

Book Notice.

Edmond Hawes of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, an Emigrant to America, in 1635, his ancestors, including the Allied families of Brome, Colles, Greswold, Porter, Rody, Shirley and Whitfield: and some of his Descendants. By James Willia Hawes, A. M. The Lyons Genealogical Company, New York, 1914.

Under this title appears the story of Edmond Hawes of Solihull, Warwickshire, England, who emigrated to America in 1635, and his descendants to the eighth generation. Edmond Hawes came to Boston on the ship James of 300 tons burden, the master of which was William Cooper. For a while he dwelt in the vicinity of Plymouth and of Duxbury and by 1644 had settled at Yarmouth. Much of the volume, slightly more than half the pages, is concerned with the Hawes family in England, but the American section is a valuable contribution to family histories dealing with Massachusetts founders. The pages number 217 which include a copious index.

Jedidiah Swan's Orderly Book.

From Rev. Dr. David O. Irving, of East Orange, the Historical Society in 1909 received a very interesting gift in the orderly book of Captain Jedidiah Swan, of Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt's regiment in the Continental Army. The entries in this interesting book run from July 7, 1776, to September 24, 1776, and the daily records cover from one to three pages. The period was that just previous to and just succeeding the Battle of Long Island. Between August 25 and 30 no entries appear, for during those four days the battle raged, and the troops made that masterly crossing to New York, to avoid being caught between Howe's army and the British naval force. No time under such conditions to write up orderly books. Captain Swan was evidently a painstaking officer, and he has written down a great mass of interesting facts about the army, as such facts came to him for transmission to those under his authority. Particularly valuable are the addresses of the "General" or commander-in-chief, written out in full to be read to the army. Among these addresses is found an account of the attack on Fort Moultrie, near Charleston, S. C., and the repulse of the British, news conveyed by Washington to inspire the zeal of the troops awaiting Howe's attack on Long Island.

The orderly book contains 154 pages, of which the entries fill 124. The size is 6 by 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the covers are flexible.

The Authenticity of the Book.

Lest anybody in later ages should doubt the authenticity of Captain Swan's orderly book, its owner in 1833, Recompence Stanberry, of Morris County, went before a justice of the peace and swore to the following:

Before the subscriber, a justice of peace in and for said County, personally appeared Col. Recompence Stanberry, aged 75 years, and being duly sworn, saith that this book which upon its face (title page) purports to be a book containing the names of the men composing the Company of Cap't Jedidiah Swan, and record of transactions connected with Cap't Swan's Militia duties and services in the war of the revolution, is a book containing original entries made by said Cap't Swan in his life time. That this Deponent belonged to said Cap't Swan's com-

pany and did duty therein, in the time of said war, and was intimately acquainted with Cap't Swan, who was brother-in-law of this deponent, and knows the hand writing to be that of Cap't Swan. That this deponent has been in possession of said book for many years, having received it from the Executor or administrator of Cap't Swan.

Recompence Stanberry.

Sworn and subscribed before me July 8, 1833.

Charles Freeman, J. Peace.

The following is a true copy taken from a page in the orderly book of "A List of Capt. Jedidiah Swan's Compy in Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt's Regiment."

Capt. Jed Swan; Lt. John Craig; Lt. Saml. Woodruff; Ensg. John Williams.

Sergts. David Thurston, Jacob Miller, Abm. Lawrence, Henry Mills.

Corp. Recompence Stanberry, Richardsons Gray, Wm. Little, Ebenezer Williams.

Drum and fife, John Hawkins, 13 Sept. Discharged; David Hubble, in the Ranks.

Privates, Henry Ralph, Benjamin Meeker, Andrew Denman, Justice Whitehead, Jonathan More, Moses Bonnel, Thos. Jones, Saml. Vallentine, David Little, John Smith, Josiah Frazy, George Jewell, Discharged 1st of Sept.; Lawrence Thorp, Nathl. Rodgers, Benjamin Frazy, Saml. Hicks, Daniel Squire, Jos. Lambert, John Sanders, Hezekiah Broadbury, John Woodruff, Joshua Bud, James Vrelandt, Benjamin Scudder, John Daniel, Elihu Campbell, Willm. Woodruff, Matthew McDonald, Saml. Maxfield, Jonas DeGramo, Wm. Elftone, died 19th Oct., Thos. More, Jos. Hetfield, Henry Willis, Geo. M. Deeds, John Gray, discharged 25th October; Henry McMannus, Nathl. Maxfield, Benj. High, David Borows, Joshua Tucker, Saml. Benjamine, Wm. Hoff, Saml. Gray, David Thelfey, Ezekiel Ball, David Williams, John Clark, James Gilman, George Reed, Peter Covert, Thomas Smith, Benj. Clark, John Clark, Genl. David Scudder, John Thezot, Norris Clark, Abraham Sanders, Nathanel Dunham, William Brant.

JEDIDIAH SWAN'S ORDERLY BOOK

Head Quarters July 9th 1776

Parole

Countersign

A working Party of 150 Men properly officer'd to go to Kings Bridge To-morrow to march at Six oClock from the Parade; they are to take two days provision with them, after which they will draw out of the Stores there. To take their

Arms & Tents with them & when they get there Genl. Miffin will give them orders.

As the Enemy may make an Attack early in the morning, when there may not be time for the Soldiers to fill their Canteen, The Genl. Directs that they be filled every evening. The officers to take care that it is not neglected as it is a matter of much consequence at this Season.

James Johnston A Soldier in Capt. Hides Company and Coll. Wylly's Regt tried at a Court Martial whereof Coll. Reed was President, for Desertion is found guilty and sentenced to be whip'd 39 Lashes on his naked Back. Serjnt. George Douglass, John Davis, John Cooper, Robert Sawyer, George Clarkson, all of Capt Van Wyck's Company, Col Mc Dougals Regiment tried at the same Court Martial for mutiny and Sedition. Sergnt George Duglas is acquitted, the others severally found Guilty and Sentenced, Davis to be whiped 39 Lashes, Cooper 30 Lashes, Sawyer & Clarkson to be whiped each 20 Lashes on there Bare Backs for the said offence. The Genl. approves of the foregoing Sentence and orders them put in Execution at the usual Time & Place.

Some Persons having Barbarously wounded and maimed some Cattle belonging to Leonard Sichenard Esqr on Fryday Last the Genl hopes no Soldier in the Army is concer'd in so bare & Scandalous an action but if it should appear otherwise such person may Depend on the Severest punishment—any Person who can give any Information in the matter will be well rewarded.

Brigadier for the Day, Genl Spencer

Field officer for the Piquet Col. Webb—Lieut. Col. Wes-sard and Major Shereman

Brigade Major for the day. Peck.

Head Quarters July 8th 1776

Parole Johnston

Countersign

The new from Connecticut & New Jersey daily arriving—a report is to be made every day to the Genl of the number arriving by the Commanding officer of each Corps, in order that proper Arrangement may be made.

All officers are required to be carefull that their Men are Acquainted with the orders that they may not plead Ignorance.

Brigadier for the Day Genl. Lord Stirling

Field officers for the Piquet Coll. Ward, Lieutt. Coll. Stoutenburgh and Major Tuttle

Brigade Major for the Day, Field

Head Quarters July 20th 1776

Parole

Countersign

Daniel Grimes of Capt. Shaws Company Col Maxfield's Regt tried by a Gen Court Martial, whereof Col. Webb was president was found guilty of Desertion but some favourable Circumstances appearing in the Prisoners behalf his Punishment is remitted. The Provost martial is ordered to deliver him to Capt. Fulton in order to be put in some Regiment to do duty untill a good opportunity offers to send him to his own.

Brigade Major for the day Hoops

Brigadier for the day Genl Wadsworth

Field officer for the Piquet Col Van Cortlandt

Lieut Col. Willson and Major Drentin

for Guard 1 Cap	2 Sub	2 Sergt	2 Corp	2 D	36
For Fatigue 0	1 do	1 do	1 do	0 do	26

1 Cap	3 S	3 S	3 C	2 D	62
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The Guards to appear upon the

Head Quarters July 21 1776

Parole Philadelphia

Countersign Quebec

William Baker of Cap. Johnson's Company in Cor. Mc Dougal's Regiment charged with Absenting himself several Days from the Camp without Permission having been Tried by a General Court Martial whereof Coll Webb was President and found guilty was Sentenced to receive 20 Lashes The Genl approves the Sentence and orders it to be Executed at the Usual Time and place—

Sergt Ballard late of Genl Lees Guard now in Custody for having presumed to give a pass to a person to Cross the East River—Appearing to have done more Thro' Ignorance than Design the Genl is pleased to Discharge him but If any Inferior officer shall hereafter take such a Liberty he will be severely punished. It being again declared that Passes to Citizens or Country People are only to be granted by John Berrien, Henry Willmot and John Ray Junr or one of them—Passes to officers and Soldiers only by a Major General—The Brigadier Genl of the Brigade to which the person belongs the Adjut General or Gen Secretary or Aid-de-Camp.

The Genl has great pleasure in Communicating to the officers & Soldiers of this Army the Signal Success of the American Arms under Gen Lee at South Carolina—The Enemy having Attempted to Land at the same Time that a most furious Canonade for 12 Hours was made upon the Fortifications near CharlesTown both Fleet and Army having been repulsed with great Loss by a small Number of Gallant Troops

just raised The Enemy have had 172 Men killed and Wounded Among whom are several officers—Two Capital Ships much damaged—One Frigate of 28 Guns entirely lost being abandoned and blown up by the Crew and others so hurt that they will want great Repair before they can be fit for Service—and all on the Loss on our Parts of Ten killed and 22 Wounded—The firmness, Courage and Bravery of our Troops has Crowned them with Immortal Honor—They dying Heroes Conjured their Brethren never to Abandon the Standard of Liberty—and even those who had lost their Limbs Continued at their Posts—Their Gallantry and Spirits extorted applause from Their Enemies—Who Dejected and defeated have retired to their former Station out of the Reach of our Troops—This glorious Example of Troops under the like Circumstances with us the General hopes will animate every officer and Soldier to Imitate and even Out do them when the Enemy shall make the same Attempt on us, With such a bright Example before us of what can be done by brave and Spirited Men fighting in Defence of their Country we shall be loaded with a double Share of shame and Infamy If we do not Acquit ourselves with Courage and a Determined Resolution to Conquer or die—With this hope and Confidence and that this Army will have It's equal share of Honor and Success the Genl most earnestly Exorts every officer and Soldier to pay the Utmost Attention to his Arms and Health to have the former in the best Order for Action and by Cleanliness and Care to preserve the latter—to be exacts in their Discipline Obedients to their superiors and Vigilant on Duty—With such preparation and a Sitable Spirit There can be no Doubt but by the Blessing of Heaven we shall repel our Cruel Invaders—preserve our Country and gain the greatest Honor—

A Working party of 150 Men properly officerd to parade to Morrow Morning on the Grand Parade at 6 a Clock with their Arms and 1 Days provision to go up to Kingsbridge by Water to relieve the party which went up the 15th Inst, to apply to Genl Putnam for Boats—The Genl is much pleased with the Alacrity of Men in doing Fatigue Duty and being resolved to ease them as Much as the Service will admit directs that until farther orders the Men who are to go upon Fatigue shall be Excused from turning out to their Alarm Post for that day Unless in Case of a real Alarm A Working party of 50 Men properly officerd to Attend Cap Anderson when and as long as he shall direct—

Brigadier for the Day Gen Heath —
Field officers for the Piquet Coll.

and Major Smith—Brigade Major for the Day

Wyllys Lieut, Coll

Wyllys—	C	S	S	C	D	P
for Guard on the Parade	1	3	4	4	4	85
for Kingsbridge	0	1	2	2	0	22
for Cap. Anderson				1		8
for daily fatigue	3	5	5	5	4	130

Head Quarters July 22nd 1776

Parole Richmond

Countersign Saroy

The Orderly Sergeants who attend at Head Quarters are hereafter to bring their Dinner and wait till they are regularly relieved—as it is much to be feared the State of the necessary Houses in the City may endanger the Healths of the Troops quartered there—it is recommended to the officers and Men to guard against it as much as possible and If any Method can be fallen upon to remove or lessen the Inconveniencies to apply to the Barrack Master for that Purpose.

The Gen has Noticed with pleasure the Care of the Troops in the Encampments on this Subjects—he hopes they will continue it for the Sake of their own Healths and Credit of the Army—it being represented to the Gen that many Regiments would at this Season chuse to lessen their Rations of Meat and supply it with Vegetables If they could be permitted is concerned for the Health of the Troops and desired to gratify them in every reasonable Request Induces him to direct that Colls of such Regts as chuse to adopt this plan Signified to the Commissary Genl and in 2 Days afterwards the Quarter Masters of such Regts be allowed to draw one Quarter Part of the Usual Rations in Money to be laid out in Vegetables for his Reg, Passes from Coll Knox for the officers and Soldiers for the Artillery only to be suffered to pass the Ferrys.

Brigadier for the Day Genl Spencers field officers for the Piquet Coll Bailey

Lieutt Coll. Wills Major Howell

Brigade Major for the Day Henly

	C	S	S	C	D	C
For fatigue	0	1	1	2	1	42
for Guard	0	1	2	1	1	25

Capt. Howten — Lieutts Lyon — John Biglow — John Wel-

len
Adjut Clun — to Compose a Court Martial to be held at Coll. Johnson's Quarters to morrow at 10 aClock.

Head Quarters July 23 1776

Parole Trenton

Countersign Upton -

Cornelius Bradly of Capt Hutchens Company and Coll. Ritzman's Regt. tried by a Gen. Court martial whereof Col. Webb was President and found guilty of absenting himself from Camp & enlisting into another Corps sentenced to receive 39 Lashes — Patrick Leonard Nicholas Carna and James Cary of Capt. Claggits—Coll. Hands Reg tried by the same Court martial and Convicted of leaving Camp with-out leave and of riotous drunken Behaviour were sentenced to receive Leonard and Carna 30 Lashes and Cary 39 — Jonathan Davis of Capt. Haidenburgh's Company Coll. Ritzma's Reg. tried by the same Court martial and Convicted of Desertion—Sentenced to Receive 39 Lashes — the General approves of the Sentence & orders them to be Executed at the usual Time and Place.

Lieut Josiah Fullar of Capt. Bray's Company and 20th Regt now Commanded by Lieut. Coll Drake having been tried by a Gen Court martial whereof Coll. Webb was president for being absent from the Company and Regt. to which he belonged for more than a Month and being Innoculated for the Small pox.

Contrary to Orders — is acquitted of the Charge the Gen approves Thereof and orders Lieutt Fullar to be Immediately discharged. It is with great Astonishment and Surprize the Genl learns that Soldiers enlist from one Company to another and frequently receive a Bounty and that some officers have knowingly Received such Men — so glaring a Fraud upon the public and Injurious to the same will be punished in the most Exemplary Manner and the Genl most earnestly requests and Expects every good officer who loves his Country not only to open such practices but to make the offender known that they may be brought to Justice. The Guard at the Ship yards to be reinforced with a Capn. and 20 Men

For Fatigue	1	2	1	1	1	42	Privates
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For Guard	0	1	2	1	1	26	Privates
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An orderly Sergeant to attend at Head Quarters by 8 a Clock Cap. Morris

A Corporal to attend Genl. Heard by 8 a Clock to morrow — Capt. Swan

Brigadier for the Day Gen. Lord Sterling Field officers for the piquet

Col. Baldwin Lieutt. Coll Russel and Major Buel

Brigade Major for the Day Livingston.

Head Quarters July 24 1776.

Parole Virginia

Countersign Wales.

Three Hundred Men properly officered to parade with Arms to Morrow Morning 6 oClock on the Grand parade to Relieve the party that went up to Kingsbridge on the 19th Inst. to take One Days provision and go up by Water, attending to the Tide.

Gen. Wardsworth's Brigade to furnish 50 Carpenters with A Capt 2 Subs, 4 Sergeants 4 Corps, 1 Drum and fife to proceed to Kingsbridge to build Stoves for the Commissary and Quarter Master Genl. This Detachment to be allowed for in the Detail and to proceed by Water to apply to Genl. Putnam for boats to Parade with Arms and 1 Days Provision 6 aClock to morrow morning at the Assistant Quarter Master Genl. office and take his Directions.

Each Brigadier with the Colls. and Commanding officers of the Several Regiments in his Brigade are to meet in Order to make an Estimate of the Quantity of Paper absolutely necessary to serve a Regiment for Returns and other Public uses for a Months and make Report Thereof to the Genl. at orderly Time on Friday next. That the Quarter Master Genl. may be directed to provide and deliver the same Monthly to the Colls. for the Use of their respective Regiments.

The General being Sensible of the Difuculty and Expençe of Providing Clothing of almost any kind for the troops feels an Unwillingness to Recommend, Much More to order any kind of Uniform but as it is Necessary that Men should have Cloaths and appear Desent and light he Earnestly encourages the Use of Hunting with long Breeches made of the same Cloth gater fasion about the Legs to all those who are yet unprovided no Dress can be had Cheper nor more Convenient as the Wearer may be Cool in warm weather and warm in Cool weather by puting on Under Cloaths which will not Change the outward Dress Winter or Summer, besides which it is a Dress which is Justly Supposed to Carry no Small Terror to the Enemy who think Every Such person A Compleat Marksman.

Some Difficulties having Intervinced so that the Commissary Genl Cannot Comply with the order of the 22d respecting the lessoning the Rations of Meat and paying Money in Lieu that the Men may Increase their Vegetables in the Time allotted him for that Purpose. The Colls. are Desired not to draw for such Money till further Orders and Directions be taken in the Matter which will be done Immediately.

Brigadier for the Day Genl. Heard field officers for the Piquet Coll. Douglas Lieutt.

Coll. Hall and Major Haydon Brigade Major for the Day Gordon.

48 Privates for Kingsbridge to parade at 6 oClock with Arms etc.

	C	S	S	C	D	P
For Fatigue	1	2	1	1	1	42
For Guard	1	0	2	1	1	26
For Kingsbridge	0	0	1	0	0	12

Head Quarters July 25 1776.

Parole Abington

Countersign Bedford.

Alexander Stedman David Woods George Redwell Gideon Demond of Coll Chestons Regiment Thomas Andrews of Coll Willys Giles Thrall & Ebenezer strool of Coll. Wards & Seth Basset of Coll. Parsons to Work at the Wheelwright Shop under Capn Ford till further orders the Countersign to be Delivered by the proper officer to the guard as well as the other Guards and Care to be taken in future that the provest martial Guard be properly officered their having been a Complaint made on that head, Henry Davis of Capn. Johnson Company Coll. McDouglas Regt. Tried by a Gen Court Martial whereof Coll. Webb was president and found guilty of Desertion Sentenced to Receive 20 Lashes.

Patrick Lyon's of Capt. Curtiss Company and Regr. late of Coll. Learned's tried by the same Court martial and found guilty of being in Liquor and found sleeping on his Post was Sentenced to receive 30 Lashes the Genl. approves each of the above Sentencees and orders them to be Executed at the Usual Time & Place. It is with Inexpressible Concern the Genl. sees Soldiers fighting in the Cause of Liberty and their Country Committing Crimes most Destructive to the Army and which in all Armies are punished with Death. What a Shame and Reproach will it be If Soldiers fighting to Enslave us for 2d or 3d a Day should be more regular, Watchful and sober than Men who are Contending for every thing that is dear & Valuable In Life.... William Baker of Capn. Johnson's Company and Coll. McDougal's Regiment having been Sentenced to be Whipt 20 Lashes for absenting himself several Days from Camp is pardoned by Genl. on some favourable Circumstances appearing but is to be publicly reprimanded at the head of the Regiment.

The Honble. Continental Congress in Consideration of the Sergt. Major, Qr. Master Sergt. Drum & Fife major not having Pay adequate to their Service and hoping it will Excite them to Vigilance and Industry have been pleased to Increase the pay of these officers having no other Appointment 1 Dollar a Month...

Peter Gordon Esqr. is appointed Brigade Major to Genl. Heard's Brigade and is to be obeyed & respected Accordy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Stolen out of the House of Brigadier Genl. Lord Sterling a neat pair of Silver mounted Pockets Pistols Screw Barrel with the Name of S. Hake Engraved on the Lock. Whoever will discover the Thief and Pistils shall receive Six Dollars reward or Four Dollars for the Pistols only by Conveying them to Brigadier Genl. Lord Sterlings Quarters.

Brigadier for the Day Genl. Heath.

Field officers for the Piquet Coll. Ritzma Lieutt. Coll. Clap & Major Dey—Brigade Major for the Day Wyllys.

AFTER ORDERS

Those Soldiers who have entered on Board the Row Gally Commanded by Cap....are to repair Immediately on Board and the officers of the Regts. to which they belong to are to forward them as soon as possible as the Service is of the utmost Importance.

Head Quarters July 26 1776

Parole Cambridge

Countersign Darby

The Genl Court Martial to set to morrow for the Tryal of Ensign Bryant now under Arrest for Sending some Soldiers to take away old Iron and other Materials from the Ship now fitting for public use. The Qr Master Genl. is to have the Rigging Stores and other Articles belonging to those Vessels safely secured in some Ware House or Store — & any officer or Soldier who shall be found Medling improperly with any parts of them may Depend upon being punished very severely.

A Guard at Harrison's Brewery to be mounted Consisting of 1 Subn, 1 Sergt. 1 Corpl. & 24 Privates every Evening and Centries to be posted at proper Distances from the Air furnace along the Shore till they come opposite to Coll. Baldwin's Quarters—Genl. Green being particularly engaged at present Passes Signed by Lieutt. Blodgets to be allowed suf-

ficient to enable persons to Cross the Ferries agreeable to the orders of the 22 Inst.

It is now Settled that such Regts. as chuse to lessen their Allowance of Meat and receive Money instead thereof to be laid out by the Qr Master in Vegetables do it upon the following Regulations. Instead of one Pound and an half of Meat each Soldier to draw one Pound and one penny Lawfull Money of New England to be allowed for the Difference, to be paid to the Colls orders and laid out by the Qr Master for the Purchase of Vegetables—two Days Notice to be given to the Commissary Genl. Complaints have been made that some of the Soldiers Ill treats the Country people who come to market the Gen most possitively forbids such Behaviour and hopes the Officers will Exert themselves to prevent it—good policy as well as Justice demand that they should have all possible encouragement as the Health of the Soldiers much depends upon Supplies of Vegetables. Those who have been guilty of such Practices will do well to Consider what would be our Situation at this Season If we drive of the Country People and break up the Markets the Healthy will soon be sick and the sick must perish for want of Necessaries no favor will be shown to any offender hereafter.

The person who supplies the Camp with Beer has represented that he must stop his Business If his Barrels are not returned the Genl. do actually charge the Qr Master to take Care of the Beer Barrels and prevent their being Cut for Tubs as hereafter an Acct. will be kept every Regt and the different Barrels Charged to such Regts or the Quarter Master If he does not attend to it—The Commissary Genl will deliver Pork—Barrels to any of the Regt who will apply to him to be cut up for Tubs.

Brigadier for the Day Genl Spencer.

Field officers for the Piquit Coll Chester Lieutt Coll Manson and Major Walls.

Brigade Major Henly, Lieutt Coll Brearly officer for Grand Battery.

Head Quarters July 27 1776.

Parole

Countersign France.

Complaints are who are to attend the Men upon Fatigue and remiss. The Genl hopes they will Consider of so bad an Example might be to the Men and as he believes it proceeds rather from their Inattention than Design flatters himself there will be no Occasion to remind them of their Duty hereafter.

John Bartley of Capn Moreton Company in the Train Artillery tried by a Genl Court Martial whereof Coll. Webb was President for Drunkeness absenting himself from Guard without Leave threatning to desert and take Man's Life away & for abusive Language found guilty and sentenced to receive 39 Lashes. James Steel of Capn. Pierce's Company Coll Ritzma's Regiment tried by the above Court martial for sleeping on his Post is found Guilty and sentenced to receive 20 Lashes —The Genl approves of each of the above Sentences and orders that they be put in Execution at the usual Time and place.

Brigadier for the Day Genl. Lord Sterling
Field officers for Piquet Coll Persons Lieutt Coll Clark and Major Meed — for main Guard Lieutt Coll. Hearts —
Brigade Major for the Day Livingston Major Wells
Orders being unable to attend Major Hearts Hospital
to mount this Day

	C	S	S	C	D	Ps.
For Fatigue	1	2	1	1	1	42
Guard	0	1	2	1	1	26

Head Quarters July 28th 1776

Parole Gravesent

Countersign Hungary

William Peck Esqr. who has for some Time past done the Duty of Brigade Major to Genl Spencer is appointed to that Office and is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Some of the Adjutants have of late been very remiss in making their Returns by 11 oClock on Saturday, not sending their Detachments properly Officered, or relieving their orderly Sergeants at head Quarters—These Gentlemen will in future be pointed out in General Orders and after that be put under Arrest If they are not attentive to their Duty.

The Genl finding the Number of sick increase & being Desirous to have them well accomodated as possible directs

Barrack Master under the Directions

of the Col or Commanding Officer of each Regiment fix on some House Convenient to the Regt to be Improved as an Hospital for the Reception of Patients first taken down Or where Disorders do not require special assistance beyond that of their own Regimental Surgeons, one of the Surgeons of the Hospital will occasionally visit these Hospitals and determine when the Nature of the Case requires the Patient to be removed to the Genl. Hospital which will hereafter kept in dif-

ferent Houses Contiguous to each Brigade—The Regimental Surgeons are to Receive Directions from and be responsible to the Hospitals with Conveniences for their Sick—The Regimental Surgeons are also to keep a Register of their Sick and make a Weekly Return to the Director and Commissary Gen several of the Sick in their Respective Regiments—As the Rations Issued for Men in Health are very Improper for those who are sick, The following Regulations to take Place Whenever a Person is taken Sick he is not to be borne in the Provision Return but the Value of his Rations be obtained in suitable Supplies from the Genl Hospital to be drawn by the Surgeon of the Regt who is to Conform to the Rule of Diet established in the Genl Hospital and to account with the Directors Genl. The Qrs Master of each Regiment are to apply to the Qr Master Genl officer for Slandbunks for their regimental Hospitals & other Articles in his Department.

The Detachment for Guards to be on the Grand Parade every Morning before 8 oClock Genl Heard and Genl Wardsworths Brigades required particularly to attend to this order.

The fatigue men to be dismissed from Work an Hour sooner than they have been as the Weather is so very hot and the Number reduced from 900 to 600—This Alteration only to Effect the Men Employed on the works. The full Compliments to be kept up at the Ship Yards and about the Shipping.

	C	S	S	C	P	
Major Porter with	3	3	8	8	6	and 150 Privates to parade to morrow morning 6 oClock with Arms on the Grande Parade 1 Days Provision to go up to Kingsbridge and relieve the Party which went up the 22d Inst to apply to Gen Putnam for Boats and attend to the Tide.

Brigadier for the Day Genl Heard—Field officers for the Piquet Coll Lieutt Coll Arnold and Major Tuttle for Main Guards Major Foy—Brigade Major for the Day Peck.

	C	S	S	C	D	Ps.
For Fatigue	1	1	2	1	1	28
Guard	0	1	0	1	1	25
Kingsbridge	0	1	1	0	0	6

Head Quarters July 29 1776

Parole Jersey

Countersign Kingwood

The Two Companies of Coll Nucomb Regt on long Island are to join their Regiment at New York Immediately.

The Chief Enginers finding great Difficulty in Sinking the Well at Bayard's Hill for the want of proper Workmen is allowed to Select such from any of the Regt First applying to the Coll or Commanding offices and those men to be Excused from all other Duty while on this Service.

The Qr Master Genl has Directed to furnish 12 Quire of paper to each Regt for Months to be Distributed as follows 1 Quire to the Commanding officers of each Regt, 1 Quire to each Company & 1 Quire to the Agedents the Remaining to be delivered to the Coll as a reserve for Special Occasions Exclusives of Orderly Books and Blanks returns furnished as usual—Some Difficulties arising respecting the men going on board the Row Galleys out of the Regt. The Genl directs for the future when men are wanted for that Service or of the like kind application be made to Genl Rutman who will Call upon the Commanding officers of Regts for such Men as are fit for that Service having Respects to the Strength of such Reg and what it may have furnished heretofore on the like Service, And as the Genl flatters himself every officer only attend to what may best serve the Genls good he doubts not they will encourage their Men to turn out as Volunteers, such only being required & that they be Men of approved Fidelity and Courage. Col. Baldwin's and Col. Bailey' to be mustered next Thursday. The former at 7 oClock in the Morning the latter 5 oClock in the afternoon—Their Corps to be off Duty one Day previous to being mustered.

Brigadier for the Day Genl Heath, Field officers for the Piquet Read Lieut Coll Wysefelse and Major Porter for Main guard Major Howell.

Brigade Major for the Day Wyllys.

Head Quarters July 30 1776

Parole Lancaster

Countersign Medford

The Quarter Master Genl is to provide a Number of Cantiens as Soon as possible and to have the Water in the Several works in Casks Examined that their may be A fresh Supply if Necessary it is Reported to the Genl that the Pump Water in the City is Very unhealthy, the officers and Soldiers are therefore Cautioned against the Use of it. And the Quarter Master and Comissary Genl are to meet together and fix upon Some Mode of Supply of fresh Water for the troops in the City.

All the Detachments at Kings Bridge and the Post from this Army to Join their Respective Corps here Except

that at Burdet's ferry and the Carpenters ordered on the twenty fourth a field officer 3 Captains 6 Sub 6 Ser, 6 Cor, 6 drums and fife 150 Privates to Parade to Morow Morning at Five oClock in the Grand Parade with Arms and go up by Water to Relieve the Party Stationed at Burdeth ferry and their to take Orders from Gen Mifflin and take one Days Provision. Baldwin's and Bailey's Regt to be Omitted out of the Detail on Account of their being Mustred on thursday Major Reply to Command the Guards ordered the 26 Instant to be mounted at Harrisons Brewery to be at Lispenards where A Room is provided for them.

Brig. for the Day Genl Spencer

field officer for Piquet

Coll. Huntington

Leitt. Coll. Latimer & Major Smith

for Main Guard Leutt. Coll Russel

Major of Brigade Genley

	C	S	S	C	D	P
for fatigue	0	1	1	1	1	27

	C	S	S	C	P
for Kings Bridge	0	0	0	0	6

Coll. Van Cortland to send 1 Orderly Sergeant to Head Quarters & 1 Corp for Gen Heard.

Head Quarters July 31, 1776

Parole Norwalk

Countersign Oxford.

Ensign Briant Charged with Embessling Private Property having been tryed by a Gen Court Martial Whereof Coll. Well was President is acquitted of any fraudulent Intention but censured by the Court for Indiscretion in Permitting Some of the Soldiers on taking away old Iron. The Genl approves the sentence & orders him to be Discharged from Arrest. Jabez Parmer & Fredrich Duthagen both of Cap Johnson's and Col McDougal's Reg tried by the Same Court Martial for Desertion and Convicted—Were Sentenced to receive Parmer 30 Lashes & Dulhagen 39 Lashes — 13 Each Day for 3 Days Successively. Joseph Dennis of Capn Beckman's Company and Coll Lashens Regiment tried by the Same Court Martial for a Breach of the 5th And 30th Articles of War found Guilty of a Breach of the 5th Article Viz; Joining in a Meeting and Sadition—Sentenced to receive 13 Lashes 3 Days Successively and to be Confined for 1 Month—The Genl Approves of the above Sentence & orders them to be Executed at the Usual Time and place. Dennis to be delivered

over to the officer of the Guard at the City Hall and Closely Confined for one Month.

It is with astonishment and Concern the Gen finds that the Precautions used to prevent the Countersign being made known to any not Intitled to it are Defeated by the Ignorance of Mis-Conduct of those to whom it is Instructed in Order that none may plead Ignorance hereafter—The Officers and Soldiers are to know that the following Rules are established.

The Adjutant Genl, at 6 oClock P. M., will deliver the Parole and Countersign to the Major of Brigade and Adj of Artillery they at Retreat beating and not before are to Deliver them to the Adjutant of Their respective Brigades. The Adjutants are to Deliver them to field officers of their respective Reg. If required then to the officers of the Advance Guard then to the officers of every other Guard in & About the Camp or City and the Genl flatters himself that when the Importance & Necessity of Secrecy upon this Head is Considered Every officer and Soldier will pride himself in his Fidelity, Prudence; and Dissipline.

Brigadier for the day Genl Lord Stirling.

Field officer for the Piquet Coll Martin.

Lieut Coll Reed and Major Bevel.

For Main Guard Lieutt Coll Sheperd

Brigade Major for the Day Livingston

Coll. Van Courtlands.

	C	S	S	C	D	P
For Fatigue	1	0	1	1	0	17
For Guard	0	1	1	1	1	22

AFTER ORDERS.

An addition of 600 Men properly Officered is to be made to the Usual Number of Fatigue to morrow from the several Brigades As Many Seaman are to be furnished to make up this Additional Number as can be readily and Conveniently Collected. By order of his Excellency Genl. Washington.

Head Quarters Augt. 1st, 1776.

Parole Paris

Countersign Reading.

Coll Jays Regt of Genl Wardsworths Brigade to go over to long Island to morrow Morning then to take their orders from Genl. Green. It is with great Concern the Gen Understands that Jealouses have arisen among the Troops from the Different Provinces and Reflections frequently thrown out which can only tend to Iretate each other and Injure the noble

Cause in which we are Engaged and which we ought to support with one Hand and one Hart.

The Genl most Earnestly Intreats the officers & Soldiers to Consider the Consequences that they can no way assist our Cruel Enemies more Effectually than making Divisions among ourselves That the Honour and success of the Army and the Safety of our Bleeding Country depends upon Harmony and good agreement with each other, That the Provinces are all United to oppose the Common Enemy, and all Distinctions Sunk in the Name of an American to make this honourable, and Preserve the Liberty of our Country ought to be our only Emulation and he will be the best Soldier and best Patriot who Contributes most to this Glorious work, whatsoever his Station, or from what lower part of the Continent he came, Let all distinctions of Nations, Countries and Provinces therefore be lost in the Generous Contest — who shall behave with the most kindness and good humour to each Other. If there are any officers and Soldiers so lost to virtue and a Love to his Country as to Continue in such practices after this order. The Genl. assures them and is directed by Congress to Declare to the Whole Army that such persons shall be severely punished and Dismissed the service with Disgrace.

Brigadier for the day Genl Wardsworth

Field Officer for the Piquet Coll. Ward.

Lieut Coll. Hall and Major Phillips

For Main Guard Lieutt. Coll Monson

Brigade Major Gordon.

	C	S	S	C	D	P.
For Fatigue	1	1	1	1	0	34
For Guard	0	1	1	1	1	22

Head Quarters Augs. 2, 1776.

Parole Salem

Countersign Taunton.

The Colls. of the Several Regts are to be particularly Careful that the Damaged Cartridges are Preserved and Sent in to Mr. Commissary Chever at the Elabratory as it will be a great Publick Saving The Court Martials are often Detained by none attendance of Witnesses all officers and soldiers Notified to Attend as Witnesses at any Court Martial are to be puntial and in future any Neglect of this kind will be punished as Disobediance of Orders; Notwithstanding the Great Abusses of Regimential hospitals Last year the General hath out of Indulgence and Kindness to the troops who

to like them Permitted them once more to be opened with a full that the Regt. Surgens will fully Conform to the Rules and Ordinances which have been Made and particularly that they Act with the Strickest of honour and Candour in their Drossts.

Upon the Several Stores, and Accounting with the Director Genl. of the Hospital when required making him Regular returns of the Sick, and applying what they receive to their patience only—The Colls & field officers of the Several Regt. would do well to Visit their Regimental Hospitals frequently, and see those regulations observed and in all Cases Except Slite and putred Disorders have the sick removed to the Genl. Hospitals near the Brigade or the Genl must in Justice brake them up again

Richard Lawrence of Capn Gilberts Company and Coll Prescotts Regt having Been tried by a Genl Court Martial whereof Coll. Webb was President, and Convicted of Deser-tion was Sentenced to receive 39 Lashes The Genl approves of the above Sentence and orders it to be Executed at the Usual Time and place.

The New Troops a Comming in are upon their Arrival are to apply to Capn Felton at the Quarter Master Genl store in the Broadway who will give them all Necessary In-structions.

Brigadier for the Day Genl. Heath
Field Officers for the Piquet Coll Philip van Courtlandt
Lieutt Coll Clap & Major Hayden, for main Guard L. Coll.
Jacobs

Brigadier Major for the Day Wyllys

	C	S	S	C	D	
For Fatigue	1	0	1	1	1	and 34 Privates
Guard	0	1	1	1	0	and 22 Do

Reinforcement for Harrisons Brewery this Evening from Coll. Van Courtlandt Regiment one Corporal and five privates N. B. The above Reinforcement to parade at Gen Heards 6 oClock This afternoon.

Head Quarters Augt. 3, 1776.

Parole Uxbridge

Countersign Virginia.

That the Troops may have an Opportunity of attending Public Worship, as well as take some rest after the Long fatigue, they have gone through, the Genl Excuses them from

fatigue Duty on Sunday (Except at the Ship Yards) or some special Duty, untill farther Orders — The Genl. is sorry to be Informed that the foolish and Wicked Practices of Cursing and Swearing (a Vice heretofore little known in the American Army) is growing in fashion he hopes the officers will by Example as well as Influence endeavour to Check it and that both they and the Men will reflect that we can have little hopes of the Blessing of heaven on our Arms If we Insulted by our Impiety and folly, Added to this it is a vice so mean and Low without any Temptation that every man of sence and Character Detest and Dispise is it.

Clarkson and Chase under Confinement for Desertion and reinlistment into the Artillery from another Corps to return to Capt. Berimons Company until Coll. Helmores Regt which Claims them come into Camp.

Brigadier for the Day Genl Spencer

Field officer for the Piquet Coll. Wyllys

Lieutt Coll. Brealy and Major Ludlow

Major of the Brigade Henly

	C	S	S	C	D	P.
For Guard	0	1	1	1	1	22

Bergen County Tombstone Inscriptions.

Old Burial Ground, Mahwah, Bergen Co., N. J., (Bissell Farm)

Copied Sept. 18—1910 by John Neafie & W. B. Van Alstyne
N. Y. City.

1. Magdalena Karrigh, b. 24 April, 1700. d. 25 Sept, 1791.
2. John Jawrence, d. 11 Aug. 1804.
3. Margaret Wanmaher, wife of Andrew Hennion, d. May 3—
1798—aged 24 yrs. 4 mos. 15 ds.
4. M. G. 1786.
5. ————— Inscription entirely obliterated.
6. J. L.
7. Conrod Brown, d. Dec.—1793.
8. Leah Fox, b. Mch 30—1787—d. Jan. 25—1789.
9. Elias Falu, d. Jany 31—1771, aged 83 years. 1 mo. 19 ds.
(see Note).
10. Philip Fox, b. Aug. 1709, d. Mch. 5—1790.
11. Catrin Fishar, d. April 1—1787.
12. I. B. M. 1767.
13. Henry Eslor, b. Jan. 24—1749, d. Aug. 28—1798, aged 49
yrs. 7 mos. 4 ds.
14. Hannah Buskirk, late wife of Henry Asler, b. Mch 4—
1759, d. aged 25 yrs. 4 mos. 24 ds.
15. 1774
John Asler, b. 1703.
15. M. E.
b. 1709—d. Sept. 25—1787.
16. "Here lyeth the body of John Suffern, son of John and
Mary Suffern of New Antrim, was born the First day of February
A. D. 1776. Departed this Life the 15 of January 1777. Aged 11
Months And 15 Days."
17. G. P. 1777.
18. 1789
M. D. aged 27 years.
19. Mary Brown, b. Mch. 12—1777 d. Oct. 2—1793.
20. P. F. the wife of H. Fox, d. Feb. 10—1791.
21. M. F. September 24—1786.

22. L. F. 1781—(dim).
23. H. W.
24. W. S. Aug. 20—1770—(dim).
25. M. W. Dec. 18—1770.
26. P. B. 1745.
27. L. B. 1795.
28. Peter Smith, d. Oct—1834, aged 31 yrs. 9 mos. & 5 days.
(very dim).
29. David Hemion, d. Jan. 25—1842. aged 57 yrs. 6 mos. 2 ds.
30. Hannah, wife of David Hemion, d. Nov. 9—1855—aged 64
yrs. 2 mos. 23 ds.
31. Jacob D. Fox. d. May 10—1830, aged 29 yrs. 11 mos. 21 ds.
32. David. D. Fox. b. Jan. 12—1793, d. May 20, 1869, aged 76
yrs. 4 mos. 8 ds.
33. Catharine Storms, wife of David D. Fox, b. 25 Aug. 1804.
d. 20 Jan. 1827, aged 22 yrs. 4 mos. 26 ds.
34. Martin Fox, d. Mch. 7—1826, aged 29 yrs. 3 mos. 18 ds.
35. Stephen Fox. d. Nov. 17—1827, aged 32 yrs. 10 mos. 27 ds.
36. David Fox. b. Jenry 22—1755. d. April 24, 1800. aged 45
years, 3 months, ten days.
37. Catherine Hemion, widow of David Fox, d. Mch. 17—1831
—aged, —4 years, 11 mos. 23 ds. (stone broken).
38. SxH. b. 29 Aug. & d. 5 Aug. 1791.
(was this Stephen Hemmion?) (a literal copy).
39. Ellen, wife of Stephen Hemmion? d. Mch. 19—1814, aged
91 years. (next stone to No. 38).
40. Jon. Rush. d. 12 May 1812.
41. Leah Fox, b. Dec. 24—1790. d. Oct. 13—1809, aged 18 yrs.
9 mos. nineteen days.
42. Philip Fox. d. June 23—1807, aged 22 years, 4 mos. 7 ds.
43. W. Wanmaker, d. Mch. 14—1797. aged 68 years & 5 months.
44. 1783—C. W.
45. Richard Wanmaker, d. Sept. 24—1828, aged 78 yrs. 9 mos.
6 ds.
46. Margaret, wife of Richard Wanmaker, d. Mch. 18—1833,
aged 83 yrs. 2 mos. 2 ds.
47. 179—. (Inscription illegible).
48. N. H. 1765. (very dim.)
49. Peggy Van Boskirk, b. 12 Aug. 1804, aged 2 yrs. 7 mos.
16 ds. (Date of decease omitted.)
50. George Carlough, d. Sept. 2—1799. (very dim.)
51. A. C. or A. G. ove. de 5 April, 1783. (very dim.)
52. John Wanamaker, d. Mch. 14—1868, ae 84 yrs. 8 ds.
53. Anna, wife of John Wanamaker, d. Mch 8. 1845, aged
58 yrs. 6 ds.

54. Josiah, tenth & youngest son of John & Anna Wannamaker, d. July 2—1839, aged 9 yrs. 3 mos. 17 ds.

55. Michael Messenger, b. Mch. 13—1774, d. Aug. 20—1852.

56. Mary, wife of Michael Messenger, d. Jan. 5—1859, aged 82 yrs. 5 mos. 27 ds.

57. Henry Fredrick, d. Dec. 16—1796, aged 1 yr. 5 mos. 4 ds.

58. Margan, daughter of J. Carlough, d. Mch. 19—1818.

59. The child of J. Carlough, b. Dec. 17—1808, d. Oct. 12—1809.

60. Henry Carlough, b. Aug. 1—1807, d. Mch. 9—1808.

61. A brown stone, with lengthy inscriptions, illegible.

62. Another brown stone with lengthy inscriptions, illegible.

63. James Wannamaker, d. Dec. 31—1840, aged 88 yrs. 9 mos. 12 ds.

64. Sarah, wife of James Wannamaker, d. Aug. 25, 1841. aged 87 yrs. 8 mos. 12 ds.

65. Jno. T. a small stone, very dim & old.

66. Abraham Frederick, d. April 13—1810, aged 48 years.

66. 1776—1801. Inscription illegible.

67. William Bevans, d. Feb. 9—1845, aged 23 yrs. 3 mos. 11 ds.

68. Franklin, son of William & Hannah Bevans, d. May 4—1831, aged 7 mos. 23 ds.

69. John, son of William & Lucinde Bevans, died Aug. 15—1843 aged 5 mos. 21 ds.

70. Margaret Van Winkle, wife of Coonrad Mausinger, born Sep. 4—1737, d. Apr. 18—1812, aged 75 yrs. 7 mos. 14 ds.

71. Nicholas Maysiger, d. Oct. 9—1804.

72. Susanna, wife of Nicholas Messenger, d. Jan. 9—1843, aged 77 yrs. 10 mos. 9 days.

73. 1789—M. D. aged 27 years.

74. G. P. 1777.

75. A grey stone, (inscription illegible.)

76. I. B. 12 D. x 1782.

77. James Ausband, d. Oct. 23—1835, aged 1 yr. 9 mos. 23 ds.

78. Charles, son of Silas & Margaret Osborn, d. Oct. 14—1847, aged 19 years.

79. H. Frederick, b. Dec 29—1729—d. Jany. 30—1790.

80. Mary Fredrick, b. Dec. 24—1793, d. Feby. 5—1794. (dim.)

81. Margaret Frederick, b. Dec. 7—1793, d. Mch. 8—1794. (dim)

82. P. F. 1785.

died April 24, aged 57 years.

83. Christian Wanmaker, b. Feb. 7—1777. d. Oct. 7—1779, aged 2 years, 8 months.

84. Rachel Wanamaker, b. Mch. 22—1789, d. Aug. 21—1793, aged 4 years, 5 months.

About 60 rough stones without marks.

Note.

Inscription No. 9, is probably intended for Elias Valteau, b. Dec. 12—1687 per tombstone.

This old grave yard marks the site of the ancient Ramapo Lutheran Church, organized before 1750, and which has long been extinct.

See History of Rockland Co., N. Y., by D. Cole, 1884. Ramapo Township, page 297, for additional information.

OLD BURIAL GROUND AT HARRINGTON PARK,
BERGEN CO., N. J.

Copied November, 1910, by John Neafie & W. B. Van Alstyne,
New York City.

1. Leendert Degraw, b. June 22—1793, d. Nov. 10—1794, aged 1 yr. 4 mos. 18 ds. In Dutch
2. Leonard Degraw, b. Sept. 5—1721—d. Mch 2—1814, aged 92 yrs. 5 mos. 25 ds.
3. Elizabeth, widow of Leonard Degraw, d. Nov. 14—1823, aged 93 yrs, 10 mos. 14 ds.
4. John Degraw, d. Sept. 5—1846, aged 84 years, 2 mos. 8 days.
5. Maria Duryea, wife of John Degraw, d. Feb. 26—1844, aged 78 yrs. 4 mos. 18 days.
6. William Degraw, d. July 10—1852, aged 86 yrs. 2 mos. 14 ds.
7. Vrontje Blauvelt, wife of William Degraw, d. Mch. 19—1846, aged 77 yrs. 4 mos. 3 ds.
8. Elizabeth Degraw, wife of Cornelius J. Smith, d. Mch 31—1821—aged 19 yrs. 11 mos. 7 ds.
9. Elizabeth Degraw, widow of John W. Ferdon, d. Nov. 22—1847, aged 74 yrs. 4 mos. 29 ds.
10. Garret Naugel, d. Nov. 20—1818, aged 50 years, 24 days.
11. Jacob Blauvelt, b. Mch 23—1757, d. Nov. — 1800, aged 43 yrs. 7 mos. 7 ds.
- 11a. Maria Naugle, wife of Jacob Blauvelt, d. Jan. 18—1849, aged 86 yrs. 3 mos.
12. Elizabeth, dau. of Jacob Blauvelt, died Sept. 23—1810, aged 20 yrs, 11 mos. 23 ds.
13. Jacob, son of Jacob I. Blauvelt, died Sep. 24—1815, aged 4 mos. 12 days.
14. Jacob I. Blauvelt, d. Apr. 21—1855, aged 71 yrs. 4 mos.
15. A rough stone, no marks, very old.
16. Rachel Blanch, wife of Jacob I. Blauvelt, d. July 5—1873, aged 86 yrs. 11 mos. 16 ds.

17. Cornelius Blauvelt, b. May 12—1815, d. Nov. 3—1843, aged 28 yrs. 5 mos. 22 ds.
18. Cornelius Blauvelt, d. Sept. 21—1872, aged 60 yrs. 8 mos. 17 ds.
19. Maria, wife of Cornelius Blauvelt, died June 15—1888, aged 75 yrs. 1 mo. 4 ds.
20. Mary Jane, dau. of Cornelius & Maria Blauvelt, d. Dec. 18—1848, aged 2 yrs. 20 ds.
21. Irena, dau. of Cornelius & Maria Blauvelt, d. Apr. 20—1865, aged 15 yrs. 14 ds.
22. John I. Blauvelt, d. Feb. 7—1874, aged 88 yrs. 4 mos. 26 ds.
23. Catherine, wife of John Blauvelt, died Sept. 29—1844, aged 54 yrs. 10 ds.
24. Jacob J. Blauvelt, d. Sep. 29—1875, aged 61 yrs. 10 mos. 21 ds.
25. Ann Moore, wife of Jacob J. Blauvelt, d. Oct. 29—1905, aged 88 yrs. 10 days.
26. John H. Blauvelt, d. May 7—1847, aged 1 yr. 3 mos. 14 ds.
27. John I. Blauvelt, d. Aug. 16—1843, aged 27 yrs. 9 mos. 20 ds.
28. Willie C. son of John & Mary A. Blauvelt, d. Oct. 13—1865, aged 6 mos. 4 ds.
29. Henry Rose, d. Dec. 13—1863, aged 81 yrs.
30. Richard H. Costner, d. Apr. 8, 1883, aged 71 yrs. 4 mos. 23 ds.
31. Joseph W. son of Richard & Maria Costner, died Nov. 2—1848, aged 6 yrs. 1 mo. 2 ds.
32. Francis H. Ottoh, d. Oct. 1—1850, in the 75th year of his age.
33. A large brown stone, lettering scaled off.
34. John, son of Julia Hunger, d. Nov. 16—1859, aged 1 yr. 11 mos.
35. 1722 G I B
I G IB A large grey stone, very broad & thick.
36. 1762
I B October 6. A small brown stone.
37. 117— Mary
10 A brown stone, almost illegible.
38. G B
M A brown stone, almost illegible.
39. 1748 DEN 5, IS F. G. GESTORVEN,
GBOREN JANEWA 28, 1748. A small stone.
40. APRIL 2 IS ANNO 1732
MARTINTIE BLAUVELT. Very dim.
41. Abraham A. Blauvelt, b. Apr. 24—1726, d. Sept. 5—1812, aged 86 yrs. 4 mos. 12 ds.
42. Alche, wife of Abraham Blauvelt, died Meh 28—1820, aged 91 yrs. 9 days.
43. Martyntie Blauvelt, wife of Garret Demarest, b. Jan. 11, 1755, d. Sep 7—1784, aged 29 yrs. 7 mos. 27 ds.

44. Tunis I. Blauvelt, d. Meh 5—1868, aged 74 yrs. 15 ds.
45. Margaret, wife of Tunis I. Blauvelt, d. Oct. 3, 1842, aged 48 yrs. 5 mos.
46. Hellen, dau of Tunis I. & Margaret Blauvelt, d. Feb. 20—1834, aged 6 mos. 11 ds.
47. Isaac, son of Tunis I. & Margaret Blauvelt, d. Sept. 19—1830, aged 2 yrs. 1 mo. 6 ds.
48. Helon Maria, dau. of David & Helon Blauvelt, d. July 6—1831, aged 3 yrs. 2 mos. 23 ds.
49. Helen, wife of David I. Blauvelt, died Meh 26—1880, aged 80 yrs. 3 mos. 17 ds.
50. Rachel Demarest, widow of Isaac J. Blauvelt, d. Sept. 15—1835, aged 78 yrs. 5 mos. 4 ds.
51. A foot stone marked, AC. AB. 1820, (This may belong to No. 42.)
52. Peter Merseles, d. Feb. 19—1832, aged 70 years, 1 mo. —.
53. Jane Durie, wife of Peter Merseles, d. Apr. 3, 1834, aged 67 years.
54. Jacob Merselus, d. Meh. 14—1846, in his 82d. year.
55. Letty Blauvelt, late wife of Jacob Merselus, b. Aug. 4—1777, d. Apr. 10—1865, aged 87 yrs. 8 mos. 6 ds.
56. Elizabeth Mercelius, wife of Abraham I. Blauvelt, b. Aug. 13—1787, d. June 3—1874.
57. A large stone on its face, too heavy to move, foot stone marked A. I. B.
58. Gasy Demarest, widow of James Durie, last the wife of Abram Blauvelt, d. May 1—1824, aged 79 yrs. 4 mos. 13 ds.
59. Hannah Blauvelt, wife of John Westervelt, d. July 17—1827, aged 24 yrs. 29 ds, also
60. their daughter, Mary Jane, d. Aug. 12—1827, aged 2 mos. 26 ds.
61. Frederick Blauvelt, d. Nov. 22—1828, aged about 60 years.
62. Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Blauvelt, d. May 6—1847, in her 78th year.
63. Henry L. Haring, d. May 13, 1857, aged 80 yrs. 1 mo. 28 ds.
64. Sarah Belinda Harris, d. Dec. 31—1860, aged 11 mos. 6 ds.
65. Isaac Waldron, d. Oct. 25, 1837, aged 57 yrs. 8 mos. 11 ds.
66. John, son of Anthony & Susan Jackson, d. May 21—1855, aged 7 yrs. 7 mos. 20 ds.
67. ANO 1768
JANUARIE DE 7
A B
A brown stone.
68. Abraham Quackenbush, d. Feb. 27—1854, aged 85 yrs. 10 mos. 14 ds. b. Apr. 13—1768.

69. Elizabeth Myer, wife of Abram Quackenbush, d. Mch 24—1807, aged 37 yrs. 12 ds.

70. Abraham Myer, d. April 11—1780, aged 60 years.

71. Cathrena Myer, d. Aug. 25—1817, aged 83 yrs, 11 mos. 16 ds. also her infant daughter,

72. Cathrena, lying adjoining.

73. Rebecca Durie, wife of John Myers, died May 26—1854, aged 81 years, 6 mos.

74. John A. Myers, d. Sept. 19—1829, aged 65 years, 23 days.

75. Nan, wife of Frank, served her time with Tunis and Elizabeth Haring, and died Feb. 14—1851, aged 43 yrs, 10 mos. ,

76. Auguste Schweldler, Geb. Ficker, Geb. Apr. 4—1820 in Grimshayn, Sachsen, Gest. Jan. 25—1900, in Eastwood.

77. Daniel Blauvelt, d. Feb. 23—1820, aged 86 years, 3 mos, 5 ds.

78. Rachel Blauvelt, b. 16 Apr. 1764, d. Nov. 26, 1811, aged 47 years, 7 mos. 10 ds. (In Dutch.)

79. ————— widow of ————— Blauvelt, d. ————— 1825, aged ——— yrs. 9 mos.

80. David D. Blauvelt, b. Feb. 11—1768, d. Jan. 7—1849, aged 80 yrs, 10 mos. 27 ds.

81. Maria, wife of David D. Blauvelt, died Apr. 25—1822—aged 49 yrs. 6 mos. 6 ds.

82. Abraham D. Blauvelt, b. Jan. 27—1777, died Apr. 8—1864, aged 87 yrs. 2 mos. 11 ds.

83. Margaret Cooper, wife of Abraham D. Blauvelt, b. July 17, 1777, d. Jan. 26—1851, aged 73 yrs. 9 mos. 9 ds.

84. Daniel D. Blauvelt, died Mch 20—1873, aged 78 yrs. 6 mos. 2 ds.

85. Effey Demarest, wife of Daniel D. Blauvelt, b. Sept. 13—1798, d. June 9—1861—aged 62 yrs, 8 mos. 27 ds.

86. Harmin Blauvelt, b. May 9—1761, died Dec. 16, 1852—aged 91 yrs. 7 mos. 7 ds.

87. Lisabeth Haring, wife of ————— Blauvelt, *lettering scaled*, foot stone marked L. H.

88. Jacob I. Blauvelt, d. Oct. 22—1846, aged 66 yrs, 2 mos, 8 ds.

89. Catherine Eckerson, wife of Jacob J. Blauvelt, d. Dec. 13—1856, aged 78 yrs. 7 mos. 27 ds.

90. Maria Myers, wife of John I. Blauvelt, d. Oct. 8—1854, aged 94 yrs. 2 mos. 6 ds.

91. Jane Blauvelt, wife of Henry I. Haring, d. June 25—1863, aged 85 yrs, 4 mos. 17 ds.

92. John Blauvelt, d. Nov. 21—1842, in his 85th year.

93. Catherine, wife of Jacob Blauvelt, died Dec. 17—1854, in her 70th year.

94. John Blauvelt, d. Jan. 22—1855, aged 52 yrs. 2 mos. 6 ds.

95. Peter Perry, d. April 15—1884, aged 55 yrs. 11 mos. 7 days.
96. Justin Demarest, d. Nov 1—1878, aged 80 yrs. 10 mos. 28 ds.
97. Margaret Haring, wife of Justin Demarest, d. Feb. 14, 1885, aged 82 yrs. 4 mos. 11 ds.
98. Mary Margaret, dau. of Justin & Margaret Demarest, d. June 12—1842, aged 13 yrs. 4 mos. 17 ds.
99. Ann Eliza, dau. of Justin & Margaret Demarest, d. Jan. 5—1848, aged 1 yr. 7 mos. 16 ds.
100. Rachel Durie, wife of James Demarest, d. Feb. 25, 1883, aged 58 yrs. 11 mos.
101. Mary, dau. of James & Rachel Demarest, d. Aug. 10—1881, aged 25 yrs. 10 mos.

Children of James & Rachel Demarest.

102. Justin Henry, died Aug. 23—1849, aged 1 yr. 11 mos. 11 ds.
103. Sarah Matilda, d. Jan. 9—1855, aged 4 yrs. 5 mos. 25 ds.
104. Al Hier Leght Begraaven, het Lichaem van Isaac J. Blauvelt, is geboren in het yaer 1754 Maert 31de, overleeden 21de December in het yaer 1805, oud zynde 51 yeaer, 8 maenden, and 20 dagen. (copied in full.)
105. Anno 1791 den 17 van July is alhier begraaften het lighaem van Margrietje Blauvelt, huysvrow van Theunis Helm, oud 84 yaer en 3 maenden. 17 (H. B.)-93. (copied in full.)
106. Anno 1791 den 26st van July is Alhier Begraaven het lighaem van Theunis Helm, oud 84 yaer en 9 maenden. (H. B.) (copied in full.)

Many rough stones without marks.

BURIAL GROUND, ECKERSON FARM.

OLD TAPPAN, BERGEN CO. N. J.

Copied Nov. 3rd, 1912, by John Neafie, N. Y.

1. Samuel Titus, d. Feb. 25—1831, aged 51 yrs. 6 mos. 17 ds. (dim)
2. Joseph Fletcher, son of James & Eliza Titus, b. Apr. 13—1850, d. Sep 20—1850, aged 5 mos. 8 ds.
3. Garret T. Hering, D. May 25—1849, aged 70 yrs. 4 mos. 1 day.
4. Cornelius Eckerson, b. Nov. 12—1755, d. Mch 13—1848, aged 92 yrs. 4 mos. 1 day.
5. Elizabeth Haring, wife of Cornelius Eckerson, b. Dec. 7—1759, d. Sep 19—1841, aged 81 yrs. 9 mos. 12 ds.
6. John Eckerson, b. Mch 1—1785, d. Sep 2—1839, aged 54 yrs. 6 mos. 1 day.

7. Maria Herring, wife of John C. Eckerson, d. Apr. 6—1875, aged 83 years, 5 months.

8. Cornelia, dau. of John & Maria Eckerson, b. Aug. 26—1826, d. May 29—1848, aged 21 yrs. 9 mos. 3 ds.

9. Frederick Eckerson, d. Nov. 27—1863, aged 48 years, 8 days.

10. Isaac Craft, 117th N. Y. Vol. Infantry, d. May 23—1886.

11. Henry Gardinier, d. Apr. 23—1887, aged 85 yrs. 2 mos. 9 ds.

12. Rachel Haring, wife of Henry Gardinier, b. Feb. 26, 1797—d. Apr. 17—1842, aged 45 yrs. 1 mo. 22 ds.

13. Eddie, son of Edward & Frelove Johnson, aged 8 mos. 22 days. (no dates.)

14. Celia Lockwood, wife of Russell Fisk, born Warwick, R. I. June 24—1794—died at Tappan, N. J. Jan. 31—1854.

15. Abraham J. Eckerson, b. _____ d. _____

16. Caroline E. Smith, wife of Abraham J. Eckerson, b. 1827, d. 1910.

17. J. Blanch Eckerson, d. Dec. 11—1888 aged 22 yrs. 3 mos. 5 ds.

18. Margareta Haring, wife of _____ Eckerson, d. Aug. 18—1899 aged 57 yrs. 5 mos. 24 ds.

19. Meta Catherine Helmken, b. Apr. 16—1862—d. July 6—1863.

20. Abraham Eckerson, b. Sep. 6—1770, d. May 10—1847, aged 76 yrs. 8 mos. 4 days.

21. Catherine Smith, wife of Abraham Eckerson, d. May 17—1842, aged 67 yrs. 10 mos. 24 ds.

22. James A. Eckerson, d. Mch 22—1875, aged 68 years, 6 mos. 23 ds.

23. Elizabeth Blauvelt, wife of James A. Eckerson, d. Apr. 21—1846, aged 34 yrs. 2 mos. 10 ds.

24. Jane Wortendyke, wife of James A. Eckerson, d. Mch 12—1883, aged 76 yrs. 2 mos. 9 ds.

25. Garret Eckerson, d. Oct. 19—1879, aged 81 yrs. 1 mo. 3 days.

26. Sophia Bogert, wife of Garret A. Eckerson, b. Sep 28—1805, d. Dec. 22—1861—aged 56 yrs. 2 mos. 24 ds.

27. Hattie S., daughter of John W. & Maria E. Eckerson, d. Dec. 19—1886, aged 3 yrs. 2 mos. 5 ds.

28. Our Babe. (A small marble stone, no dates.)

29. Henrietta, dau. of Albert B. & Annie Eckerson, d. Mch 14—1867 aged 9 yrs. 8 mos. 5 ds.

30. Peter H. son of Albert B. & Annie Eckerson, d. Mch 28—1867, aged 7 yrs. 3 mos. 23 ds.

31. Francis, child of Albert B. & Annie Eckerson, d. Mch 11—1867—aged 4 yrs. 6 ds.

32. Annie, daughter of Albert B. & Annie Eckerson, d. Mch 10—1867—aged 2 yrs. 4 mos. 10 ds.

33. C. E. A small brown stone.

34. Cornelius Eckerson, b. _____ 21 _____ d. July 28, 1839—
aged _____ years, 7 days. (scaled.)

35. Catherine Myers, wife of Cornelius Eckerson, d. June 17—1892,
aged 90 yrs. 10 mos. 19 ds.

36. Rebecca, daughter of Cornelius and Catharine Eckerson, d. Feb.
5—1842, aged 15 yrs. 9 mos. 18 ds.

A number of unmarked graves.

Minute on the Death of William C. Morton.

ADOPTED DECEMBER 4, 1916.

Newark, New Jersey, December 4, 1916.

The Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society learned with great sorrow that on November the tenth their esteemed and beloved treasurer, William C. Morton, suddenly had been removed by death from the midst of a busy life. At a special meeting held on November the eleventh expressions of regret at the loss to the board of a good friend and a faithful officer in the going of Mr. Morton were feelingly uttered. The board desired to go on record as sincerely lamenting their loss, and as deeply sympathizing with his bereaved wife and family.

Mr. Morton was elected treasurer of the Society on November the twenty-first in the year nineteen hundred, and served with peculiar efficiency, combining punctuality with reliability, for more than fifteen years. His marked faithfulness and his genial spirit were features of his character that won him the confidence and the friendship of his fellow members of the board and of the Society. He had become a member of the Society on May 18, 1893.

With grateful appreciation of his services and with sincere sympathy for his family the board through this record desires to keep his name in loving remembrance — as marking a worthy Christian, a valuable citizen and a manly friend.

PROCEEDINGS
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1917

No. 2

New Light on Famous Controversy in the
History of Elizabethtown

BY WILLIAM J. MAGIE, FORMER CHANCELLOR OF NEW JERSEY

The controversy between the Associates of Elizabethtown and the Proprietors of New Jersey over the title to the land on which the town was settled may be said to have begun in 1670, when the Associates refused to pay the quit-rents demanded by the Proprietors, and the last trace of it was seen when the Answer of the Associates to the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery was filed in 1751.

Since both of the parties to this long-pending controversy based their claims in whole or in part upon the right of the English King, it will be well to consider primarily what right the English King had to the soil of New Jersey, for no greater title could be acquired under his grant or letters patent than such as he rightfully had. It has been generally assumed by those who have written on this subject that the King had absolute dominion over the soil of New Jersey, with the power to vest a complete title in his grantees or patentees. During the latter part of the controversy the Proprietors made such claim. On the other hand many of those who settled in New Jersey asserted claims to titles based on titles procured from Indians, which they insisted were superior to the Proprietors' rights. Such a claim, however, was repudiated by the Associates. They

insisted that a perfect title could only be created by a grant from the Indians under license from the King, confirmed by the grant of the King.

After the feudal system was introduced in England, it became a maxim of the law that all lands in England were held mediately or immediately from the King. When lands were acquired outside of England the doctrine was deemed to be applicable but with some limitations. If the foreign land had been acquired by conquest, the early view seems to have been that the King became possessed of an absolute title to all the lands of the conquered nation, upon the ground that by his right of conquest he might take the lives of the conquered or banish them. This barbarous rule lasted for years, and, after the conquest of Canada, the Acadians were despoiled of the lands which they had occupied for a generation, and were driven into exile with only such property as they could carry with them.

Lands were, however, deemed to be acquired by what was called the right of discovery. If the discovered land was uninhabited the complete dominion was recognized as being in the King. But if the discovered lands were inhabited, a more limited right was recognized.

Discovery under which title could be claimed was of lands before unknown to the civilized world and inhabited only by uncivilized tribes or heathen. When such discovery was made by one of a nation, the reigning potentate of that nation claimed the right to forbid and prevent any other nation from trading there or from acquiring rights therein, and this although it incidentally deprived the inhabitants of liberty of action in respect to trade and intercourse. In like manner and with as little reason, the King claimed the right to license his subjects and others to acquire title to lands from the inhabitants and owners. But no such potentate ever claimed any such power to convey the soil of an inhabited country under the right of discovery, so as to deprive the owners of their right. It necessarily resulted that a complete title under these circumstances could be ac-

quired only by the union of the title of the owner and the title of the King by license or grant.

This was the view taken by the Supreme Court of the United States in a case involving title under Indian grants.

Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion, used the following language:

“On the discovery of this immense continent the great nations of Europe were eager to appropriate to themselves so much of it as they could respectively acquire. Its vast extent offered an ample field to the ambition and enterprise of all; and the character and religion of its inhabitants afforded an apology for considering them as a people over whom the superior genius of Europe might claim an ascendancy. The potentates of the Old World found no difficulty in convincing themselves that they made ample compensation to the inhabitants of the New, by bestowing on them civilization and Christianity in exchange for unlimited independence. But, as they were all in pursuit of nearly the same object, it was necessary, in order to avoid conflicting settlements and consequent war with each other, to establish a principle which all should acknowledge as the law by which the right of acquisition, which they all asserted, should be regulated as between themselves. This principle was that discovery gave title to the governments by whose subjects or by whose authority it was made, against all other European governments, which title might be consummated by possession.

“The exclusion of all other Europeans necessarily gave to the nation making the discovery the sole right of acquiring the soil from the natives and establishing settlements upon it. It was a right with which no Europeans could interfere. It was a right which all asserted for themselves, and to the assertion of which, by others, all assented.

“Those relations which were to exist between the discoverer and the natives were to be regulated by themselves. The rights thus acquired being exclusive, no other power could interpose between them.

“In the establishment of these relations the rights of the original inhabitants were, in no instance, entirely disregarded, but were necessarily, to a considerable extent, impaired. They were admitted to be the rightful occupants of the soil, with a legal as well as just claim to retain possession of it, and to use it according to their own discre-

tion; but their rights to complete sovereignty as independent nations were necessarily diminished, and their power to dispose of the soil at their own will to whomsoever they pleased was denied by the original fundamental principle that discovery gave exclusive title to those who made it.

"While the different nations of Europe respected the right of the natives as occupants, they asserted the ultimate dominion to be in themselves, and claimed and exercised as consequence of this ultimate dominion a power to grant the soil while yet in possession of the natives. These grants have been understood by all to convey a title to the grantees, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy." *Johnson v. McIntosh*, 8 Wheaton 543.

In the New York Court of Appeals in a case involving an Indian title this language was used:

"It was a necessary sequence to the claim that the sovereign had the ultimate title to the soil, that the right to extinguish the Indian occupation was exclusively vested in the sovereign. The Indians were held to be incapable of alienating their lands except to the Crown, and all purchases made from them without its consent were regarded and treated as absolutely void. A grant from the Crown only conveyed the fee, subject to the right of Indian occupation, and when that was extinguished under the sanction of the Crown the possession then attached to the fee, and the title of the grantee was thereby perfected." *Seneca Nation v. Christie*, 126 N. Y. Reports 122.

There was reason, therefore, in the assertion of the Associates that the right of the King was largely the right of pre-emption.

History leaves no room for doubt that the sole claim of the Crown of England upon lands in North America was based upon the right of discovery. The discovery was claimed to have been effected by Sebastian Cabot (in the reign of Henry the Seventh) who sailed along the coast from Florida to latitude 67°.5' north. No conquest had been made from the Indian possessors of the lands thus claimed by discovery. If the Dutch, who were in possession of parts of New York and New Jersey, had any valid claim, they had not been conquered or dispossessed in March,

1664. But England never admitted a rightful possession of the Dutch. They made protests and objections to the States General of Holland against such possession. The reply of Holland was that the enterprise was not that of the Dutch Government, but only that of the Dutch West India Company. It is obvious that under the prevailing rule the Dutch inhabitants were intruders in a land discovered by another power, and, if their intrusion was not supported by a license from the King, they were subject to expulsion.

On March 12, 1664, Charles the Second, then King of Great Britain, by letters patent, granted to his brother James, then Duke of York, great tracts of land in North America, one of which included the whole of New Jersey. The grant was in the nature of an ordinary conveyance of land described in fee simple, to be holden of the King "as of our manor in East Greenwich, in the County of Kent, in free and common socage." By the same letters patent there was granted to the Duke of York and his heirs, deputies, agents, commissioners and assigns absolute power to govern all the King's subjects who should adventure themselves in the said lands or should thereafter inhabit the same. The Duke was also empowered to constitute and confirm Governors and officers within said lands, and to ordain and establish orders, laws, directions, instructions, forms and ceremonies of government and magistracy for the government of said lands. Such Governors and officers were to have power to exercise martial law in as simple a manner as the lieutenants of counties in England had. The Duke was also granted power to admit persons to trade within said lands and to have and possess any lands therein according to the laws made and established by virtue of the letters patent and under such conditions as the Duke should appoint. It was further made lawful for the Duke, his heirs and assigns, to transport to the said lands any of the King's subjects, or any other strangers not prohibited, that would become the King's loving subjects, with such things as were necessary for the use and defense of the inhabitants and the carrying on of trade with the people there. There

was further granted to the Duke and every Governor or officer appointed by him authority of government over the inhabitants of the said lands, the right to repel or expel therefrom every person who should attempt to inhabit them without a special license of the Duke, his heirs and assigns.

It is obvious that such rights as the King had by virtue of discovery in the soil of America were transferred to the Duke of York in fee. It is also obvious that the King intended to endow the Duke and his heirs with some of the Royal Prerogatives of Government. When a similar grant by James the First was under consideration in the English House of Lords, Lord Westbury declared that such a grant was surprising and unheard of. He said:

"There is delegated in terms (whether good or not in law is another question), but in terms there is delegated to a subject the right of exercising Royal prerogatives, the right of dealing out grants of immense territory, and I presume the corresponding right of exercising all the powers and duties of Government over an extent of land equal in dimensions to some Kingdoms." *Alexander v. Officers of State for Scotland*, L. R., 1 Sc. and Div. App. Cas. 276, 286.

Notwithstanding such a criticism upon such a grant by so eminent a Judge, I suppose that it must be conceded in the examination of the matter that the Duke of York acquired not only a right to the soil, such as the prevailing doctrine permitted the King to have, but also the right that the King had to select and license such persons as he chose to acquire an Indian title, which, with a grant from the Duke, would make a complete title to the lands in New Jersey.

The Duke of York, having acquired such rights and powers as were conferred upon him by the letters patent of March the 12th, 1664, commissioned Richard Nicolls, Esquire, to be his Deputy Governor within the lands granted, to perform all the powers that were granted by the letters patent, to be executed by the Duke's deputy, agent or assigns. His commission was dated April 2nd, 1664. At

that time parts of New York and New Jersey were occupied by the Dutch settlers under the Dutch West India Company. Those settlers did not pretend to have made their settlement under the authority of the States General of Holland, nor under any license under the King of England. It is clear that under the right of discovery they were trespassers that the King of England might eject. The Duke of York, being at that time the Lord High Admiral of England, sent out four vessels of the King's fleet and with them went Nicolls (who was a Colonel in the army) and four hundred and fifty soldiers. It is somewhat doubtful who was in command of the fleet, but it was either Sir Robert Carr or Col. Nicolls. A commission consisting of Sir Robert Carr, Col. Nicolls, Sir George Cartwright and Samuel Maverick went along, who were empowered to settle boundaries and consider the general welfare of the Colonies.

The fleet sailed from Portsmouth in May following and arrived in the harbor of New York on the 30th of August. The Dutch Government submitted to the force and on September 8th Col. Nicolls and Sir Robert Carr landed their force of soldiers and took possession. The Dutch settlers were not ejected from the lands they occupied or deprived of their liberties. They apparently submitted at once to the government established by Col. Nicolls.

After Col. Nicolls established the English power, he issued a proclamation publishing the terms, upon observing which the inhabitants of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey might acquire property in lands in either Province. The proclamation was under his commission from the Duke of York and by virtue of the powers and authority vested in him by the Duke. It was entitled thus: "The conditions for new planters in the territories of His Royal Highness, the Duke of York."

The first condition shows that the necessity of acquiring an Indian title by purchase from them was recognized, for it declares that purchases were to be made from the Indian Sachems and recorded before the Governor. Pur-

chasers were not to pay the Governor for the liberty of purchasing. They were to set out a town and inhabit together, and no purchaser should at any time contract for himself with any Sachem without the consent of his Associates or special warrant from the Governor. Purchasers were to be free from all manner of assessments or rates for five years after the town plot was set out. Thereafter they were only to be liable to public rates according to the customs of the inhabitants, both English and Dutch. Lands thus purchased and possessed should remain to the purchasers and their heirs as free lands to dispose of at their pleasure. Liberty of conscience was thereby allowed in all the territories of the Duke, provided such liberty was not converted to licentiousness, or the disturbance of others in the exercise of the Protestant religion. The several townships were to have liberty to make their particular laws and decide all small cases within themselves. After other matters, the proclamation ended by providing that every township should have the free choice of their officers, both civil and military, and all men that should take the oath of allegiance, who were not servants or day laborers, but permitted to enjoy a town lot, were to be esteemed free men of the jurisdiction, who could not forfeit that character without due process of law.

It may be noted in passing how succinctly the main features of the Grants and Concessions of the Proprietors afterward promulgated are expressed in this proclamation. There is the right to acquire an absolute title in land; the right to enjoy liberty of conscience; the right to legislate and adjudicate and to choose their own officers and not to be deprived of any such privilege except by due process of law.

The date at which this proclamation was published does not clearly appear, but, on the 16th of September, 1664, six men from Jamaica, Long Island, petitioned Col. Nicolls to grant them liberty to purchase and settle a parcel of land upon the river "called Cull River." This, no

doubt, was what was then otherwise called Achtercull, and which is now called Newark Bay.

On the 30th of September, 1664, Col. Nicolls, in writing, consented to the proposals of the petition and promised to give the "Undertakers" all due encouragement in so good a work. These "undertakers" were John Bailies (Baily), Daniel Denton, Thomas Benydict, John Foster, Nathaniel Denton and Luke Watson.

Pursuant to the authority and license thus given, John Baily, Daniel Denton and Luke Watson purchased a tract of land and procured a conveyance thereof, dated October 28, 1664. The grantors named in the deed were Matano, Manamowane and Cowescomen, of Staten Island. Of these grantors Matano alone executed the deed. There were two others who signed the deed by making a mark, but who were not apparently the grantors. The lands thereby conveyed were described as follows: "Bounded on the south by a river commonly called the Raritons River and on the east by the river that parts Staten Island and the Main and to run northward up After Cull Bay till we come to the first river that sets westward up After Cull Bay aforesaid, and to run west into the country twice the length as it is broad from the north to the south of the aforementioned bounds." The grant was to Baily, Denton and Watson with their Associates and the habendum to the same persons, their associates, executors and assigns. The consideration was twenty fathoms of trading cloth, two made coats, two guns, two kettles, ten bars of lead and twenty hand-fuls of powder. The grantees covenated, however, to pay therefor 400 fathoms of white wampum after a year from the day of entry of the grantees upon the land.

By a deed dated December 1st, 1664, Col. Nicolls, as Governor under the Duke of York, after reciting the purchase of Baily, Denton and Watson by the Indian deed, confirmed and granted to John Baker, John Ogden, John Baily and Luke Watson, their associates, heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the same tract of land, by the description contained in the Indian deed. The habendum

was to the four parties named, subject to the payment to the Duke or his assigns, a certain rent "according to the customary rate of the country for new plantations." It was therein provided that the grantees should settle plantations on the lands granted with all convenient speed and that no other person should have liberty to do so, except the grantees should neglect the planting agreed on. It was further recited that the persons planting said lands should have equal freedom, immunities and privileges with any of His Majesty's subjects in any of his colonies in America. The grantees and their associates were given liberty to purchase of the natives or others who have the propriety thereof as far as Snake Hill. The confirming grant by Col. Nicholls recites the Indian deed to Baily, Denton and Watson, but confirms the title to Baily and Watson, and John Baker and John Ogden. It is a conceded fact that Baker and Ogden had bought from Denton his title.

According to the recognized doctrine with respect to the acquisition of title to lands in countries that had been discovered by English subjects, it seems clear that the title of Baker and the other Associates was complete. Under a license from the representative and deputy of the Duke of York, empowered by him to execute the authority conferred upon the Duke in determining who should be admitted to settle within the Duke's Dominions, they had purchased the Indian title to the Elizabethtown tract, they had recorded the deed before the Governor, and he had granted and confirmed to them the tract in fee for themselves and their Associates. Unless there was some flaw in some of the various steps taken, or unless the Duke of York's deputy had been deprived in whole or in part of his authority to act, the title seems to be unassailable.

In June, 1664, the Duke of York conveyed New Jersey to John, Lord Berkeley, and Sir George Carteret. The conveyance purported to be by lease and release under the Statute of Uses. The lease was dated June 23rd, the release June 24th, 1664. This was two months after the commission given to Col. Richard Nicolls and after his departure

with the squadron destined to bring New York into subjection. The confirmatory release was of that sort then used for the conveyance of lands. It recited the grant to the Duke by the King's letters patent, so far as that transmitted to the Duke the title to lands. No specific consideration was named therein, but it was declared to be in consideration of a competent sum of good and lawful money. The granting clause granted, bargained, released and confirmed to Berkeley and Carteret the whole of New Jersey, declaring that the tract was thereafter to be called New Cæsarea, or New Jersey, with all the rivers, mines, minerals, woods, fishings, hawking, hunting and fowling and all other royalties, profits, commodities and hereditaments appertaining to said lands, in as full and ample manner as the same had been granted to the Duke of York. The habendum was of the said tract with its appurtenances to Berkeley and Carteret, their heirs and assigns forever, yielding therefor to the Duke yearly twenty nobles of royal money of England, if the same should be lawfully demanded at or in the Inner Temple Hall, London, at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel.

CARTERET COMMISSIONED GOVERNOR.

On the 10th day of February, 1664-'65, Berkeley and Carteret commissioned Philip Carteret as Governor over the lands thus conveyed to them, with power to nominate a Council, consisting of not more than twelve or less than six, unless the constituents should choose all or any of such Council. On the same day Berkeley and Carteret issued what they called the Concessions and Agreements of the Lords Proprietors of New Cæsarea, or New Jersey, to and with all and every the adventurers and all such as shall settle or plant there.

As such title to lands as was thus conveyed was all that title that the King originally had by right of discovery, that was the title alone which Berkley and Carteret acquired.

It is obvious that it would have been impracticable to confer title upon purchasers coming to plant or settle in New Jersey by actual conveyances from Berkeley and Carteret. The long distance and the slow transmission of letters and papers seemed to forbid such an attempt. It is true that they might have constituted their new Governor their attorney in fact to make the necessary conveyances. But they did not do so. On the contrary they devised a very ingenious scheme which, if their title to the lands in New Jersey be considered by itself, lacked legal correctness. The scheme which they set out for the general planters and purchasers was this: The Governor and Council, with the General Assembly (if there was any) were to divide all lands and the Governor was to issue a warrant, directing the Surveyor-General to lay out such a number of acres as the person applying for was entitled to; the Surveyor-General should then certify to the Chief Secretary or Register the location and number of acres laid out, and thereon a warrant should issue directing the Chief Secretary to prepare a grant of such land to the purchaser in fee, yielding, however, and paying yearly, on March 25, one-half penny of legal money of England for every acre. To this grant the Governor was given power to put the seal of said Province and to subscribe his name; the major part of the Council were to subscribe their names; the grant was then to be recorded and was declared to be effectual in law for the enjoyment of the lands on payment of the rents aforesaid. It is to be noted that the first payment of rent was fixed by the terms of the concession for March 25, 1670.

OPPORTUNITY FOR LITIGATION.

A comparison of the dates above stated discloses the opportunity for serious litigation over the title to the lands contained in the Indian deed and Nicolls grant. The Duke of York had commissioned Col. Nicolls on April 2, 1664, and given him authority to settle the tracts which the King had granted the Duke. On the 24th day of the succeeding

June, while Nicolls must have been upon the ocean, the Duke executed the lease and release to Berkeley and Carteret; and Nicolls, undoubtedly without any knowledge of that grant, in September, 1664, licensed the Indian purchase, and after the purchase had been made, confirmed it by his grant on December 1, 1664.

Apparently no effort was made by the Duke to protect the interest of any who by virtue of his commission to Col. Nicolls had dealt with him and expended money in the purchase and settlement of lands in New Jersey; nor does the Duke seem to have made any strenuous effort to give notice of his transfer of title to Berkeley and Carteret as, by a letter from him to Col. Lovelace, afterward Governor of New York, dated Nov. 25th, 1672, he stated that he wrote to Col. Nicolls signifying his transfer of New Jersey on the 28th of November, 1664, which was two days before Col. Nicolls confirmed the grant to the Associates.

Although the Duke of York seemed to ignore the possibility that purchases might be made under his instructions to Colonel Nicolls, before the latter was notified of the conveyance of New Jersey to Carteret and Berkeley, there is strong reason to suppose that the Proprietors considered that possibility and provided for it. When the contest between them and the Associates was at its height, the Duke wrote a letter to Col. Lovelace, then his Deputy in America. The latter was dated November 25, 1672, and will be hereafter noticed. For present purposes it is sufficient to say that the Duke commanded Lovelace to aid the Proprietors in the contest. On the 15th of May, 1673, Governor Lovelace produced the letter before his Executive Council and the following entry was made:

"The Duke's letter dated November 25th read relating to New Jersey.

"A letter from the Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret to recommend the affayers of New Jersey to the Governor.

"Coll. Nicolls Patents to Elizabeth Town and Nevisans now made void by the Duke.

"A letter from the Lords Proprietors to Coll. Nicolls confirming his Patents before Captain Philip Carterets Arrival being objected the state of the case to be returned to His Royal Highness."

COL. LOVELACE AND HIS LETTER.

Colonel Lovelace was a man of intelligence and honor. It is evident that he had produced a letter from the Proprietors to Nicolls before Carteret's arrival, which he construed as confirming the Associates' title. A thorough search has been made in the archives of New York, but the letter has not been found. It may be conjectured plausibly that it was returned to the Duke as part of the "State of the Case." It never appeared in any part of the contest and the Associates were doubtless ignorant of it.

As the primary purpose of my investigation is to discover if possible the grounds upon which Baker and his Associates resisted for so long a period the claims asserted by persons high in authority and strong in influence, both with the King and the Duke of York, who soon after became the King, I refrain at the present from expressing any opinion upon the legal aspect of the controversy. To determine the motives of the Associates we must discover what they did in settling their tract and laying out the foundation of Elizabethtown on the banks of the Kill von Kull and the Elizabeth River. The sources of information are meagre. There can be no doubt that the Associates made records of the organization and of their successive acts in books kept for that purpose.

If these books were accessible doubtless they would give a vivid picture of the birth and growth of the new settlement. But, unfortunately, those books have disappeared, and in all probability have been destroyed. We are driven to other sources from which inferences may be drawn, as to what was done by the Associates in organizing and settling the town.

In 1745, more than eighty years after the Indian Grant and Nicolls deed, the Proprietors filed in the Court of

Chancery of New Jersey the Bill which has obtained the name of the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery. Some four or five years afterwards the Associates filed an Answer to the Bill which seems to have been put in by all those who represented the original purchasers and who claimed rights in Elizabethtown under them. Facts stated in the Bill and admitted in the Answer may fairly be inferred to be truthful, and to justify reliance on what is there stated and admitted as to the conduct of the Associates.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

There is another source from which valuable information may be obtained. It seems to have escaped the attention of some of the local historians who have dealt with the subject, and not to have received from others who knew of its existence the attention it deserves.

After much litigation in the Courts of New Jersey over the title and after the discovery of the loss of the books of record, a meeting of the Associates, calling themselves Freeholders of Elizabethtown, was held on the 2nd of August, 1720, and it was unanimously agreed to open a new book, "to be improved to be a book of records for the use and behoof of the freeholders of Elizabethtown." At the same meeting Samuel Whitehead was chosen as town clerk and a committee of seven men was selected, to whom the freeholders assembled granted full power to act for them in matters touching the settlement of their rights and properties claimed by force of grants and purchase under Governor Richard Nicolls. There was entered in the said book afterward records of meetings and transactions and a pretty full narrative is contained in an affidavit made by Samuel Whitehead (who is recited therein as having been more than thirty years the clerk of Elizabethtown) of all the matters concerning the purchase, the admission of Associates with Baker, Ogden, Baily and Watson, the original purchasers and the nature of the divisions arranged for by the Associates.

It may be fairly inferred that the Associates were advised that something more was necessary for the protection of their titles as Associates. There is entered at the other end of the book a valuable document dated November 18, 1729, signed by 113 (of whom only 12 made their mark) claiming Associate rights. This document was the work undoubtedly of a sound legal mind. It recites the commission of Nicolls, his conditions on which purchases of lands could be made, his license and the confirmatory deed of Nicolls. It names those who became Associates with the original grantees and those that were admitted afterward in 1699. It sets out that the Associates had, at diverse times, met and agreed upon divisions of the lands in question among themselves, the surveys of which were entered in books kept for that purpose by the town clerk, and that the surveys were intended to convey to the persons who had obtained them an estate in severalty in fee simple.

It then avers the loss of those books, so that the benefit to be derived from the record was frustrated, but that, as the original surveys were existing, it was thereby agreed that such divisions and surveys, and also such as might thereafter be agreed upon, should be perpetuated, and should be also entered in this book, and it was declared that such entry should be as effectual at law for transferring an estate in severalty to the persons who had previously or might thereafter obtain surveys as if a partition had been made by indenture under the hands and seals of all the parties interested, or as if the same had been done in other authentic or legal manner.

It is noteworthy that this document was actually signed in the book by many of the original Associates, and by the descendants of such. One of the signers was the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson. There were wax seals to each of the signers except five. As the impressions on the seals differ, it is a fair inference that they were signed at different times.

After the document the book contains records of the meetings of the Associates, and of the appointment of com-

mittees to protect their interests, particularly to inspect and determine the validity of the surveys that should be offered for record. Thereafter follow the entry of many surveys, and the last record is dated January 25, 1788, and is of a survey dated December 3, 1764.

DECISIVE EVIDENCE OF ACTS OF THE ASSOCIATES.

It seems incontestable that this book furnishes important and decisive evidence of the acts of the Associates. The book is now in the Library of Princeton University.

From these sources there may be derived, in my judgment, a fair picture of the acts of the antagonistic parties after the execution of Nicolls' confirmatory grant. It is conceded on the part of the Proprietors that, very shortly after obtaining that grant, the grantees entered upon the lands and founded the settlement. Before the summer of 1665 at least four houses were erected by them, and, it may be assumed, were occupied by them and their families. These houses, according to tradition, were built along the river, probably all on the north side of it and east of the present Broad street. Possibly one or more of them might have been on the south side of the river.

About the first of August, 1665, there appeared to these settlers Philip Carteret, holding the commission of Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, as Governor of New Jersey. He had arrived in New York on the ship Philip, on July 29th, 1665, and there, no doubt, received information from Col. Nicolls of the grant that had been made by him and of the settlement begun under that grant. It is unlikely that he had previously known of Nicolls' grant. At all events he proceeded to Elizabethtown Point with his ship. He had brought on that ship a number of proposed settlers, some thirty in all, together with provisions and implements suitable for use in forming a settlement.

According to tradition he was met at the landing by settlers already there. As the ship was of considerable tonnage it is probable that the landing was at the point. From

the landing he went, accompanied by the previous settlers, to the place where the houses had been located. Whether the story is mythical or not is uncertain, it is improbable that he marched from the Point carrying a hoe on his shoulder to indicate that he intended to be a planter in the new land.

It is most likely that the Associate Settlers for the first time ascertained at the landing of Governor Carteret that the Duke of York had conveyed New Jersey to Berkeley and Carteret. Yet it does not appear that the new Governor asserted any right to dispossess the settlers already there and claiming to possess the land under the Indian deed and Nicolls' grant. On the contrary the Governor settled among them and purchased the rights of John Baily in the lands. In order to be able to make such purchase, he had to obtain the consent and approbation of the other Associates. By Nicolls' grant it was provided that none should have liberty to settle thereon without such consent and approbation. Doubtless he was duly admitted as an Associate, and his name now appears as such in the book in the Library at Princeton.

At some subsequent period the original Associates and other new settlers who had been admitted as Associates, including Governor Carteret, met and determined to admit in the settlement 80 families, with the privilege of extending the number to 100 if it afterwards seemed proper. The inhabitants took the oath of allegiance, and included therein was a stipulation that they were to be true and faithful to the Lords Proprietors and the Government of this Province of New Jersey. It is to be noted that the government of the Province was then claimed to be in the Lords Proprietors.

The terms for settling the town were these: Each inhabitant was to have a home lot in the town of four acres and a "pittle," or additional two acres, more or less. Thereafter divisions of the common property were to be made from time to time among the Associates. The plan devised for such divisions was the surveying, under the direction of the Associates, of lots within the purchase and the di-

vision of the same to individual settlers in proportion to their contribution to the cost of the purchase and the settlement. Those who contributed the least had what is called a First Lot Right. Others who contributed more had a Second Lot Right, or a Third Lot Right; the Second Lot Right being twice as much, and the Third Lot Right being three times as much as a First Lot Right. When surveys had been made by the direction of the Associates, a First Lot Right man acquired a title in severalty to one lot, a Second Lot Right man acquired a title to two lots, and a Third Lot Right man acquired a title in severalty to three lots. The surveys were returned to the Associates and entered in the books of record.

As the legal title was in the original grantees, this scheme for severance of title could only be effective with the consent of the original grantees, given by a satisfactory instrument. It is possible that such a consent was entered in their books of record and signed and sealed by the original grantees. It is interesting to notice that this mode of providing for a severance of title resembles that adopted by the Lords Proprietors themselves, and provided for in the Concessions. But there was this marked difference. The Associates' plan provided for a severance among all the purchasers from time to time and in different proportions.

Before 1670 two such divisions were made. By the first six acres were set off to First Lot Right men and twelve acres and eighteen acres to Second and Third Lot Right men, respectively. By the second division twelve acres were set off to First Lot Right men and twenty-four acres and thirty-six acres to Second and Third Lot Right men, respectively. Governor Carteret took part in these divisions and accepted the lots thereby allotted to him, and he was a Third Lot Right man. No divisions were afterward made until 1699, which was about the time the controversy began.

After the arrival of Philip Carteret and those with him and their union with the settlers who were already established, the new settlement grew with a rapidity quite

unusual in those times. Settlers came from Long Island and the east and the number allotted by the agreement of the Associates was made up. Houses were built and a church was erected. None of the settlers appear to have been requested to take title under the Proprietors' Concessions for some years. Titles were taken by Philip Carteret under his Third Lot Right and by several of his friends who had become Associates.

The town was made the capital of the government, and, on the 30th of May, 1668, the first Legislature met here, and, having read an act relating to crimes, which it seems had been presented by the Governor and Council, they referred the matter to the next session, to be held on the third of November of the same year. That meeting was held at Elizabethtown and passed several acts. It is probable that other meetings were held afterward, but none are contained in the collection of Leaming and Spicer, the next meeting reported by them having taken place on the 5th of November, 1675.

The amicable relations between the Governor and the settlers were maintained until about the year 1669. The Governor and his friends were admitted as Associates, and acquired rights according to the Associates' agreements. The conduct of the Governor during that time was probably the ground upon which, after the death of Sir George Carteret, his widow and others interested charged him with having connived at the purchase from Indians. The Governor issued a declaration just before he left for England, denying reports tending to indicate that he had been unfaithful to the Lords Proprietors of the country.

The period of good feeling was brought to a close in 1670. By the concession of the Lords Proprietors, all settlers were entitled to hold their lands free from rent until 1670. When that period arrived the Elizabethtown Associates were astonished to have the rent of one halfpenny an acre demanded of them, as if they had acquired title under the Concessions. It was then perceived, probably

for the first time, that they were to be called on to submit to the title of the Proprietors.

About this time Governor Carteret conveyed to Richard Mitchell a tract of land in the town for a house lot. Mitchell had not been admitted as an Associate. The Associates at a meeting on June 19th, 1671, determined that Richard Mitchell should not enjoy his lot given him by the Governor and that some one should go the next morning and pull up his fence. This summary mode of enforcing the rights of the Associates resulted in a riot, for which several persons were afterward indicted and fined. The public became so inflamed that courts were resisted, jails were broken open and the authority of the Governor contemned. The affairs of the Province were in a state of confusion and the Governor and some of his friends went to England in 1672.

In May, 1673, his friends returned, bringing the letter of the Duke of York to Lovelace, of November 25, 1672, and a letter from Charles the Second, bearing date December 9th, 1672, to Berry, the Deputy Governor and the Council. The Duke's letter is printed on page 31 of Leaming and Spicer. It declared that his letter to Col. Nicolls, of November 25, 1664, required him to aid Berkley and Carteret in the possession of New Jersey. It went on to recite that under pretended grants from Col. Nicolls some contentious persons claimed lands, which claims the Duke asserted were posterior to his grant to Berkeley and Carteret; and then directed Governor Lovelace to assist the Proprietors in maintaining the possession of New Jersey. The King's letter commanded all persons to submit and be obedient to the laws and government established by the Proprietors under pain of his high displeasure.

The pressure upon the Associates was so great that they yielded so far as to take out warrants for surveys. This act, however, did not bind them to the payment of rent. Under the Concessions when the surveys were returned a grant was made, subject to the payment of rent. When that was accepted the acceptor became bound. Of those who applied for surveys many declined to proceed

further and never took out the grants, and still resisted the payment of rent.

It was evident to both sides that the question could not be settled by any violence short of a revolution. Recourse was therefore had, after some years, to the courts.

In 1693, one Fullerton, claiming under the Proprietors, brought an action of ejectment against one Jeoffrey Jones, who was one of the Associates and claimed title under them. The cause was tried at Perth Amboy in May, 1695, and a special verdict was rendered upon which the court entered judgment against Jones.

Under a provision of the Concessions, Jones took an appeal to the King in Council and the appeal was heard before a committee, one of whom was Chief Justice Holt. After hearing argument the judgment was reversed. Unfortunately the ground of reversal does not appear, for no reports of the Privy Council were at that time printed. The counsel for the Associates was William Nicolls, who made an affidavit, a copy of which appears in the Answer in Chancery. He asserts that the whole dispute was whether Col. Nicolls might not grant license to any subjects of England to purchase lands from the native pagans, and if, upon such license and purchase, they should gain a property in the lands, and that those questions were decided in the affirmative and the judgment was reversed for that reason.

It may perhaps be doubtful whether the Privy Council had declared such a reason for their reversal, because the Proprietors began to harass the Associates by a large number of actions questioning the title to the Elizabethtown grant.

It would serve no useful purpose to follow the course of litigation. In general the decisions were adverse to the Associates. The Judges were appointed by the Proprietors and some of them were Proprietors. This seemed to the Associates to explain the continual adverse decisions. It excited their feeling and induced them to unite in a petition to the King. The petition is in Leaming and Spicer, page 689, and was signed by sixty-five of the

Associates. It is not dated, but shows that it was made after the death of Charles II, and after the reversal of Fullerton v. Jones. They boldly attack the courts and their right to take jurisdiction, and prayed that the King would either place the petitioners under the government of New York and grant to the New York courts power to act in East Jersey, or appoint indifferent judges to administer justice between the Associates and the Proprietors.

[*To be Continued*]

Archives of New Jersey, Volume Five, Second Series

Continuing its work under an appropriation from the State the Historical Society has published Volume Five, Second Series, of the Archives, which contains extracts relating to New Jersey, mostly from the "New Jersey Gazette," in dates from October, 1780, to July, 1782. The period covers the closing years of the Revolution, and from the contemporary accounts of that historic period thus brought available together much of interest and of value may be gleaned. Local celebrations over the surrender of Cornwallis are reported, and many other matters of the War. The proclamation of Governor William Livingston appointing December 13, 1781, as a day of thanksgiving for the State, is among the documents reported in full.

The value of newspaper extracts for historical and genealogical purposes has long been recognized by the Historical Society, and the importance of publishing such extracts, especially those of early dates taken from rare and unavailable papers, has also been so fully recognized that with the present publication fourteen volumes have been issued, extending from 1704 to 1782, with a gap including the years of 1774 and 1775 still to be filled. The whole life of a people is more or less touched by the newspaper, and by no other medium is the atmosphere of the past so well brought back.

Professor Austin Scott, LL.D., of Rutgers College, one of the members of the Society's Committee on Colonial Documents, has edited the volume and written the Preface. It contains 490 pages, including a copious Index.

“The State of New Jersey”

[Address delivered by Hon. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, March 17, 1917, before the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, at Montclair, in response to the toast, “The State of New Jersey”].

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: I feel deeply honored in that you have accorded me the distinction of replying to this toast, the State of New Jersey. I shall attempt—though I shall doubtless fail—to do justice to this inviting theme: the Commonwealth of our loves and hopes.

Of this splendid Commonwealth, we, her sons, are everlastingly proud. Yet it has ever seemed to me that we, and our forefathers before us, have been almost cruelly negligent in our duty in proclaiming to the world the paramount services of the citizens of New Jersey in the formation and development of the nation. We have played no minor role in empire building, yet we have been unduly modest, or criminally remiss, in demanding from our sister States a full recognition of our place in the scheme of evolutionary development as a nation.

Unfortunately, we are sandwiched in between two great Commonwealths, and two great cities of those Commonwealths. Repeatedly, the achievements of our distinguished men have been, in the course of time, obliterated, or at least obscured by methods employed by New York and Pennsylvania chroniclers, to blazon to the world the deeds of their own sons, at the expense of those of New Jersey, not one wit less eminent or less forceful factors in history-making. This has been our own fault, and from henceforth let us refuse to take a back-seat at the behests, or as a result of the methods of our neighbors across the North and the Delaware rivers.

First, let us not forget that New Jersey was not only settled years before Pennsylvania, but the first Europeans to locate on our own home soil arrived here at least two years prior to the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. Do not forget that, men of New Jersey, though we have had no Longfellows, Whittiers, or Lowells to laud in verse the beginnings of our dearly loved State.

It was in 1618, a quarter of a century before William Penn was born, that the first European settlers established themselves in the wilds of what is now Bergen County. These original colonists were members of the little band of Dutch pioneers, who had located in what is now New York State about four years previously.

As it was not my good fortune to be born of Irish lineage—if I had been consulted in the matter the result might have been different—I am proud of the fact that I came of the same stock which originally peopled our much-beloved State.

In 1623, five years after the colonization of North Jersey, another band of Dutch pioneers located in South Jersey, under the leadership of Captain Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, after whom Cape May takes its name.

The ablest of all of New Jersey's historians, the late William Nelson, of Paterson, describes the early Dutch emigrants as "the first settlers of our State, the sturdy pioneers who here planted the original banner of civilization, of religious and political liberty; who offered free asylum to all men and all women without questioning their views; who respected every man's religious faith as a matter between himself and his God."

Such were the founders of the Commonwealth, and we should ever thank God that from such an inspiration our State had its birth.

Following the Dutch in 1638—and this, too, was prior to the birth of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania—came the Swedes, who settled on both sides of the Delaware, their colony extending from Capes May and Henlopen to the point where is now located our State Capitol.

The Swedes, like the Dutch, were a simple-minded, industrious, law-abiding, religious people. Governor Printz, who came over in 1643, engaged to keep the new settlement safe from foreign and domestic enemies, to preserve amity, good neighborhood and reciprocity with foreigners, with his own people and with the savages, and, to employ the phraseology of that day, "to render justice without distinction so that there may be no injury to any man."

It was in 1664 that the English assumed jurisdiction of the territory now embraced within the limits of New Jersey, under the joint control of Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, and from them we derived our first Constitution, which embraced this notable clause:

"That no person qualified as aforesaid within the said Province at any time shall be in any ways molested, punished, disquieted or called in question for any difference in opinion or practice in matters of religious concernments, who do not actually disturb the civil peace of the said Province: but that all and every such person and persons may, from time to time, and at all times, freely and fully have and enjoy his and their judgments and consciences in matters of religion throughout the said Province, they behaving themselves peaceably and quietly, and not using their liberty to licentiousness, nor to the civil injury or outward disturbance of others; any law, statute or clause contained, or to be contained, usage or custom of this realm of England to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding."

Twelve or thirteen years later, in 1677, came the settlement of the Quakers in South Jersey, or West New Jersey, as it was called, at Burlington, who were governed under a new Constitution, promulgated in London, before the first Colonists sailed. This second historic document contained this memorable provision:

"That no man, nor number of men upon earth, hath power or authority to rule over men's consciences in religious matters; therefore it is consented, agreed and or-

dained, that no person or persons whatsoever, within the said Province, at any time or times hereafter shall be any ways, upon any pretence whatsoever, called in question, or in the least punished or hurt, either in person, estate or privilege, for the sake of his opinion, judgment, faith or worship towards God, in matters of religion; but that all and every such person and persons may from time to time, and at all times, freely and fully have and enjoy his and their judgments, and the exercise of their consciences, in matters of religious worship throughout all the said Province."

Thus, two centuries and a half ago, were laid the foundations of civil and religious liberty, which have made our Commonwealth notable among the sisterhood of colonies and States, and thus were sown the seeds which have ever since brought the fruition of universal freedom of thought and speech whereby we are to-day a free and happy people.

In all the crises of our history since, as a Province and a State, forgetting not their noble heritage, the sons of New Jersey have ever been alert, vigilant, patriotic, and on the firing line when duty has invoked the intelligent service of true Americans.

New Jersey took the lead when the agitation over the Stamp Act began in 1765. New Jersey was at the front when the necessities of the situation demanded militancy rather than pacifism, in 1774 and 1775. Certain of her sons were conspicuous in the Continental Congress. In the persons of Lord Stirling, of General William Maxwell, of General Joseph Reed, of General Philemon Dickinson, etc., others of her sons rendered heroic service in the field. Within her borders three of the most splendid victories of the Revolution were won. Upon her soil Washington's Army was encamped for more than half the period of the entire war.

Thus, I say to you, men of New Jersey, we need not hang our heads when we hear spoken of the heroic services of America's nation-builders in the early days of our West-

ern civilization, or the achievements of the country's statesmen and soldiers in the later days of stress and trial, for among these dominating figures upon the public stage were strong men from our own State, who played major parts in the drama of national development.

When, the war being over, and the citizens of the thirteen infant States found themselves governed, or misgoverned, by an inadequate, haphazard system of executive and legislative control, it was New Jersey which came to the front with suggestions eventuating in the Federal Constitution of 1787. And it fell to her lot to be the third State to ratify that immortal document, being only six days behind Pennsylvania and twelve days behind Delaware.

As upon all other occasions, our sires helped blaze the way for a better, ampler, safer form of government, a guide for all republics which have since come into being.

Passing by the three-quarters of a century which intervened, during which formative period the statesmen of this Commonwealth were leaders in thought and action, we come to the great crisis of 1861, when destiny forced the nation to face the most ominous tragedy in our history.

And what was New Jersey's part in that amazing crisis? Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861; President Lincoln issued his call for troops April 15. On April 16, Company A., National Guard, of Trenton, was under arms. New Jersey was never a laggard. She had not been in 1775. She was not in 1861.

The State furnished during the war thirty-seven regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery: all told, she supplied 76,814 troops. Upon every battlefield her soldiers were found. In every emergency they responded to duty's call bravely and well. Undying laurels were won by them, for themselves and for their native State.

The most celebrated soldier produced by New Jersey during the Civil War was Major General Philip Kearny, who was killed by a Confederate bullet. General Winfield

Scott denominated him: "The bravest man I ever knew, and the most perfect soldier." You are all, I know, proud of the fact that he was of splendid Irish lineage. Next in ability and eminence, among New Jersey's military heroes, was Judson Kilpatrick, Major General of Volunteers, who, like Kearny, was of Irish ancestry, a fact of which he was always proud.

New Jersey, during her existence as a State, has, from her citizenship, made many notable contributions to the nation at large: commanding figures upon the public stage. First, should be named the present occupant of the White House, Woodrow Wilson, the only incumbent of this post who was a citizen of New Jersey when chosen. However, Grover Cleveland, though a resident of New York when elected to the Presidency, was a native of our own State, having been born in Essex County. We have every right to call this heroic character, whose robust Americanism no man ever questioned, a son of New Jersey, for he was not only born within our borders, but died here and now rests in New Jersey soil.

The third Vice President of the United States, Aaron Burr, was a native of New Jersey; and so was the much loved Garret A. Hobart, chosen to that high office in 1896, with the sainted McKinley.

Two Vice Presidential nominees have been Jersey men, Theodore Frelinghuysen, who ran on the Whig ticket with Henry Clay in 1844—and who also served six years in the United States Senate—and William L. Dayton, the colleague of General John C. Fremont on the first Republican ticket, in 1856; Dayton also having served nine years in the United States Senate.

Among Cabinet officers have been Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, who was Secretary of State from 1881 to 1885, and who likewise served in the United States Senate. New Jersey has also furnished three Secretaries of the Navy: Samuel L. Southard, 1823 to '29; Mahlon Dickerson, 1834-'38; and George M. Robeson, 1869-'77. Southard, also for a time, served as Secretary of the Treasury ad interim, and

Secretary of War ad interim; was Governor of the State in 1832-'33; a Senator of the United States upon two occasions, and at one time President pro tempore of the Senate. Dickerson was also Governor in 1815 to 1817, and served in the United States Senate from 1817 to 1833, a longer period than any other citizen of the State.

The most distinguished diplomatic post offered to a son of New Jersey was the British mission, tendered to Frederick T. Frelinghuysen in 1870, but which he declined. William L. Dayton, previously referred to, was Minister to France from 1861 to 1864. William Walter Phelps, who served several terms in Congress, was Minister to Austria from 1881 to 1882. Peter D. Vroom was Minister to Prussia from 1853 to 1857. Judson Kilpatrick twice represented the United States as Minister to Chile, from 1865 to 1870 and again in 1881. New Jersey's latest contribution to diplomacy was Henry Van Dyke, recently Minister to the Netherlands.

Two Speakers of the National House of Representatives have come from the State of New Jersey: Jonathan Dayton, who presided over the fourth and fifth Congresses, and likewise served in the United States Senate from 1799 to 1805, and William Pennington, who was Speaker of the thirty-sixth Congress.

Three citizens of New Jersey have occupied seats on the United States Supreme bench: William Paterson, from 1793 to 1806; Joseph P. Bradley, from 1870 until his death; and Mahlon Pitney, one of the present Justices.

Some of the nation's most celebrated naval heroes have been Jerseymen. Among these was Richard Somers, who, in 1804, commanded the "Intrepid," fitted out as a bomb vessel, which was sent into the harbor of Tripoli, Africa, to destroy the enemy's ships, but which was itself destroyed with all on board: this being the most notable exploit in the history of the United States Navy aside from Hobson's performance at Santiago, Cuba.

Another famous officer from New Jersey was Captain

James Lawrence, a native of Burlington, who died as the result of wounds in action between his vessel, the "Chesapeake," and the "Shannon," in 1813, and won everlasting fame by his dying injunction, "Don't give up the Ship."

Still another son of New Jersey, who achieved distinction at sea, was Commodore Robert Field Stockton, who conquered California in 1846. Later, in 1851 to 1853, he sat in the United States Senate, as did his father, Richard Stockton, and his son, John Potter Stockton.

New Jersey has produced numerous men of letters, who have won world-wide distinction in the domain of literature. Chief among these was the celebrated novelist, James Fenimore Cooper, a native of Burlington.

And what can be said of New Jersey of more recent years? How has her influence been exerted in the manifold civilizing processes which have made the nation great, powerful and prosperous beyond comparison?

Of our Courts of justice we Jerseymen have every right to be proud. Throughout the land the term "Jersey justice" is employed to symbolize the highest type of efficiency in civil jurisprudence.

In the ennobling cause of education New Jersey has always held a front rank in the forward march of events. With two Universities which antedate the Revolution, and with a common school system which has been a model for other commonwealths, we point with pardonable pride to our achievements in this field of endeavor.

In industrial progress no other State, unless it may be Pennsylvania, has outstripped us. For our factories, our mills and our potteries we are famous throughout the world, and our products are found in the marts of every nation beneath the sun.

With a soil whose variety and fertility cannot be excelled, New Jersey may be denominated one of the richest garden-spots of the nation. From the arms of lavish nature we receive the choicest of products, which we pour into the lap of the expectant world. Our farmers take high rank in

the ever-widening domain of agriculture by reason of their intelligence, industry and progressiveness.

America was slow to awaken to the necessity for modern highways. In this great movement New Jersey blazed the way, and set the pace for her sister States. Recognizing the need for even a larger measure of progress along this line, our State officials are now formulating plans for a system of up-to-date highways which will gratify our citizens, and win the plaudits of the nation at large.

New Jersey has likewise been a leader in the higher phases of sociological development. She was first to heed the outcry for humane legislation for the betterment of the condition of the men, women and children who toil. Our workmen's compensation law became a model for other States, and our child labor laws have received the approval of our humanitarians and publicists.

What need to proceed further with this catalogue. Perhaps I have wearied you already with the recital.

But, as a Jerseyman, to the manner born, and a lover of my native heath, my heart has burned within me, not once but many times, because of the failure of Americans as a whole to recognize the distinguished services of our notable men in all fields of endeavor, and to concede us pre-eminence in the sisterhood of States. Let us here highly resolve to-night that, henceforth, we owe a duty to ourselves and to our Commonwealth to exact that degree of recognition to which we of New Jersey are entitled, by reason of our merits and our achievements as a free and progressive people.

There is not a fairer State in the Union than New Jersey. From Colonial days she has stood for the eternal precepts of Liberty and Religious freedom. During the Revolution she was the battleground of the Republic. The battlefields of Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth can never be effaced from the annals of history.

When Lincoln called, her sons answered the call and her citizens contributed of their treasure and life-blood in order that the Union might be preserved. Her coat-of-

arms reflects her sentiments and emotions. Emblazoned on the shield are three ploughshares, showing that she prefers the acts of peace and agriculture, yet willing to forge the ploughshare into a sword to defend the national honor, as is expressed on the scroll beneath: "Liberty and Prosperity."

New Jersey Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Ohio

Through the courtesy of Mr. A. S. Abbot the late William Nelson received some time ago a list of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Hamilton County, Ohio, as inscribed upon the tablet placed in the Soldiers' Memorial Building of Cincinnati, by the Ohio Society of the Sons of the Revolution. It was dedicated on October 19, 1909. Of the 178 names given, New Jersey is credited with sixty-nine, more than any other State. Cincinnati was originally settled in 1788, under the name of Losantiville, by John Cleves Symmes of New Jersey, who led a colony of Jerseymen and Kentuckians, many of them veterans of the War. The New Jersey names are alphabetically as follows:

John Andrew, Thomas Auton, David Black, John Bonham, Aaron Bonnell, Jacob Broadwell, William Brown, Jacob Bruen, John Carle, John Charlton, Joshua Davis, Jehial Day, Henry Deats, Isaac Drake, Benjamin Engart, Benjamin Flinn, Jonas Frazee, Gershon Gard, George Gwinnup, Adrian Hageman, Luther Halsey, John Halsread, James Harmer, James Hillyer, Abner Johnson, Thomas Keeler, Oliver Kelley, John Kerr, Thomas Lacey, James Lyon, Robert McCullough, Alex. Martin, John Meeker, Gershom Norris, John Parker, David Pierson, Jonathan Pitman, John Riddle, Bethuel Riggs, Henry Rogers, John Rose, Joseph Rose, Joseph Ross, John Schooly, Daniel Seward, John Shipman, Elisha Shepherd, William Slayback, Abraham Smith, Oliver Spencer, Nicholas Stevens, Hezekiah Stites, Jedediah Sturgis, Cornelius R. Sedam, John Cleves Symmes, Timothy Symmes, Price Thompson, Henry Tucker, John Van Cleve, Abraham Voorhees, David E. Wade, Amos Ward, Miles Williams, Israel Wood.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST: Cornelius Little, Oliver Martin, Samuel Pierson, Charles Stone, John Mercer.

SUMMARY OF OTHER NAMES ON TABLET: From Massachusetts, 16; New Hampshire, 7; Connecticut, 28; Delaware, 1; South Carolina, 1; Maryland, 9; Pennsylvania, 29; Virginia, 15; New York, 3; Total, 109; with New Jersey's 69 makes a grand total of 178.

Revolutionary Pension Records of Morris County

[Continued from Page 32]

RECORD OF MOSES CARMAN

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions held at Morris Town in & for the County of Morris on tuesday the twenty fifth day of September A. D. 1792.

Present—Samuel Tuthill, William Woodhull, Alexander Carmichael, John Carle, Esquires.

Application was made to the Court in behalf of Abigail Carman Widow of Moses Carman dec'd for a Certificate to entitle her to a Warrant for the half pay of her husband. And the following Vouchers were presented to the Court in the words & figures following Viz: To all whom it may concern I do Certify that Moses Carman dec'd was a Soldier enlisted for the War Served as a good Soldier in my Company in Col: Spencer's Reg't untill some time in February 1778 at which time he died while in service at Valley Forge. Given under my Hand this 22nd of Sep'r 1792

JONAS WARD

Late Cap't of the Sixth Comp. late Col. Spencers Reg't.

This may Certify that Moses Carman was a Soldier of Col: Spencer's Regiment in the Continental service & that he died at Valley Forge the beginning of the year 1778
Morris Town Dec'r 18th 1781

JABEZ CAMPFIELD

Late Surgeon of Said regiment.

Morris County Hanover Township state of New Jersey this may Certify, that we whose names are under written was personally acquainted with the late Abigail Carman dec'd & that she was the lawful widow of the late Mosses Carman dec'd & that she [has] her settlement in this Town

DAVID BATES

STEPHEN MUNSON

Freehold[ers]

State of New Jersey Essex County

Personally appeared before me Peter Trembly one of the Justices of the peace for the said County Joseph Acken of full age & being duly sworn deposeth & saith that he well knew Abigail Carman to be the Widow of Mosses Carman & that she died December the 2nd or there abouts 1783 And this Deponent further saith not

Sworn before me this 5th day

JOSEPH ACKEN

of November 1791—PETER TREMBLY JR.

Sept'r 25th 1792 Personally appeared before me Hiram Smith one of the Justices of the peace, David Bates of full age & made Oath that he saw Mosses Carman married lawfully to Abigail Acan some years previous to the War between England & America & further this deponent saith not.

Sworn before me the above date

DAVID BATES

HIRAM SMITH

The Court having heard & duly considered the Certificates in favour of Abigail Carman the widow of Mosses Carman dec'd are of Opinion & do adjudge that the said Abigail Carman is entitled to her late husbands half pay during the time she remained his widow

RECORD OF PHILIP MINTHORN

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions held at Morris Town in & for the County of Morris on tuesday the twenty fifth day of September A. D. 1792

Present—Samuel Tuthill, William Woodhull, Alexander Carmichael, John Carle, Esquires

Application was made to the Court in favour of Abigail McMilan late widow Abigail Minthorn for the half pay of her deceased husband

The following Certificate was presented to the Court Viz: I Certify that I remember that Philip Minthorn was a Non Commissioned Officer in the first Jersey Reg't. Enlisted for the War. And believe he died a Sergeant in the year 1780

Morris Town Sept'r 10th 1792

W. D. HART

Late L't Col. 1st Jersey Reg't & also of the 2nd

An Affidavit was also presented to the Court in the Words following Viz: Morris County State of New Jersey Personally appeared before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of the peace for said County Stephen Day Esq'r & being duly sworn deposeth & saith that Abigail Minthorn was the Wife of Philip Minthorn & that she was married to said Minthorn in the year 1764

ENOS WARD Js

STEPHEN DAY

Morris County State of New Jersey

To Whom it may concern

We the Subscribers do certify that Abigail Minthorn was the wife of Philip Minthorn dec'd & Continued to be his lawfull Widow from the day of his death untill the day of her marriage to Charles McMillan being the 1st day of Sept'r 1783, & that she has a Settlement in the Township of Morris given under our hands this 24th day of Sept'r 1792

ENOS WARD Js

Morris County State of New Jersey

Personally appeared me Alex'nd Carmichael one of the Justices of the peace for said County W'm Tuttle who deposeth & saith that he knew Philip Minthorn to be a sergeant in the 1st Jersey Reg't Commanded by Col: Mathias Ogden & farther this Deponent saith not

W'M TUTTLE

Late Eng'r 1st N. Jersey Reg't

Sworn before me this 26th day of Sept'r 1792

ALEX'ND CARMICHAEL

The Court having heard & duly considered the Certificates in favour of Abigail Minthorn Widow of Philip Minthorn dec'd are of Opinion & do adjudge that the said Abigail Minthorn is entitled to her late husbands half pay during the time she remained his Widow

RECORD OF ISAAC WOOD

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace held at Morristown in and for the County of Morris on Tuesday the nineteenth day of March A. D. 1793.

Present—Samuel Tuthill, Alexander Carmichael, Hiram Smith, Silas Condict, John J. Faesch, Esquires, Justices

Application was made to the Court in favor of Sarah Wood widow of Isaac Wood deceased for the half pay of her deceased husband.

The following Affidavits, Certificates and Vouchers were presented to the Court.

This may Certify whom it may concern that I married Isaac Wood & Sarah Whittenack in the winter of 1776 & that she has lived a widow in my neighborhood ever since his death Witness my hand this 18th day of March 1793

JON'A STILES

Late Justice of the peace

These are to certify that Isaac Wood a Soldier in Capt'n William Piatt's Company of the first New-Jersey Reg't died at or near Yorktown in Virginia on or about the first day of October in the year of

our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty one As Witness my hand this fifth day of January 1793

NATHAN WILKERSON

Then Lieut'n in the 3rd Jersey regiment

These may Certify that Isaac Wood a Soldier in Cap't William Piatts company of the first New Jersey Regiment and at or near Yorktown in Virginia on or about the first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and eighty one, about the time of the investment of the Army under Lord Cornwallis by the American & French Armies Given under my hand at New Ark New Jersey March 12th 1793

J. N. CUMMING

Late Lieut'n Col. Comd'r Jersey Batt'n

Whereas George Bockover came before me Alexander Carmichael one of the Justices of the peace for the County of Morris & maketh Oath that he saw Isaac Wood enlist as a Soldier during the war in Capt'n Piatts' Company near about the year 1778 in the beginning of March

GEORGE BOCKOVER

Sworn before me this 19th day of March 1793

ALEX'DR CARMICHAEL

Morris County Ss We John Carle & Alexander Carmichael Esq's two of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Morris do certify that Sarah Wood widow of Isaac Wood deceased late a Soldier in the Army of the United States, now resides in and is an Inhabitant of the County of Morris as we verily believe
Morristown March 19th 1793

JOHN CARLE

ALEX'DR CARMICHAEL

The Court having heard the above Certificates and Vouchers and duly considered the same are of Oppinion that the said Sarah Wood Widow of Isaac Wood deceased is justly entitled to the half pay of her deceased husband from the tenth day of October in the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred and eighty one to this day and do order the Clerk to make out a Certificate accordingly

SAMUEL TUTHILL

J. J. FAESCH

ALEX'R CARMICHAEL

RECORD OF DANIEL HALE

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace held at Morris Town in & for the County of Morris on Tuesday the nineteenth day of March A. D. 1793

Present—Samuel Tuthill, Alexander Carmichael, Hiram Smith, Silas Condict, John J. Faesch, Esquires, Justices.

Application was made to the Court in favor of Sarah Frazee widow of Henry Frazee—she was late widow of Dan'l Hale dec'd for the half pay of Dan'l Hale dec'd her former husband.

The following Affidavits, Certificates and Vouchers were presented to the Court Viz:

This may certify that the twenty first day of December one thousand seven hundred & seventy two, I married Daniel Hale unto Sarah Lacey of Morris Town & County Certified by me

TIM'Y JHONES minister of the Gospel

To whom it may concern

This may certify that the third day of December one thousand seven hundred & seventy eight, I married Sarah Hale unto Henry Frazee of Hanover in the County of Morris Certified by me Sept'r 28 1792

AARON KITCHELL then Justice Peace

To whom it may concern

I do here by Certify that Daniel Hale was an enlisted soldier for three years or during the war in Capt'n Silas Howell's Company in the first Jersey Regiment in the service of the United States & that said Daniel Hale was killed at the battle of Germantown 4th of October 1777 and that said Daniel Hale was regularly appointed & served as a Serjeant in said Company at the time he was killed

JOHN HOWELL

Late Capt'n in the said 1st New Jersey Regiment
Morris Town 18th, Dec'r 1792

Morris County Ss. We Samuel Tuthill and Alexander Carmichael Esq's two of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Morris, do Certify that Sarah Frazee widow of Henry Frazee, and also she was the widow of Daniel Hale dec'd late Sergeant in the army of the United States as we verily believe, resides & inhabits in the Township of Morris, in the said County of Morris.
dated March 14th 1793

SAM'L TUTHILL

ALEXANDER CARMICHAEL

The Court having heard and duly considered the said Certificates and Vouchers are of Opinion that the said Sarah Frazee widow of Henry Frazee deceased and who was the widow of Daniel Hale deceased is Justly entitled to the half pay of her former deceased husband Dan'l Hale from the 4th day of October in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred & seventy seven untill the third day of December seventeen hundred & seventy eight, and do order the Clerk to make out a Certificate accordingly.

SAM'L TUTHILL

J. J. FAESCH

ALEX'DR CARMICHAEL

RECORD OF JOSEPH HATHAWAY

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace held at Morristown in & for the County of Morris on Tuesday the nineteenth day of March AD 1793

Present—Samuel Tuthill, Alexander Carmichael, Hiram Smith, Silas Condict, John J. Faesch, Esquires, Justices

Application was made to the Court in favour of the Legatees of the Widow Sarah Hathaway dec'd for the half pay of her deceased husband Joseph Hathaway dec'd

The following Affidavits Certificates & Vouchers were presented to the Court, Viz.

These may certify that Joseph Hathaway & Sarah Lyon on the fifteenth of November one thousand seven hundred and fifty three were joined in the holy banns of marriage and were pronounced man & wife by Timothy Johnes Minister of the Gospel Morristown

Extract from my Church Record

Test: by TIMOTHY JOHNES Clk.

Morristown March 19th 1793

I here by Certify that Joseph Hathaway Matross in a company of Artillery raised by the State of New Jersey, was enlisted by me & died in actual Service under my orders some time about the month of August in the *Campaign* one thousand seven hundred & seventy six

Given under my hand at Morristown this Sixteenth day of March 1793

JN'o DOUGHTY

Capt'n Lieu't of Artillery in 1776

We the Subscribers two of the Justices of the peace for the County of Morris do hereby Certify that Sarah Hathaway was as we verily believe the lawful wife of Joseph Hathaway (who, it is generally reported, died in the Service of the United States) and that She remained the real widow of the said Joseph untill the time of her death In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands

ALEX'DR CARMICHAEL

ENOS WARD, JUSTICE

Morris County 19th March 1793

Morris County Ss. Be it remembered that on the 19th day of March 1793 before Silas Condict Esq'r one of the Justices of the peace for said County personally appeared Joseph Halsey who being duly sworn saith that Sarah the widow of Joseph Hathaway dec'd (who as general report says died in the Service of the United States) departed this life on or about the third day of Feb'y last and that untill the time

of his death as this deponent verily believes was the real widow of the said Joseph Hathaway dec'd and further Saith not

JOSEPH HALSEY

Sworn the day above before

SILAS CONDUCT

The Court having heard and duly considered the said Certificates are of opinion that the said Sarah Hathaway was entitled to the half pay of her deceased husband Joseph Hathaway from the thirty first day of August in the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred and Seventy six untill the third day of February in the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred and ninety three untill the time of her death and do order the Clerk to make out a Certificate accordingly

SAMUEL TUTHILL

J. J. FAESCH

ALEX'DR CARMICHAEL

RECORD OF TIMOTHY WHITEHEAD

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Morristown in and for the County of Morris on Tuesday the nineteenth day of March AD 1793

Present—Samuel Tuthill, Alexander Carmichael, John Carle, David Thompson, Hiram Smith, Silas Conduct, John J. Faesch, Esquires, Justices

Application was made to the Court in favor of Hannah Genung late Hannah Whitehead, widow of Timothy Whitehead for the half pay of her deceased husband the said Timothy Whitehead

The following Affidavits, Certificates and Vouchers were presented to the Court Viz

Morris County Ss—Nathaniel Beach of full age being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that in or about December Seventeen hundred and Seventy five he was present and Saw Hannah Beach this deponent's daughter married to Timothy Whitehead of Mendham in the County of Morris by the Reverend Jacob Green of Hanover in the County aforesaid, that the said Timothy Whitehead was killed in the late war with Great Britain, whilst he was out on a tour of duty as a militia man in a skirmish at Spanktown against the troops of Great Britain as this deponent has been informed, and that the said Hannah remained the widow of the said Timothy Whitehead deceased untill about the year seventeen hundred and seventy nine when she was married to Benjamin Genung as this deponent has been informed.

NATHANIEL BEACH

Sworn the 8th December AD 1792 before me

SAMUEL TUTHILL Justice of the Peace

Morris County Ss—James Beach of full age being duly sworn depose and saith that on or about December Seventeen hundred and Seventy five he was present and saw Hannah Beach this deponent's Sister married to Timothy Whitehead of Mendham, in the County of Morris by the Reverend Jacob Green of Hanover in the County afore-said—that the said Timothy Whitehead, was killed in the late war with Great Britain, whilst he was out on a tour of duty as a militia man in a skirmish at Spanktown against the troops of Great Britain as this deponent has been informed, and that the said Hannah remained the widow of the said Timothy Whitehead deceased until about the year Seventeen hundred and Seventy nine when he was present and Saw her married unto Benjamin Genung

JAMES BEACH

Sworn the 18th December AD 1792 before

SAMUEL TUTHILL Justice of the peace

Morris County Ss—Ebenezer Tingley of full age being duly Sworn depose and saith that some time in the month of January Seventeen hundred and seventy seven he was out on a tour of duty with Timothy Whitehead as militia men under the Command of Col. William Winds went with his party to Spanktown to take some field pieces from the Enemy of the United States, that they were attacked by a flanking party of the British troops & the said Timothy Whitehead was shot down about ten feet of this deponent while fighting with the enemy and further this deponent saith not

EBENEZER TINGLEY

Sworn the 17th December AD 1792 before me

ALEX'R CARMICHAEL Justice of the Peace

Morris County Ss—Benjamin Genung of, full age being duly Sworn depose and saith that he was married unto Hannah Whitehead the Widow of Timothy Whitehead deceased on the tenth day of May Seventeen hundred and Seventy nine by the Reverend Jacob Green of Hanover And further this deponent saith not

BENJAMIN GENUNG

Sworn before me this 19th day of December 1792

STEPHEN JACKSON Justice

Morris County Ss—Artemas Day Esq'r of full age being duly Sworn depose and saith that some time in the month January Seventeen hundred and Seventy Seven he was out upon a tour of duty with Timothy Whitehead as Militia men under the Command of Col: William Winds who went with his party to Spanktown to take some field pieces from the enemy of the United States that were attacked by a flanking party of the British troops & the said Timothy White-

head was Shot down within about ten or twelve feet of this deponent while fighting with the enemy—and further this deponent Saith not

ARTEMAS DAY

Sworn before me this 9th day of February 1793

ALEX'R CARMICHAEL Justice of the peace

Morris County & Township—To whom it may concern, this may certify that Hannah the wife of Benjamin Genung formerly the wife of Timothy Whitehead is a lawful resident of this County & in the township of Morris

ENOS WARD Justice

March 12th 1793

Morris County To whom it may concern, this may certify that I verily believe that Hannah the wife of Benjamin Genung was the widow of Timothy Whitehead & is now a resident of Morris township

ABRAHAM FAIRCHILD Justice a peace

The Court having heard the above Certificates, Affidavits and Vouchers and duly considered the same are of opinion that the said Hannah Whitehead widow of Timothy Whitehead deceased is entitled to the half pay of her said husband Timothy Whitehead deceased from the thirty first day of January in the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred and Seventy Seven to the tenth day of May in the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred and Seventy nine untill She was married to Benjamin Genung and do order the Clerk to make out a Certificate accordingly

SAM'L TUTHILL

J. J. FAESCH

ALEX'DR CARMICHAEL

RECORD OF ASAHIEL SHIPMAN

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace holden at Morris Town in & for the County of Morris on Tuesday the 24th day of September AD 1793

Present—Silas Condict, John Jacob Faesch, David Thompson, John Carle, John Starke, Alexander Carmichael, Abraham Fairchild, Esq'rs

Application was made to the Court in favour of Alictia Camfield late widow of Asahel Shipman deceased for the half pay of the said Asahel Shipman her deceased husband

The following Certificates and Vouchers were presented to the Court Viz

We Certify that Asahel Shipman was a soldier in the first Regiment of Jersey & died at fort George of the small pox on the sixteenth day of July 1776 as witness our hands this fourteenth day of November, 1785

SILAS HOWELL late Cap't of s'd Regiment

WILLIAM WINDS late Col. of s'd Regiment

These may certify that on the 23d of November 1772 Asahel Shipman & Electa Riggs were joined in holy matrimony and pronounced man & wife by Timothy Johnes Pastor of the Church at Morris Town New Jersey

A true Copy from my Church record

Test. TIMOTHY JOHNES

December 21st 1785

Hanover July 8th 1793

This Certifies to all whom it may concern that Mathew Campfield & Electa Shipman [were] married Dec'r 1783 by Rev'd Jacob Green
A true copy from the records of Marriages kept by s'd Mr. Green

Test. CALVEN WHITE Pastor of the Church Hanover

Morris County Ss: We the subscribers two of the overseers of the poor and two of the inhabitants of the Township of Hanover do Certify that we verily believe that Electa Campfield now the wife of Mathew Campfield was really the Wife & widow of Asahel Shipman deceased that she is now an Inhabitant of the Township of Hanover & County of Morris

ABRAHAM FAIRCHILD, TIMOTHY TUTHILL,
Overseers of Poor
JOSEPH TUTHILL, BENJAMIN BURROUGHS,
Inhabitants in Hanover

Dated September 24th 1793

The Court having heard the above Certificates and Vouchers [&] duly considered the same, are of opinion that the said Electa Campfield late widow of the said Asahel Shipman dec'd is entitled to the half pay of the said Asahel Shipman dec'd from the sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred and Seventy six untill the fifteenth day of December in the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred and eighty three untill She was married unto the Said Mathew Campfield and do order the Clerk to make out a certificate accordingly

JOHN CARLE
JOHN STARKE
DAVID THOMPSON

RECORD OF ABIEL TOMPKINS

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden at Morristown in and for the County of Morris on tuesday the Seventeenth day of December AD 1793

Present—Samuel Tuthill, John Carle, Ellis Cook, Alexander Carmichael, Jabez Campfield

Application was made to the Court in favour of Elizabeth Prudden late widow of Abel Tompkins dec'd for the half pay of the said Abiel Tompkins her deceased husband

The following Certificates and Vouchers were presented to the Court Viz.—

This may Certify that on the Sixth day of December in the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred and sixty four, Abiel Tompkins and Elizabeth Bridge were joined in the holy banns of marriage and pronounced man and wife by me

TIM'Y JOHNES

Pastor of the Church at Morristown

Morristown Dec'r 19th 1793

This may Certify that on the Sixteenth day of March in the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred and eighty three Benjamin Prudden & Elizabeth Tompkins were joined in the holy banns of marriage & pronounced man and wife by me

TIM'Y JOHNES

Pastor of the Church at Morristown

Morristown Dec'r 19th 1793

State of New Jersey—Somerset County

Personally appeared before me Henry Southard one of the Justices of the peace in & for said County John Ward of lawful age who being duly sworn deposeth & saith that he was acquainted with Abel Tompkins that in the month of January or February in the year 1777 said Tompkins was on a tour of duty in the militia in the Service of the United States at Morristown guarding the Continental Stores and Prisoners under the command of Lieutenant Benjamin Pierson; that said Tompkins was taken from the Guard to the hospital to take Care of the Continental Soldiers who was sick with the Small Pox; this deponent afterwards saw said Tompkins sick in the hospital & the next day after he saw him was informed that he was dead & further this deponent saith not

JOHN WARD

Sworn before me the 7th day of December AD 1793

HENRY SOUTHARD

Morris County Ss. Personally appeared before me Samuel Tuthill Esq'r one of the Justices of the Peace in & for the said County of Morris Frederick King an Assistant deputy Qu[arter] Master duly appointed by Thomas Mifflin Esquire Qua[rter] Master General for the purpose of taking care of the sick of the Army of the United States that were in and about Morristown in the AD 1777, who being duly sworn saith that he employed Abiel Tompkins in January in the year aforesaid then a Militia man, to attend in the hospital as a nurse to take Care of the Soldiers that were then sick with the small pox—that the said Abel Tompkins continued in said hospital as a nurse untill he was taken Sick and died in the hospital in February in the year aforesaid being effected by the Stinck & malignity of the disorder then

prevailing in the hospital—three others of the nurses died about the same time And further this deponent saith not

FREDERICK KING

Sworn 20th December AD 1793 before me

SAM'L TUTHILL

State of New Jersey Essex County

Personally appeared before me John Peck one of the Justices of said County Joseph Tompkins and being duly sworn, saith that on or about the 25th of February 1777 he was at the house of Ralph Bridge in the County of Morris which was then used as a hospital for the sick soldiers of the Continental Army—that he there saw and spoke with Abel Tompkins who was then tending and nursing said Soldiers who were, many of them exceeding bad with the small pox. And further saith that he heard s'd Abel Tompkins complain to General Green (who Came to the hospital while he was there) that he was not relieved the day before as he expected to have been, that he was very unwell, much disordered in his head and could scarcely walk—that he thought the Scent of the small pox was the Cause of it and believed it would kill him—General Green told s'd Tompkins that he could not be relieved that day, but must continue tending till the next day when he said he should certainly be relieved—And further this deponent saith that a few days after he heard that s'd Tompkins died in the hospital before he was relieved

JOSEPH TOMPKINS

Sworn before me this third day of December 1793

JOHN PECK

State of New Jersey Morris County Ss:

We the Subscribers two of the Justices of the said County of Morris do Certify that we verily believe that Elizabeth Bridge was married to and became the wife of Abel Tompkins and that from the death of the said Abel Tompkins untill her marriage with Benjamin Prudden she was his widow and resided in the township of Morris in the County of Morris aforesaid As Witness our hands this sixth day of December AD 1793

SAM'L TUTHILL

ALEX'R CARMICHAEL

Justices of the Peace

The Court having heard the above certificates & Vouchers & duly considered the same are of opinion that the said Elizabeth Prudden late widow of the said Abiel Tompkins dec'd is intitled to the half pay of the said Abiel Tompkins from the first day of March in the Year of our Lord seventeen hundred & seventy seven untill the six-

teenth day of March in the Year of our Lord seventeen hundred and eighty three when she was married to Benjamin Prudden

SAMUEL TUTHILL
JABEZ CAMPFIELD
ALEX'R CARMICHAEL

RECORD OF STEPHEN OGDEN

At a Court of General Quarter Session of the Peace holden at Morristown in and for the County of Morris the Seventeenth day of December Anno Domini 1793

Present—Samuel Tuttle, John J. Feasch, David Thompson, Jabez Canfield, Alexander Carmicle, Ellis Cook, Esquires

Application was made to the Court by Stephen Ogden of Morristown in Said County for an adjudication in this forum for his half pay as an Invalid—the following Vouchers were presented to Court and Read Viz

New Jersey Morris County Be it Remembered that on this day personally appeared before me Alexander Carmichael Esquire one of Justices of the Peace of Said County Nathaniel Broadwell of full age who being duly sworn, disposeth and Saith that some time in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven and this Deponant apprehends in the month of September of that year that a battle was fought between the British and the Americans in late War between them, at Second River in the County [of Essex] and State aforesaid that during the said Battle this deponent being in the advanced Guard under the command of Cap't Daniel Brown found Stephen Ogden of Morristown at Head Quarters at Ward Session after said Battle confined with a wound it was said he received in said Battle with a Bullet entering his left side and that he this Deponent saw Doct'r Bern Budd with his instruments cut and take out the Ball from the right side of the said Stephen Ogden's Body and that the said Stephen Ogden remained at his own house for some time afterwards Confined with the said Wound

NATHANIEL BROADWELL

Sworn before me this 14th day of December 1793

ALEXANDER CARMICHAEL

State of New Jersey Morris County Be it remembered that on this day personally appeared before me Alexander Carmichael Esq'r one of the Justices of the Peace of the said County Benoni Hathaway of full age who being duly sworn deposeth and saith that in the month of september in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven a battle was fought by the British and the Americans near second river in the county of Essex and State aforesaid that he this

deponent acted as one of the Majors of the first Regiment of the Morris County Militia in said Battle and that Stephen Ogden belonging to the said Regiment was a Soldier engaged in the same and received a dangerous wound with a ball Entering his Side and at that time it was thought [he would] die with it And that the said Stephen Ogden beh[aved] as a brave good Soldier in said Battle and that Gener[al] Winds the Commander in Chief of the Militia in said Battle informed him this deponent that he was near to the Said Stephen Ogden when he received the said Wound

BENONI HATHAWAY

Sworn before me this 16th day of December 1793

ALEX'DR CARMICHAEL

New Jersey, Morris County Be it Remembered that on this day personally appeared before me Alexder Carmichael Esq'r one of the Justices of the Peace of the said County Stephen Ogden of full age who being duly sworne deposeth and saith that [he] was a Soldier of the first Regiment of the Morris County Militia in the Battle fought at or near Second River in the County of Essex and state af'd by the British and Americans in the month of September one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven and that he this Deponent in Said Battle received a wound in his left Side with a ball which passed partly thro his Body and that Doct'r Bern Budd who attended him extracted the said Ball on the right Side that [he] was removed to his house in a few days where he was confin'd with said wound for three months that he then recoverd so that he could ride about and some times work at business which did not require much exertion that he this Deponent expecting he might in time be relieved from the injury he received by said wound has not applied before now for relief but that he this Deponent has been unable to work at any hard labour especially at mowing ever since he received said wound and is from time to time rendered still more incapable of labour and he has Just cause to fear he will shortly be totally disabled by the same and that he this Deponent is now forty three years of age has a wife and three Children and but a small Farm and dependent alone on his labour for Support

STEPHEN OGDEN

Sworn before me this 16th Day December 1793

ALEX'DR CARMICHAEL

New Jersey, Morris County Be it Remembered that on this day personally appeared before Alexder Carmichael Esquire of the Justices of the Peace of Said County Joseph Lindsley of full age Who being duly Sworne deposeth and Saith th[at in] September one thousand seven hundred and se [venty] seven a battle was fought near Second River in the County of Essex and State af'd between the British and Americans that he this Deponent was durement the said

Battle with main body of the Militia about the distance of a mile from the place of action which was fought by advanced Party that after it was over he saw Stephen Ogden of the County of Morris who was in the Said Battle coming from it on horse back behind another and a third Person holding & supporting him on the horse he was taken off and carried into a house wounded with a ball in the back or side that he this Deponent had conversation with Doct'r Budd the Chief Phisition or Surgeon who dressed the wound of the said Stephen Ogden and enquired of him the nature of it the Doct'r answered that the Ball took him in the side and passed by the back bone which he was afraid was fractured but hoped he might recover that the said Stephen Ogden was a brave Soldier a true friend to his Country and chearfully turned out in the time of an Alarm or otherwise in defence of it and that he has frequently heard the Said Stephen Ogden complain that he could not work at any kind of bending or Stooping business if it did it laid him up for several days and that—his—te complaints the [injury] of said wound and his disability increase

his
JOSEPH X LINDSLEY
mark

Sworn before me this 17 December 1793

ALEXANDER CARMICHAEL

The body of Stephen Ogden of Morris Town in the County of Morris, having been examined, a scar appeared in his left side, about two inches above the hip-bone rather nigher to his back bone than the middle of the hip bone, another scar appeared in his right side between one and three inches from back bone

The scars are said to have been the consequence of a Bullet having entered in his left side, and having been extracted from his right side and the preasent appearance makes it altogether likely to have been the case, Gunshot Wounds altho entirely healed and remaining so sometimes render the subject in capable of the common exercise and exertions of Bodily strength, which those enjoy who have received no such Wound

M'r Ogden has often called upon the subscriber to know, if no remedy could be devised to relef him from the pains with which he is frequently affected the wound being entirely heald, I have constantly informed him that I knew of no medical application that would be likely to mend his circumstances These is wit—no doubt, but that M'r [Ogden's] bodily ability to procure a livelihood from—labor has been rendered much less, that it would have been, had no such wound been by him received

JABEZ CANFIELD Surgeon

Morristown December 17th 1793

The Court having heard said Vouchers and duly considered the same are of an Opinion that the Said Stephen Ogden is Justly intitled to relief by reason of his preasent disability to git a livlihood occationed by the af'd Wound and do therefore adjudge to him the sum of two Dollars per Month monthly commencing on the day of the date of this order made the twentieth day of December in the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred and ninety three

SAMUEL TUTTLE
JABEZ CANFIELD
ELLIS COOK

RECORD OF THOMAS THOMPSON

[At a] Court of General Quarter [Sessions] of the Peace holden [at] Morristown in and for the County of Morris on the seventeenth Day of December in the year of our Lord Seventeen Hundred and Ninety four

Present—Samuel Tuthill, David Thompson, Ellis Cook, Jabez Campfield, Esq'rs

Application being made to the Court by Abigail Thompson Widow of Thomas Thompson Deceased who Died in the Service of the United States whilst in the Militia for an adjudication of this Court for her late Husbands half pay the following Certificates and Vouchers were read Viz

I Certify that on the first day of December AD 1763 I married Tho's Thompson and Abigail Ross which appears from the records of the Church of New Providence which I have kept

JONATHAN ELMER

A Presbyterian Minister of the Gospel of Christ member of the Synod & of the N. York Presbetry

This may Certify that Abigail Thompson the Widdow of Thomas Thompson who Died while in the Militia Service of the United States is now and has been since the Death of her said Husband a Citizen within the s'd County & township of Morris In testimony of which we have set our hands this 23d of Sep't 1794

CORNELIUS LUDLOW
PETER LAYTON

Morris County, State of N. Jersey This is to Certify that Thomas Thompson a Soldier in my Company of Militia Died in the Service in the month Jan'y 1777 he then Being in a tour of Duty—as Witness my Hand

PETER LAYTON Cap't

1794 Sep't 18th

We do Certify that [Thomas] Thompson a Soldier [in] the [Militia] died at Connecticut [Farms] at the House of Jn'o Thompson in [the] Month of Jan'y 1777 as Witness our Hands

THOMAS THOMP[SON]
RACHEL THOMPS[ON]
HEZEKIAH THOMP[SON]

Sept. 19th 1794

The Court having examined the [Vouchers] and Considered the same do Judge that the s'd Abigail Thom[pson] is intitled to the half pay of her deceased Husband from the Month of Jan'y A. D. Seventeen Hundred and Seventy Seven

SAMUEL TUTHILL
DAVID THOMPSON
J. J. FAESCH

RECORD OF AARON CRANE

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden at Morristown in and for the County of Morris on Tuesday the Twenty second day of September AD. 1795.

Present—Samuel Tuthill, Alexander Carmichael, Jabez Campfield, John J. Faesch, Simeon Broadwell, Esq's

On the Application of Mary Porter Widow of David Porter and formerly the Widow of Aaron Crane late a Soldier in the Continental Army in the Service of the United States for an adjudication of this Court for the half pay of her late husband the said Aaron Crane during the Term of her Widowhood the following Certificates & Vouchers were presented & read Viz't

I do Certify that Mary H[athaway] and Aaron Crane, they both being inhabitants of M[orris]town were joined in the holy bands of Matrimony the 27th Jan'y 1774

(Test) TIM'Y JOHNES Minister of the Gospel
Morristown 31th March 1794

New Jersey, Morris County Ss. Be it remembered that on the 28th day of April 1794 before Silas Condict Esq one of the Justices of the Peace for the said County, personally appeared Simeon Hathaway of full age who being duly sworn saith that he was present and saw Aaron Crane an Inhabitant of the said County inlist as a Soldier in Capt'n Peter Dickerson's Company in Col. Elias Dayton's Regiment some time near the end of the year 1776 or the Beginning of the year 1777 to serve three years or during the War as a Soldier in the American Army and this deponent further saith that some time in the Winter Seventeen hundred and Seventy seven the said Aaron Crane was taken sick and died at Mount Independance near Ticonderoga,

that he this deponent Nursed him in his sickness, was present when he deceased and Assisted to Bury him And further this deponent saith not

his
SIMEON X HATHAWAY
mark

Sworn the day abovesaid before me

SILAS CONDUCT

Morris County Ss: Be it remembered that on the 28th day of April 1794 before Silas Conduct Esq'r one of the Justices of the peace for the said County personally appeared Hannah Hathaway who being duly sworn saith that she saw Mary Crane [Widow of] Aaron Crane (who died in the Service of the United States) married to David Porter on the Sixth day of April Seventeen hundred & eighty and further this deponent said not

her
HANNAH X HATHAWAY
mark

Sworn before me the day abovesaid

SILAS CONDUCT

Morris County Ss: We the Subscribers two of the Inhabitants & Freeholders of the Township of Morris in the County of Morris afs'd do Certify that we verily believe that Mary Hathaway was married to and became the Wife of Aaron Crane & that from the death of the said Aaron Crane untill her Marriage with David Porter She [was his] Widow & then resided & still doth reside in the County of Morris aforesaid

Witness our hands this Seventeenth day of March AD. 1795

GEORGE P. HARD
BENJAMIN FREEMAN

The Court having heard & examined said Certificates and Vouchers and duly considered same, are of an opinion that the said Mary Porter is intituled to the half pay of her deceased husband the said Aaron Crane from the Month of December AD: Seventeen hundred & Seventy seven untill the Sixth day of April AD: Seventeen hundred & eighty the time she was married unto the said David Porter. And do order the Clerk to make out a Certificate accordingly

SAM'L TUTHILL
SIMEON BROADWELL
ALEX'R CARMICHAEL

RECORD OF COL. JACOB FORD, JR.

At a Court of General [Quarter Sessions] of the Peace holden at Morristown in and for the [County] of Morris on the third Tuesday in December AD 1795.

Present—Samuel Tuthill, John De Camp, Jabez Campfield, John Doughty, Esq'rs

Theodosia Ford by Gabriel H. Ford her Attorney presented to the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace holden at Morristown in and for the County of Morris on Friday the eighteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and ninety five her Petition for an allowance of Half pay as Widow of [Jacob] Ford Junior deceased late first Colonel of the first regiment of foot Militia in the County of Morris aforesaid accompanied with the followng Vouchers and Certificates, to wit,

No. 1.—The Deputies of the Several Counties of New-Jersey in Provincial Congress To Jacob Ford Esq'r. We reposing especial trust and confidence in your Patriotism, Valour, Conduct and Fidelity, Do by virtue of the power and authority delegated to us by our Constituents and in pursuance of the directions of the Honorable the Continental Congress constitute and appoint you the said Jacob Ford Jun'r First Colonel of the first Regiment of Foot Militia in the County of Morris—You are therefore to take the said Regiment into your charge and Care as Colonel thereof, and duly to exercise both Officers and Soldiers of that Regiment in Arms: And as they are hereby directed to obey you as their Colonel so you are likewise to observe and follow such [orders and directions] from time to time as you shall receive from your superior Officers the Provincial Congress & Committee of Safety. And for your so doing this shall be your Commission Dated the twelfth day of January [1776]

By Order of [the] Congress

SAM'L TUCKER President

Attested

ABRA: CLARK D. Sec'ry

No. 2. I, Timothy Johnes Junior do Certify that in the late War between the United States of America and Great Britain I was Surgeon of the first Regiment of Foot Militia in the County of Morris and State of New-Jersey commanded by Jacob Ford Junior who was first Colonel of the Regiment And I further Certify that from the Beginning of December Seventeen hundred and Seventy six the said Colonel Ford was constantly in Service with the said Regiment untill he died under my Care as Surgeon aforesaid—that a short time before his death towards the end of December the enemy came out in force; and he and his regiment was obliged to fall back from the Lines and retreat the round [after] the Mud-rounds to Morristown where he and his regiment with some continental troops halted a few days when General Maxwell arrived and took command as Brigadier of the Whole with fresh orders from General Washington to March; that the said regiment was paraded and just ready to march, and the Colonel (notwithstanding a mortal cold he got on the retreat) still attended under Arms in front of the Regiment, when he was Struck all at once with a Pleurisy & delirium—he was lifted from his horse and borne off the field as the March began. A Small Militia

Guard and myself as Regimental Surgeon Stayed behind to attend him. I accordingly attended [him ———] the seventh day when he died at Morristown under [my] Care the tenth day of January Seventeen hundred and Seventy Seven. By General Washington's orders (who was then in town) Colonel Ford was buried with the Honors of War Given under my hand the twenty fifth day of September Seventeen hundred and Ninety three

TIM'Y JOHNES late Surgeon

No. 3. I William Maxwell late a Brigadier General was ordered by his Excellency General Washington about the latter end of December 1776 to take the command of the Troops at Morristown under the Command of General McDougal General Washington informed me they would consist of some Continentals with two Regiments of Militia or Levies I received the Continentals from General McDougal and applied to Colo' Jacob Ford Jun'r for the Troops under his Command and while he was collecting some and preparing those he had, for Service he was taken Sick doing Duty on the Parade, of which Sickness I was informed Shortly after he died. I marched off his Troops to the lines of the Enemy under ——— of his other officers, and most of them remained there with me during the Winter Given under my hand this 23d day of September 1793

W'M MAXWELL late Brig'r General.

No. 4th. We Samuel Tuthill and John Doughty Esquires two of the Justices of the peace of the County of Morris do Certify that in our belief Theodosia Ford was the lawful Wife and is the real Widow of Jacob Ford Junior of Morristown deceased late first Colonel of the first Regiment of Foot militia of the County of Morris And I Samuel Tuthill do further Certify that I saw the ——— Parties and was an Inhabitant with them of the [same] place untill the death of Colonel Ford and am well acquainted with his said Widow As Witness our Hands this fourteenth day of December Seventeen hundred and ninety five

SAM'L TUTHILL
JN'o DOUGHTY

The Court having heard and examined the Said Vouchers and Certificates and duly considered the Same do adjudge that the Said Theodosia Ford widow of the Said Colonel Jacob Ford Jun'r dec'd is intitled to the half pay of her Said late husband from the tenth day of January in the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred & Seventy Seven at which time he died in Service as aforesaid As Witness our hands in open Sessions this eighteenth day of December Seventeen hundred and Ninety five

JN'o DOUGHTY
SAM'L TUTHILL

JABEZ CAMPFIELD
JN'o DECAMP

Jedidiah Swan's Orderly Book

[Continued from Page 53]

Head Quarters, Aug't 4, 1776.

Parole Wiston

Countersign Yarmouth

Passes Signed by the Quarter Master Gen'l, or his Assistant Mr. Hughes for persons in the Department to Cross the ferries to be Admitted as Sufficient, Thomas Herbert of Cap't Wyleys Company in Col'l Sergeants Regiment, tried by a Regimental Court Martial and Convicted of Theft was Sentenced to Receive Thirty Nine Lashes but having appealed to a Gen'l Court Martial whereof Col'l Webb was president The sentence of Regimental Court Martial was reversed and the person Acquited.

The Gen'l approves the Acquital and orders him to be Discharged. Daniel McGuire of Cap'n Scots Company Col'l Sergeants Reg't, both Tried by the Same Court martial and Convicted. McGuire of Desertion, and Enlisting into another Compy. And taking a Second Bounty Sentenced to receive 39 Lashes, Samuel Weaver of Desertion only Sentenced to receive 30 Lashes, William McFrain of Cap't Wyllys Company the Above Reg't tried by the Same Court Martial & Convicted of Desertion Sentenced to receive 30 Lashes. William Digs of Cap't Woods Compy, Col'l Baldwin Reg't tried by the Same Court Martial and Convicted of Desertion Sentenced to receive 20 Lashes. The Gen'l approves of each of the above Sentences and orders them to be put in Execution at the usual Time and place. The Court Martial to set tomorrow for the Tryal of Lieut't Hobby of Col'l McDougals Reg't now under Arrest for Misconduct in leaving the Vessels under his Care at the East River on friday Evening last. Witness to attend. All persons are Strictly forbid meddling with the flat bottom'd Boats, without leave from Gen'l Putnam Excepting on some Special business and those persons who have any of them are desired to Return them safe. The Guards at the Wharfs to attend to this Order.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Lost one Day last Week a Snuff Box, made of paper Machee lined with Tortoise Shell had a female Figure and two Boys Painted on the Lid, the painting much Abused, a neat Circle of buried work round the Picture.

Whoever will bring it to the Quarter Master Gen'l Office Shall receive four Dollars for their Trouble.

Brigadier for the Day Gen'l Lord Sterling.

Field officers for the Piquet Col'l Selleman, Lieut't Col'l Clarke

and Major Wells, for Main Guard Major Dye, Brigade Major Livingston.

For Fatigue 0..1..1..1..1..22

For Guard 1..0..1..1..0..20

Head Quarters Aug't 5th, 1776.

Parole Amboy

Countersign Bedford

The Gen'l has nothing more at Heart than the Health of the Troops, and as the Change of Encampment has been found very Salutory by such Reg'ts as have Shifted their Ground It is recommended to the Several Brig'r Gen'ls to have it more generally adopted and the Gen'l once more calls upon the Officers and men Who are Quartered in Houses to have them kept Clean and Wholesome. Brig'r Scott Informed the Gen'l that some Difficulties had arisen in his Brigade on Acct of the first Battalion who had recd some assurances from the Committee of this Convention of this State that they should not be removed out of Town, Unless the Army moved Generally. The Gen'l at the same time being of Opinion that from the Knowledge of the City they can be more Serviceable than any equal Number of Men who are Strangers Orders that on Wednesday Gen'l Scotts Brigade moves into the City and Gen'l Fellow with his Brigade take their place.

He also directs that no Officer or Soldier of Gen'l Fellows Brigade take up their quarters in any dwelling Houses in or near their Encampments Except they are placed there by the Q Master Gen'l.

The Gen'l cannot dismiss this matter without assuring the first Batalion of Gen'l Scotts Brigade that he will have the ground of their Claime particularly enquired into by the Provincial Congress of the State of New York as well because they may rest assured that at the Same time public faith is preserved with them. He Expects and will require that they observe their Engagements to the publick. The Arrival of new Troops requiring some Change In the arrangement and particularly with Respect to the Alarm Post Major Gen'l Putnam with the several Brigadiers are desired to Meet to Morrow at 10 oClock at the City Hall to Consider there of and make Report to the Gen. The Adjutant Gen'l will attend at the Same Time.

Brigadier for the Day Gen'l Wardsworth.

Field officers for the Piquet Col'l McDougal, Lieut't Col'l Wesson and Major Mead.

For Main Guard Major Tuttle.

Brigade Major Gordon.

For Fatigue 0..1..1..1..1..22

For Guard 1..0..1..1..0..24

Head Quarters, Aug't 6th, 1776

Parole Canterbury

Countersign Durham

One Hundred and fifty Men with a Field Officer 3 Captains 6 Sub 6 Sergents 6 Corporals and Six Drums and fifes to proceed to

Burdits Ferry opposite Mount Washington to relieve the Party now there for this purpose to parade tomorrow Morning with Arms on the Grand Parade at 7 oClock. Apply to Gen'l Putnam for Boats and Attend to the Tide.

Every Commanding officer of a Regiment or Corps in future is to account on Back or at the Bottom of his Return for all the officers and Men return'd to be on Command Expressing the place and Service in which they are Engaged,

Notwithstanding the orders Issued and the Interest the Troops have in it, Complaints are made of the bad Behaviour of the Troops to people at Market, taking and Destroying their things. The Gen'l declared for the last time that he will punish such offender most Severely and in order that they may be Directed An officer from each of the Guards nearest to those where the Country people come is to Attend from Sun rise till 12 oClock and he is Strictly Enjoined to prevent any abuser of their kind to Seize any offender and send him Immediately to the Guard House reporting him also at Head Quarters. The officers of Guards in future will be Answerable If there are any more Complaints unless they Apprehend the offender. A Copy of this order to be put up in Every Guard House in the City James McCormick of Cap't Fanningtons Company, Col'l Sergeants Reg't, Thomas Williams of Cap't Barne's Company and Same Reg't, Peter Burke of Cap't Ledyards Company, John Green of Cap't Johnsons Company, both of Col'l McDougals Reg't, all Tried by a Gen'l Court Martial of which Col'l Webb was president and Convicted of Desertion were sentenced to receive 39 Lashes each. The Gen'l Approves of the Sentence and orders them to be put in Execution at the usual time and place.

Hugh Lacey of Cap't Stewards Company of Hylanders tried by the same Court Martial and found Guilty of Impudence and Disobedience to the orders of his Captain, was Sentenced to receive 20 Lashes. The Gen'l is pleased to pardon him on Condition that he makes a Suitable Acknowledgment of his faults to his Cap't, Hendricks Sent, Jacob Lent Chas Lent Peter Brown, Jeremiah Hewson Ornamu's Akeman all of Cap't Hyatt's Company and Col'l McDougals Reg't having been Confined for some time for Desertion and no Evidence Appearing Against them are Ordered to be dismissed for want of prosecution.

Major Printice to take the Command of the Detachment ordered to Berdits Ferry.

Brigadier for the day Gen'l Heath.

Field officers for the Piquet Col'l Douglas, Lieu't Col'l Chandler and Major Foy for Main guard Lieu't Col'l Arnold.

Brigade Major for the Day Wyllys.

Fatigue 1..0..1..1..1..1..22

Guard 0..1..1..1..1..0..24

Kingsbridge5

Head Quarters Aug't 7th, 1776.

Parole Essex

Countersign Fairfield

The Order of 23th of July respecting the removal of the Sick from the Regimental to the Gen'l Hospital having been Misunderstood by some, The General directs That it be taken with the following Explanation. The Regimental Surgeons are to send at any time with the Usual Ticket any patient to the General Hospital whose care requires it (Putred and Infectious disorders always Excepted.) Whenever the Director General or any Surgeon of the Hospital by his Director visits the Regimental Hospitals they are to direct what patients are proper to be removed, but it is Expected that when any Surgeon Visits the Regimental Hospital he will Consult with the Regimental Surgeon, and If they should Differ in Opinion they will refer it to the directors Gen'l, who has by the Resolution of Congress a Superintendency over the Whole. The Gen'l most earnestly recommends to the Gentlemen in both departments to Cultivate to their own Honour and the good of the Service. A Sub. and 20 Men to be placed at Hobuck ferry for Examination of Passengers the Officers to receive his Orders from the Adjutant General at Head Quarters. The pay Master having received a Supply of Cash the Col'l or Commanding officers of Regiments are to apply for their June pay, and make up pay Rolls for July and deliver them to their Respective Brigadiers for Examination.

As many Soldiers discharge their Pieces under a Pretence of Ignorance of Gen'l orders, and others having leave to do so from their Officers because they cannot draw the charge, the Gen'l directs that the Col'ls of the Regiments or Commanding Officer Caused Daily Inspection to be made of the State of the Arms and when any are found loaded which cannot be drawn they are to Cause such Men to assemble on the Regimental parade or some other Convenient place but at the same time nearly Retreat-beating and their discharge there pieces no alarm will then be given, and the Officers will see there is no unnecessary firings.

It is the Duty of the Col'l and the Reputation of his Regiment so much depends upon the good order of his Arms that the Gen'l hopes he as well as every other Officer and the Men, will pay Strict Attention to it.

John Tolgraves Wylls Esq'r is Appointed Brigadier Major to Gen'l Wardsworth, Mark Hopkins Esq'r to Gen'l Fellow. They are to be Obeyed and respected Accordingly.

Brigadier for the Day, Gen'l Spencer.

Field officers for Piquet Col'l Chester, Lieut't Col'l Wells and Major Porter. Main Guard Lieut't Col'l Latimer.

Brigade Major Fish.

For Fatigue 0..1..1..1..1..1..22

For Guard 1..1..1..1..1..0..25

Head Quarters, Aug't 8th, 1776

Parole Greenwich

Countersign Kensington

Passes Signed by the president of the Convention of New-York to be Deemed Authentick and Noticed as such by the officers attending at the Ferry's as the Movement of the Enemy and Intelligence by diserters gives the utmost reason to believe that the great Struggle in which we are Contending for every thing dear to us and our Posterity is near at Hand.

The Gen'l most earnestly recommends the Strictest attention to the State of the Mens Arms Amunition and flints that If we should be Sudenly called to Action nothing of this kind may be to provide. And does most anxiously Exort both officers and Soldiers not to be out of their Quarters or Encampments, Especially early in the Morning or Time of Flood Tide.

A Flag in the day time or a Light at Night in the Fort on Bayards Hill, with 3 guns from the Same place—Fired Quick but Distinct—is to be Considered as a Sign for the Troops to repair to their Alarm posts, and prepare for Action, and that the Alarm may be more Effectually given the Drums are Immediately to beat to Arms upon the Signal given from Bayards Hill. This Order is not to be Considered as Countermanding the fireing Two Guns from fort George as formerly Ordered that is also to be done upon an Alarm But the flag will not be hoisted at the old Head Quarters in the Broadway.

Col'l Persons, Col'l Bud, Col'l Huntington, Col'l Webb, Col'l Wylls, Col'l Bailey, Col'l Baldwin, Col'l McDougal, Col'l Ritzma and Lieut't Col'l Shipperd to attend at Head Quarters this Evening at 6 oClock.

Brigadier for the Day Gen'l Lord Sterling.

Field officers for the Piquet Col'l Newcomb. Lieut't Col'l Russell and Major Repply.

Main Guard Lieut't Col'l Reed.

Brigade Major, Livingston.

Fatigue o..I..I..I..I..I..2I

Guard o..o..o..I..o..I7

Head Quarters, Aug't 9th, 1776

Parole ———.

Countersign ———.

Cap't Lieutenant Sergeant with the Artillery, with two field to Attach himself to Gen'l Heards Brigade with the Amunition Carts as ordered by Col'l Knox. While time will permit he must Manuver with the Regiments of the Brigade and practice as much as possible the Horses not to be taken away from the Carts, but kept with the driver in some Convenient Place Contegious to the Brigade so as to be ready at a Moments warning.

Cap't L't ——— to do the same with Lord Sterlings Brigade.

Cap't L't Johnson to do the same with Gen'l Spencers Brigade.

Cap't L't Crane to do the same with Gen'l Heaths Brigade.

An amunition Cart is provided for each Regiment with Spare Cartridges. These Carts are Immediately to join the Several Regiments to which they belong and keep with them in some Safe place near the Regiment. The Quarter Master Gen'l to have the Water Casks replenished.

The Commissary Gen'l to deliver to the Col'l of each Regiment Rum in proportion to half a pint to a Man, the Col'l to make a return of the Number of his Men, for this purpose and see that it is properly delt out by putting it under the Care of very different Officer. As there are some Regiments yet Deficient in Arms the Gen'l directs that the Col'l or some Commanding officers of Regiments See what good Arms there are Belonging to the Sick and put them into the hands of those who are well. If there should be a deficiency, they are then to apply to the Adjutant Gen'l. The Gen'l officers to be at Head Quarters this Evening at 6 oClock precisely. The Gen'l exorts every man both officers and Soldiers to be prepared for Action, to have his Arms in the best order, and not to wander from his encampment or Quarters, to remember what this Country expects of them, what a few brave Men have lately done in S. Carolina against a powerfull fleet and army, to acquit themselves like Men and with the Blessing of heaven on so just a Cause we Cannot doubt of Success. Col'l Glover and Col'l Smallwoods Regiments are to be under the Immediate direction of Brig'r General Sullivan untill some further arrangement is Made of the Brigade.

Nicholas Fist Esq'r is appointed Major of Brigade to Gen'l Scott, is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Brigadier for the Day Gen'l Scott.

Field officers for the Piquet Col'l Johnson L't Col'l Sheppard and M'r Smith for Main Guard, Major Brooks Brigade Major Fish.

One Orderly Sergeant for Head Quarters (from Col'l V'n Cortlandt).

One Orderly Corp'l for Gen'l Heard.

For Fatigue 0..0..0..1..0..17

For Guard 0..1..1..1..1..1..21

0..1..1..2..1..38

[To be Continued]

Minutes of the Trustee

[By resolution of the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Minutes of the Board will be published regularly hereafter in the Quarterly "Proceedings"].

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, JANUARY 8, 1917.

The Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society met this afternoon at one o'clock. President Francis J. Swayze presided, and there were present also Charles M. Lum, Austin Scott, A. Van-Doren Honeyman, J. Lawrence Boggs, James J. Bergen, Edwin R. Walker, Frank Bergen, Charles W. Parker, Frederick A. Canfield, Miss Altha E. Hatch, and Joseph F. Folsom. Excused, Hiram E. Deats.

The minutes of December 4, 1916, were read and approved.

The report of the treasurer, J. Lawrence Boggs, was read and approved. The balance shown was \$514.08.

The report of the Membership Committee was presented by the chairman, Mr. Boggs, and was approved. The following members were elected; Life, Charles B. Sanford; Contributing, William S. Baker, W. Albert Banister, James A. Cartright, Charles H. Hawkins, and William C. Headley, all of Newark, and Hon. Edmund B. Leaming of Camden.

The Finance Committee, through Mr. Lum, reported progress on basement room.

The Library Committee, through Frederick A. Canfield, chairman, reported.

For the Committee on Colonial Documents Dr. Scott reported progress with publishing the Archives. The following resolution incidental to the report was adopted: "That the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, be authorized to certify to any bills to be paid by the State of New Jersey."

The secretary was directed to certify to the above resolution and to the fact that a majority of the Board was present.

The Board authorized the committee to bind 1450 copies of Volume 28, 2nd Series, at a cost not to exceed 35 cents, provided that the binders bind on the credit of the State of New Jersey.

The Board authorized the expending of \$25.00 for preparing index for the civil list for the Society of Colonial Wars.

A proposed gift of a collection of New Jersey Indian arrow heads was accepted with thanks from Dr. J. Hervey Buchanan of Plainfield.

Miss Hatch announced the mid-winter meeting of the Woman's Branch to be at Mount Holly on February 14, 1917, and invited the Board to attend.

The Board elected Mr. W. I. Lincoln Adams of Montclair a trustee to serve in the vacancy caused by the election of Dr. Scott to the Vice-Presidency.

The Board stood upon its rule not to sell any of the manuscripts of the Society after hearing by letter the request of the American Art Association representative, Mr. Arthur Swann, on behalf of a client who wished to buy letters written by Major George W. Whistler.

The meeting adjourned. JOSEPH F. FOLSOM, Rec. Sec'y.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, FEBRUARY 5, 1917.

The Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society met this afternoon at one o'clock. There were present Francis J. Swayze, President, Charles M. Lum, A. Van Doren Honeyman, J. Lawrence Boggs, Frank Bergen, Henry G. Atha, Miss Altha E. Hatch, W. I. Lincoln Adams, and Joseph F. Folsom. Excused, E. S. Lines.

The minutes of the meeting of January 8 were read and approved.

The treasurer, Mr. Boggs, read his report, which was approved. The balance shown was \$871.13.

For the Membership Committee Mr. Boggs presented a report which was approved.

The death of the Honorable William J. Magie of Elizabeth, a member of this board, among others was reported.

Edward A. Stokes of Pottersville, having paid the dues of a contributing member for twenty years, was elected a life member.

The following Contributing members were elected: Samuel R. Baker, Robert Crabb, L. D. H. Gilmour, and John W. Halsey, of Newark; Mungo J. Currie of Jersey City; J. Amory Haskell and John B. Lunger of New York and William O. Wiley of East Orange. The resignation of William A. Baker, a Contributing member, was accepted.

The report of the Library Committee, read by Mr. Boggs, was approved.

For the Committee on Colonial Documents Mr. Honeyman reported progress in the publishing of Volume 5, Second Series, of Newspaper Extracts.

There was appropriated \$100 for purchasing at auction sale, February 8 and 9 in New York, New Jersey items from the library of the late Garret D. W. Vroom.

The bill of Charles A. Shriner for publishing the Proceedings for July, 1916, amounting to \$150.33, was ordered paid.

Various insurance policies, amounting in all to \$20,000, were ordered renewed for three years.

The following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That the treasurer be and is hereby authorized to open a savings bank account in the name of this Society and to deposit in such account all Life membership dues received from this time."

The meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM, Rec. Sec'y.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, MARCH 5, 1917.

The Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society met this afternoon at one o'clock. Vice-President Charles M. Lum presided, and Frank Bergen, Hiram E. Deats, J. Lawrence Boggs, A. Van Doren Honeyman, Austin Scott, Henry G. Atha, Edwin S. Lines, Miss Altha E. Hatch, and Joseph F. Folsom were present. Excused: Francis J. Swayze, Charles W. Parker.

The minutes of the meeting of February 5 were read and approved.

The treasurer, Mr. Boggs, reported with balance of \$739.61. Approved.

For the Membership Committee Mr. Boggs reported as chairman and the report was approved. The following were proposed and elected as Contributing members: Mrs. Frank W. Bamford, Trenton; Roland I. Hopper, Newark; Professor William F. Magie, Princeton; Henry C. Pitney, Jr., Morristown; Hon. Bennett Van Syckel, Trenton; Ridley Watts, Morristown. Francis L. Minton of New York City was elected a Life member. The resignations of Dr. L. Eugene Hollister, of Newark, Madison Grant, of New York City, and Orra E. Monnette, of Los Angeles, California, were accepted. The death of William A. Linn of Hackensack was reported.

Mr. Honeyman reported for the Library Committee, and the report was approved.

For the Committee on Colonial Documents, Dr. Scott reported, and the committee was authorized to distribute Volume 5, Second Series, of the Archives, according to existing methods, the details as to binding to be left to the committee.

Mr. Boggs, of the Committee on purchasing books at the Vroom sale in New York, February 9, reported that \$140.50 had been spent, of which the Woman's Branch had given fifty, and President Swayze twenty-five dollars. Approved.

Mr. Bergen was requested to prepare a minute on the death of trustee, the Honorable ex-Chancellor William J. Magie.

The Committee on Colonial Documents was authorized to seek an appropriation from the State for the continuation of the publishing of the New Jersey Archives.

The following committee on procuring a speaker for the annual meeting in October was appointed: Edwin S. Lines, Frank Bergen, and Austin Scott.

The meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM, Rec. Sec'y.

LIST OF DONORS TO LIBRARY OCTOBER, 1916, TO MARCH, 1917, INCLUSIVE.

Mr. Frank D. Andrews, pamphlet; Anheuser-Busch Co., pamphlet; Mr. Edwin S. Balch, volume; Dr. George S. Bangert, manuscript; Mr. Patrick H. Baskervill, two volumes; Mr. Charles Bradley, pamphlets, print, and a collection of bank notes, framed; Mrs. C. H. Brush, volume; Mr. Frederick A. Canfield, volume; Mrs. Charles A. Christian, nine volumes; Rev. Herbert G. Coddington, three volumes; Miss Harriet J. Cooper, eighty-nine volumes and two pamphlets; D. A. R., Fort Washington Chapter, volume; D. A. R., National Society, two pamphlets and three volumes; Mrs. C. C. Davis, two curios, collection of letters, and a copy of the records of the Second Presbyterian Church of Mendham, N. J.; Mr. Hiram E. Deats, (Woman's Branch) three engravings, Mrs. Laban Dennis (Woman's Branch) one curio; Dr. William S. Disbrow, pamphlets; Mr. Arthur G. Doughty, pamphlet; Miss Clara B. Eno, five manuscripts; Mr. C. M. Farnum, pamphlet and volume; Mr. Morris P. Ferris, pamphlet; Rev. Joseph F. Folsom, volume; Mrs. Emma M. Golding, engraving (framed); Adjutant John M. Gould, pamphlet; Miss Margaret S. Haines, (Woman's Branch), two pamphlets, four curios, seven portraits, one manuscript; Miss Altha E. Hatch, (Woman's Branch) pamphlet; Garrit Haulenbeek estate (through Miss Caroline Y. Haulenbeek) fifteen volumes; Mr. James W. Hawes, volume; Mr. Elroy Headley, three volumes; Mrs. G. V. D. Hankinson, manuscript; Mr. Alfred M. Hesston, manuscript and pamphlet; Mrs. Henry J. Hoerner, (Woman's Branch) volume and sixteen pamphlets; Holbrook estate, sixty volumes, five manuscripts, four pamphlets; Mr. A. Van Doren Honeyman, two volumes; Mr. James H. Hyde, pamphlet; Mr. Chester N. Jones, two volumes; Mr. James Lawrence Kearny, portrait; Mr. Calvin N. Kendall, two volumes; Mr. Burnet Landreth, volume; Mr. Marion L. Lewis, seven volumes; Bishop Lines, eight pamphlets, one volume; Mr. Edward H. Lum, manuscript; Mr. Richard J. Merrell, pamphlet; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., N. Y., volume; Miss Augusta A. Morris, two volumes; Miss Lucy Morris, (Woman's Branch) curio; Morristown Trust Co., through Mr. Card, (Woman's Branch) volume; Miss Mary B. Morton, four curios; Mr. Walter A. Morton, photograph; Gov. Franklin Murphy, volume; Mr. John Neafie, manuscript; New Jersey Society, Order of Founders and Patriots, pamphlet; Newark Public Library, volume; Mr. Walter S. Nichols, volume; Mrs. Kate Hamilton Osborne, volume; Hon. Charles W. Parker, map; Hon. R. Wayne Parker, two broadsides; Mr. John F. Patterson, pamphlet; Mr. William H. Peck, portrait (framed); Mrs. E. Barclay Price, six volumes, one pamphlet; Princeton University, volume; Mrs. E. G. Putnam, (Woman's Branch) volume; Mr. Edward S. Rankin, map and print; Mr. Henry Runyon, volume; Mr. Edward L. Ryerson, two volumes; Mr. L. J. Ryerson, volume; St. Andrews Society, N.

Y., pamphlet; Miss Florence P. Sanford, pamphlet; Mrs. E. B. Satterthwaite, manuscript; Mrs. J. M. Sayre, (Woman's Branch) one picture (framed); Miss Dora Smith, (Woman's Branch) volume; Mrs. Jacob Smith, (Woman's Branch) curio; Society of Colonial Wars, four pamphlets; S. A. R., Massachusetts Society, volume; S. A. R., National Society, volume; Mr. Jackson W. Sparrow, pamphlet; Mrs. Matthias Steelman, pamphlet; Mr. Charles Stephens, daguerreotype; Mr. Samuel M. Sutliff, volume; Dr. Theron Y. Sutphen, two volumes and pamphlets; Hon. Francis J. Swayze, pamphlet; Mr. Samuel B. Thomas, volume; Mrs. Nelson Todd, picture (framed); Rev. J. B. Turner, nine volumes; Mrs. F. A. Westervelt, pamphlet; Mr. Edmund B. Weston, volume; Woman's Branch, ten volumes, five pamphlets; Woodstown, N. J., National Bank, pamphlet; Rev. M. Lloyd Woolsey, rebinding two volumes.

The Old Style Definite Article "Ye"

A widespread, popular error is that which supposes our forefathers to have uttered the word "ye" where the article "the" was meant. This error is exhibited whenever an old-fashioned concert or singing school is gotten up, and the program is printed beginning "Ye Olde Folks Concerte." Modern humorists have printed verses abounding in the word "ye." Eugene Field, in a very tender poem, entitled "Medieval Eventide Song," speaks of "ye garden that bloometh farre awaye," but even in medieval times "the" garden, and not "ye" garden, would have been the uttered term.

One may look in vain through the printed books of the past for the word "ye" where "the" was intended. No "ye" for "the" appears in the English Bible printed in 1558, and the old books of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries of both England and America all use the word "the," just as it is used in present-day printing. The famous Bay Psalm Book, printed in 1640, has "the" as the first word of its title, "The Whole Booke of Psalmes."

Whence, then, it may be asked, has come this persistent "ye?" There must be some reason for its use, however erroneous or misapplied. The answer briefly may be stated by saying that "ye" is a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon character "thorn," equivalent to "th," and the vowel "e." The combination "th" in Anglo-Saxon, as in Greek was one letter, and this character was used by writers down to the beginning of the nineteenth century. It appears in manuscripts but not in books, because the printers had no types for "thorn." It was used by engravers upon tombstones. After printing became common the engravers seem frequently to have used "ye" and "the" at option, sometimes using both forms on the same tombstone. The "e" was placed either directly above the "thorn" or above a line to the right.

The character "thorn" as originally written differed from "y," but there is such a similarity as to have led some people, particularly in the eighteenth century, to confuse it with "y," with which they were more familiar. In this manner, the use of "ye" for "the" is explained.

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society

VOL. II.

NEW SERIES
1917

No. 3

**New Light on Famous Controversy in the
History of Elizabethtown**

BY WILLIAM J. MAGIE, FORMER CHANCELLOR OF NEW JERSEY

[*Concluded*]

THE HOME GOVERNMENT TAKES PART

The unsatisfactory condition of affairs in both East and West Jersey began to attract the attention of the home government in the closing years of the Seventeenth century. Complaints had been strenuously made that the Proprietary government had been inefficient in providing for the defense of the Province against foreign enemies or of the settlers against the Indians; that it had failed to repress the disorders which had broken out into lawless violence and might thereafter endanger the very existence of the Colony. Naturally such complaints led to questioning the wisdom and expediency of Proprietary governments, whose officers, executive and judicial, were appointed by the owners of the Proprietary rights, many of whom were non-residents, and all of whom were interested pecuniarily in the exploitation of these vast tracts of land yet unoccupied. These questions led to an examination of the rights of the Proprietors to set up and maintain a Government. In April, 1699, the Board of Trade and Plantations represented to the King (William III) that a trial be had upon a feigned

issue in Westminster Hall whereby the Proprietors' claim to the right of Government might be determined.

Whether the Proprietors, before that time, had begun to have doubts as to their right to the Government of New Jersey or not, may be questioned. At all events, they had made propositions to the English authorities in which, while protesting that they had acquired such right, they offered to surrender the right to the Crown, retaining their property in the land.

BOARD OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS' REPORT

These propositions, and others, relating to the state of the Provinces were referred to the Board of Trade and Plantations, which body (one of whom was Matthew Prior, the poet) on Oct. 2, 1701, made a detailed report. For my present purpose it is sufficient to quote the following:

"Upon all which we humbly represent to your Excellencies. That not being satisfied that the forementioned grants from the Duke of York (the only title upon which the said Proprietors claim a right to Government) without any direct and immediate authority from the Crown, were or could be of any validity to convey that right (which we have been informed is a power inalienable from the Person to whom it is granted and not to be assigned by him unto any other, much less divided, subdivided and conveyed from one to another, as has been done in the present case) we did thereupon humbly represent to His Majesty, the 18th of April, 1699, that a trial might be had in Westminster Hall upon a feigned issue whereby their claim to the Right of Government might receive a determination."

The report then proceeded to recommend that the King should appoint a Governor over the Provinces and instruct him to establish a Government therein.

Nothing was done upon this recommendation during the lifetime of William III, but on April 15, 1702, the Proprietors of both Provinces surrendered all rights of the Government of New Jersey to Queen Anne, who had come to the Throne on the 8th of the preceding March. On April 17th, 1702, Queen Anne accepted the surrender. On the 5th of December following she commissioned Edward Hyde, known as Lord Corn-

bury, to be Governor of New Jersey, and sent him out with the well-known "Instructions," under which he established the Royal Government of New Jersey.

NEW ACTIONS BROUGHT AND JUDGMENTS

The change in the government did not diminish the litigation between those claiming under the Proprietors and those claiming under the Associates. Many actions were brought resulting in judgments sustaining the Proprietors' title. One of these is deserving of notice, for it is evident from contemporaneous accounts that the Associates hoped to be able to carry it before the King in Council and so to obtain a judicial settlement of the vexed question which would determine whether the reversal of the judgment in Fullerton v. Jones was upon the merits of the respective claims.

In 1714 an action of ejectment was brought in the Supreme Court by Edward Vaughn, claiming in the right of his wife under a Proprietary title against Joseph Woodruff, claiming under the Associates. The issue was tried in 1716 at the Bar of the Supreme Court and a special verdict was returned. Arguments thereon were had at least at two subsequent terms. In May, 1718, the Court directed judgment to be entered in favor of Vaughn, the plaintiff. Woodruff promptly brought a writ of error thereon to the Governor and Council. The cause was there argued at length in 1719, and a rehearing was had in August, 1725, but no judgment was ever entered thereon. In consequence, Woodruff was unable to appeal to the King in Council as he had intended to do. I find no explanation of this action. The Associates naturally asserted that the Proprietors (some of whom were members of the Court) were unwilling to have their claim reviewed by a Court which would have settled the question forever. It may be inferred that this indication of the purposes of the Proprietors induced the Associates to make up the Book before mentioned to preserve a record of the various surveys and divisions previously made and recorded in the lost Books.

It seems that the judgments supporting the Proprietors' claims were generally entered upon special verdicts. But as

time passed some juries rendered general verdicts. Thus, in the action of Patrick Lithgow, claiming under the Proprietors against John Robinson, et als, claiming under the Associates, division of 1699, which was commenced in 1731 and brought to trial in 1734, a general verdict was reached for the defendants. And in another action commenced in 1738, in which James Jackson, on the demise of Joseph Halsey, claiming under the Associates, was plaintiff, and John Vail, one of the Proprietors was defendant, and which was brought to trial in March, 1741-'2 (the trial lasting forty hours) a general verdict was rendered for the plaintiff.

These judgments doubtless encouraged the Associates and probably induced the Proprietors to resort to a Court of Equity to enjoin the setting up of the Associates' title in the then-pending suits and in other suits which might be brought on the ground that the Proprietors' title was not only good, but had been settled at law.

THE ELIZABETHTOWN BILL IN CHANCERY

This resulted in the filing by the Proprietors of the celebrated Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery, which long ago disappeared from the files, and which we only know from a copy printed in New York by James Parker in 1747. It appears therefrom that the Bill was filed on April 13, 1745, and that it was addressed to the Governor, Lewis Morris, who held lands under the Proprietors. If the Proprietors hoped that the interest of the Governor might render him favorable to their claims they must have been disappointed by the death of Governor Morris in May, 1746, and the subsequent appointment of Jonathan Belcher, who had no Proprietary interest, but was a friend and intimate of the people of Elizabethtown where he fixed his residence.

This celebrated document was evidently the work of intelligent and experienced lawyers. It was of prodigious length and perhaps was amenable to some criticism in respect to some of its allegations, but it must be presumed that it made the strongest case possible for the Proprietors.

The Associates were thus attacked in a novel way. Here-

tofore the Proprietors had attacked individuals and challenged their title under the Associates. In the early litigation it would seem that the individual defendants stood upon their defense with their own means. Gradually it came to be perceived that each attack upon individual titles affected the titles of all the Associates, and committees were formed to aid the defense. Money was raised by sales of parts of the original tract which had not been divided and contributed for the expenses, probably in violation of the laws against champerty and maintenance if those laws were in force in the Provinces. Now the whole body of the Associates was attacked, and if the attack should prove successful, the title of every individual would be invalidated.

The situation was critical. The risk was great, because if successful each of the defendants would have been defenseless against actions of ejectment, resulting in his ouster from the house and lands, built and improved by the toil and privation of his ancestor or predecessor in title. It may well be conceived that they deliberated long and anxiously. The original eighty Associates had all died or removed. The feelings which stirred them to violence, when in 1670 they discovered that they had been permitted and encouraged to build up the town under their purchase, but were now required to pay perpetual tribute to the Proprietors by way of quit-rents, must have largely subsided if not totally disappeared. The question could be considered dispassionately. If prudence required submission it seems clear that the Associates could have cleared their lands from the Proprietors' claim by paying the quit-rents in arrears and undertaking their future payment. The quit-rents were not large, although the arrears were rather formidable.

Some circumstances seemed to encourage submission. The Proprietors were people of wealth, title and station. While the Associates and other sympathizers could generally elect a majority of the Lower House, the Council, the Courts and the Governorship were usually filled by Proprietors and their sympathizers. Moreover, the Associates had been long practically deprived of competent legal advisers. Many years before,

when negotiations were going on looking to the making up a case for judicial decision, they had bitterly complained that every lawyer of reputation and standing at the Bar of the Provinces was under retainer by the Proprietors, and had even asked the release of one of them so as to enable them to be represented.

ANSWER TO THE BILL

The deliberations of the Associates resulted in a determination to resist the new attack upon their title. They were able to secure the services of two young lawyers who had been practicing but a few years. As solicitors and counsel they drafted an "Answer to the Bill," which was sworn to by over 400 claimants under the original Associates. This document was probably filed shortly after August, 1751. It has also disappeared from the files, but is believed to be still in existence. Our knowledge of it is obtained from the publication in 1752 of a copy, which, although rare, may be found in several public and private libraries. It does not betray any lack of ability or experience by its youthful draughtsmen. It takes up, one by one, the charges of the Bill, and in concise and vigorous terms presents the defenses of the Associates.

So far as known, no replication—then a necessity under the rules of Chancery pleading—was ever filed, and no attempt was ever made to bring the cause to hearing before Governor Belcher or any succeeding Governor. The counsel for the Proprietors died shortly after the Answer was filed. The stirring scenes of the French War, in which many of the sons of Elizabethtown took an honorable part; the excitement occasioned by the passage of the Stamp Act in 1765, and not allayed by its repeal in 1766 because of the accompanying assertion of a right in Parliament to tax colonies; the outburst of resistance to the duty imposed on tea, followed by armed resistance and assertion of independence of Great Britain and the forming of a new nation, attracted all the attention of the people; *inter arma silent leges*. So this contest, first raised in 1670, continued to the filing of the Answer in 1752, was never judicially settled.

This *résumé* of historical facts affords the only ground on which we can form some estimate of the motives that actuated the Associates in pertinaciously maintaining the contest, which, in view of the wealth and influence of the Proprietary party, may well be called unequal.

It is not difficult to conceive the astonishment of the Associates, on being informed about 1670, that the Proprietors claimed that they should take title under the Proprietors for the tract which they had bought from the Indians under the license and with the approval of Col. Nicolls, the deputy of the Duke of York; and doing so, should bind themselves to pay a perpetual quit-rent (which, though small in detail, amounted to a large sum in the whole) to the Proprietors. They were probably incredulous that the Duke of York, heir to the Crown, who had commissioned Col. Nicolls as his deputy, and instructed him to take steps to settle the territory of the Duke, would have done anything to interfere with those who, in ignorance, had relied on Governor Nicolls' authority, without providing for their protection. When the demands of the Proprietors were persisted in, and when the Associates reflected that the Governor and Agent of the Proprietors had not warned the actual settlers he found there in 1665 that they had no title against the Proprietors, but had joined the Association, contributed to their common fund, had taken part in the divisions of their tract and accepted the shares allotted to him in such division, the indignation and resentment of the old settlers may be easily understood. It doubtless accounts for the violence which occurred and the unpopularity of Governor Carteret.

GOVERNOR CARTERET'S CONDUCT

It is not easy to satisfactorily account for the conduct of Governor Carteret in this respect. When he arrived here he was only 26 years of age. He was charged with the responsible duty of settling New Jersey in the interests of the Proprietors and on the basis of their Concessions. He found a settlement already begun. It may well be that he judged it wise to unite with the settlers and build up the town, relying on the

Proprietors ratifying his action in case of success. This is the motive usually attributed to him. A more perfect explanation would appear if we knew that he was cognizant of the letter of the Proprietors to Col. Nicolls, before his arrival here, which Governor Lovelace produced before his Council in New York, and which Lovelace thought had confirmed Nicolls' grants in Elizabeth Town and the Navesinks. Even then it would be difficult to understand his failure to acquaint the Associates of such an important fact.

However honest were the intentions of Governor Carteret, it was inevitable that the Associates should be unable to find his conduct consistent with fair dealing. From their point of view they had been led, not only by his reticence as to Proprietors' claims, but by his active co-operation with them, to devote some six years to the hard life and labor of pioneers in a new land. They had been induced thereby to take their divisions under the Associates, they had felled the woods, built their houses, prepared the soil for tillage and contributed to the erection of a church. To be told at the end of six years' work and struggle that they had no title to the lands they had reclaimed, but must take title from the Proprietors, and agree to pay annual tribute to them, seemed to be so grossly unfair as to arouse a resistance that never wholly disappeared. When under pressure of threats from the Duke of York and Charles II they yielded and applied for surveys, the larger number of them still refused to take the titles which would have fastened on them the perpetual burden of annual quit-rents.

REVERSAL OF FULLERTON V. JONES

Then followed the reversal by the King in Council of the judgment of the Proprietary Courts in Fullerton v. Jones. The Associates were informed by the Agent who prosecuted the appeal of Jones that the judgment of reversal was upon the validity of the Indian deed and Nicholls' grant and therefore felt assured of their titles.

This assurance of validity of title doubtless induced the individual Associates to defend the many actions of ejectment. When it was found that the Provincial Courts continually ruled

in favor of the title of the Proprietors, the same sentiment induced the holders of the lands to band together for a mutual defense; to endeavor to supply the place of their lost records, and to make the impassioned appeal to the King against the injustice of being compelled to submit the issues involving the validity of the Proprietors' title to the decision of those Judges who held their position by appointment of the Proprietors whose title would be affected by their decision.

The same influence no doubt stimulated the desire of the Associates to present a case to the King in Council on appeal when it could be settled whether the decision in *Fullerton v. Jones* was upon the merits of the controversy or not. When their desire was defeated by the failure of the Governor and Council to decide the issue presented by the writ of error taken in *Vaughn v. Woodruff*, and when they were further encouraged by two verdicts of juries in favor of the Associates' title, it seems apparent that the like motive brought about their union in answering the Elizabethtown Bill.

CLAIMS AND EVIDENCE OF TITLE

It is now my purpose to discover, if possible, whether the Associates or the Proprietors had any title to the tract of land which was described in the Indian grant to the licensees of Colonel Nicolls and, if so, which of the parties had such title.

The first question to be determined respects the rights which the King of England had acquired upon the continent of North America.

The claim of the King is set forth very fully in the Bill in Chancery filed in 1745. The title thus set forth was a title by discovery and not a title by conquest. It was based upon the discovery by Sebastian Cabot, who, in the time of Henry VII (1497) reached the eastern coast of North America, about the latitude of Florida, and sailed along the coast to the latitude $67\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north.

The King of England possessed no rights in the soil of the vast country along which Sebastian Cabot sailed, except such as the recognized international rule of law gave him. The country was inhabited, but the inhabitants were uncivilized

savages, and, to use the language of the day, pagans. If the King had landed troops, made war upon the ignorant natives and subdued them, a barbarous rule might have been applied. The King might have destroyed the inhabitants and taken the land and granted it to whomsoever he should select. But when no war had been waged and no conquest had been made, a right was recognized by international law in the potentate presiding over the nation of the original discoverer almost equally barbarous. The King or other potentate by such a discovery was recognized as having a right to exclude from settling upon the discovered territory all other nations and peoples. He had a right to license his own subjects or others to enter upon the discovered land and to acquire from the inhabitants, by negotiation and purchase, a title. A purchase by any other than one licensed by the King or other potentate of the discoverer was deemed to be of no value. The poor natives were thus, without any fault of their own, deprived of the right to dispose of their lands to whomsoever they should select; in fact it may be said that they were compelled by their ignorance to dispose of their lands to the licensees of the King; yet the theory was that they were to be satisfied by a fair purchase. Of course there was no standard of value that could fairly be used between the native owners and the proposed settlers in the new country. Glittering toys, gaudy coats, and, worst of all, intoxicating spirits, were, as a rule, the price offered. They cost the proposed purchasers little, but satisfied the untrained and untaught savage.

This was the view taken by Chief Justice Marshall in the case to which attention has been already called. The quotation made from his opinion establishes, in my judgment, the requisites of a title under the discovery of Sebastian Cabot to be: A license from the King, or from some other whom the King had deputed to grant licenses, and a purchase under the license from the native inhabitants.

To aid in the investigation I have undertaken it will be well to fix in mind the claims of each of the parties to this contest.

The claim of the Proprietors was based upon the deed of the Duke of York to Berkeley and Carteret. No other convey-

ance to them was relied upon, and it was not pretended that they or their successors had ever acquired the right, interest or title of the Indian possessors of the land included in the Elizabethtown tract.

It may be here observed that the Answer to the Bill in Chancery attacks the deed from the Duke of York to Berkeley and Carteret. That deed was a familiar form of conveyance of title to land in England which grew up after the enactment of the Statute of Uses. The old common-law lawyers adhered to the notion that no title could be conveyed except by an owner in possession and capable of making livery of seisin. The Statute of Uses was conceived to recognize a possession of a constructive nature, and the cunning of the profession then discovered that, by making a lease, an owner of land out of possession might confer upon the lessee a constructive possession, so that the owner might by a release pass an absolute title to the lessee.

The criticism of the Answer upon the deed in question was that at the date of the lease and release the Duke of York was not in possession of the land conveyed. That must be admitted; such possession as existed was in the Dutch and it was adverse to the English title. The argument then was that the Duke's lease and release passed no title, because the Statute of Uses did not extend to or operate upon titles to lands to which the King's right had been obtained only by discovery thereof by one of his subjects.

Looking at the title supposed to be conveyed by the lease and release as a title to land, this argument was perhaps not without effect, but, in my judgment, it erred because the Duke of York had acquired by his letters patent from the King no right in the soil of New Jersey: for the King had no such right, and therefore could not convey to the Duke any such right. The right which the letters patent transferred to the Duke was a right to settle the pagan lands, to select such persons as the Duke should choose, to make such settlement, and to govern them when the settlement was made.

The power of government involved the selection of the

settlers, and it was a power pertaining to the Royal prerogative and not at all a title to land.

The claim of the Associates was to a title conferred by the Indian possessors under the license by the Duke or his deputy authorized for that purpose.

It is clear, by the way, that upon the doctrine of Chief Justice Marshall the Proprietors could not have succeeded as plaintiffs in any litigation respecting the title to the Elizabethtown tract even if Col. Nicoll's authority did not exist, and the title of the Associates were thus shown to be defective. For no doctrine is better settled than that a plaintiff in an action involving the title to land must succeed entirely upon showing a good title in himself. The weakness or non-existence of title in the defendant would not entitle the plaintiff to recover unless he established such a title in himself.

If it be assumed that the Indians' deed to the Associates was void because made to persons not duly licensed to acquire such a title, it remained true that the Indians or the Associates had possession and title and that the Proprietors had never acquired both, either from the Indians or from the Associates.

The claim of the Associates was primarily based upon the license of the English Crown to purchase the Elizabethtown tract from the Indians and the subsequent purchase, the deed for which was duly recorded in the manner directed in the instructions to Colonel Richard Nicolls. It must be conceded that if Col. Richard Nicolls, at the time of giving the license to purchase, had authority to do so, the Indians' deed established in the grantees an estate in fee which could be sustained in an action of ejectment and could afford a complete defense to the alleged title of the Proprietors.

In dealing with this question it is important to ascertain the nature of the licensing power claimed by the King in lands of uncivilized heathen discovered by one of his subjects. It was manifestly either from a branch of the King's power to govern his settlements in such lands when they had been made or from a power of an analogous nature. Such powers were branches of the King's prerogative, which he could exercise by himself or by persons appointed for that purpose by him. When

the King made to the Duke of York the letters patent, he placed in his brother's hands the selection of persons to make settlements in the tract over which the Duke was given complete powers of government, and he further authorized the Duke to exercise these powers either by himself or by deputy appointed by him.

That Colonel Richard Nicolls was such a deputy there can be no question, and that his exercise of the power of selecting settlers and authorizing purchases from the Indians was an exercise by a deputy of the prerogative power conferred upon the principal must be admitted.

If the power of the deputy had not been superseded on the 30th day of September, 1664, when his license was signed by him, and on the first day of December, 1664, when his confirmatory grant was made, his acts were final and conclusive.

The claim of the Proprietors on this subject was that as to the whole of the lands in New Jersey Colonel Nicolls was deprived of the power to license purchases from the Indians on the 22nd and 23rd day of June, 1664, when the Duke of York made the deed to Berkeley and Carteret in England.

The appeal is to the known doctrine that when a principal who has given an agent power over the principal's land divests himself of property in the land by a conveyance to another, the power of the agent is thereby revoked. In my judgment this principle is inapplicable according to the doctrines above stated respecting title in discovered lands. Neither the King nor the Duke of York had any title of any kind and no right beyond that of excluding every other nation from settlement in the discovered property and of selecting such persons as the King desired to settle therein. Consequently the conveyance to the Proprietors did not produce the effect contended for.

A critical examination of the release also indicates, in my judgment, that there was no direct conveyance of the Royal Prerogatives which the Duke had been empowered to use by the letters patent. It was a mere grant of land with its appurtenances, "in as full and ample manner as the same is granted to the said Duke of York by the before-recited letters patent." It seems that this language cannot be construed as conveying

powers of the Royal prerogative, such as the powers of government, and the included or collateral power of determining who should make a settlement and form the community to be governed.

This conclusion, so far as the powers of government are concerned, will perhaps seem strange to those who remember that under the Proprietors a government was set up and actually in operation for 37 years and until, upon a threat of a proceeding to test the Proprietors' right to govern, the powers of government were surrendered to Queen Anne. The government so set up was undoubtedly a *de facto* government. All those who came over with Philip Carteret were bound to accept that government by the terms of the "Grants and Concessions." The Associates who were already settled here were not thus bound but undoubtedly became bound by the oath they took recognizing the Proprietors' government. Yet such recognition did not, in any respect, affect the title to lands claimed by the Indian deed.

While the conveyance from the Duke of York to Berkeley and Carteret lacked the legal efficiency that its terms indicated, because the Duke of York had no title to the lands conveyed, yet it may be argued that it could be construed as creating in Berkeley and Carteret a power of government and incidentally a power to select who should be admitted to settle and be governed, and that thereby, as to the whole of New Jersey, the powers of Col. Richard Nicolls were, inferentially at least, revoked.

The Board of Trade and Plantations in the recommendation to the Council to test the right of the Proprietors to a government took the position that the Royal Prerogative of government over a discovered country, when intrusted to the Duke, was incapable of being passed over by him for any part of the vast dominion which the King's letters patent had conferred upon him.

There can be no doubt that, when an agency is created involving the exercise of discretion in the person selected, such person has no power to transfer to another that exercise of discretion which had been conferred upon him as a personal

duty. The letters patent did, indeed, authorize the Duke to select and appoint a deputy who should represent him and govern the new territory and the whole of it. Such deputy would govern absolutely in the name of the Duke as representing the sovereign who had conferred upon him the power of government. It seemed to the Board of Trade and Plantations not to be capable of being construed as authorizing the Duke to subdivide his grant and confer upon each division a power of government. As their report said: "To admit that construction would permit the Duke to subdivide it in innumerable quantities and to grant to each the Royal Prerogative of government, by which he would thus evade the responsibility which the letters patent had imposed upon him."

POWERS OF BERKELEY AND CARTERET, AND NICOLLS

But if this be considered rather hypercritical, and if there can be discovered from the transaction an intent to confer upon Berkeley and Carteret the power of government inclusive of the power of selecting the community to be governed, a further question is at once raised. It must be conceded that on the 24th day of June, 1664, when the Duke's release was executed, Colonel Richard Nicolls was the Governor and Deputy of the Duke of York for the whole of the territory, a right which the Duke acquired under the letters patent. Did the conveyance to Berkeley and Carteret, construed as conferring upon them powers of government (part of the Royal Prerogative) *ipso facto* deprive Colonel Nicolls, on whom these powers had been conferred by the Duke, of any power so conferred, before the new Governors had appeared in this country in person or by duly appointed agents, and had made public their accession to the authority conferred upon them?

To assert the affirmative to this proposition at the time when the source of power was 3000 miles distant and the time required to transmit intelligence was never less than months, would require us to acknowledge that every act done by a Governor in the Colony might be found afterward to have been nullified and made of no avail by the action of the Duke in England. It is incredible that such was the contemplation of

the parties. As a matter of fact, in the change of Governors the previous incumbent in practice retained his power until his successor appeared in the Colony armed with his commission and required the officer he superseded to recognize his authority.

It results that on this construction of the Duke's release the powers of Colonel Nicolls were retained by him until Philip Carteret arrived with his commission under the Proprietors: then, upon the theory above stated, the powers of Colonel Nicolls, so far as they affected New Jersey, ceased to exist. But this conclusion renders it clear that when Colonel Nicolls licensed the Associates to purchase of the Indians, and when he confirmed their purchase, he was without knowledge of the conveyance by the Duke in the previous June, and the purchasers were equally ignorant.

It seems manifest from all the accounts of the occurrences that the knowledge of the Duke's conveyance to Berkeley and Carteret did not reach Colonel Nicolls or the public here until the summer of 1665, when Philip Carteret's ship arrived.

Upon this situation I have reached the conclusion, after much consideration, that the license from Colonel Nicolls was effective and the Indian deed was good, and the power of Nicolls had not, at the time it was exerted, been, in fact, taken away from him. This conclusion relates to the situation at the time of Carteret's arrival, but this does not settle all the questions that were raised in the long controversy.

DOCTRINE OF SOVEREIGNTY OVER CONQUERED TERRITORY

The additional circumstances that must be considered before a definite opinion can be pronounced upon the legal situation are as follows:

In March, 1671-'72, England declared war against the Dutch; and the existence of war between these nations, it is asserted in the Bill in Chancery, was proclaimed in New Jersey on the 16th of July, 1672. In the following year a Dutch fleet cruising along the coast of America was informed of the defenseless condition of New York. The Dutch comman-

der made sail for New York and, about the 30th of July, 1673, took possession of the City of New York and gradually extended the Dutch authority over both the Provinces of New York and New Jersey.

The war came to an end with the Dutch in possession, but by the treaty of peace made in February, 1673-'74, it was expressly stipulated that the country taken from the English was to be "restored to its former owners in the same condition as it shall be at the time of publishing this peace."

Upon these circumstances it seems apparent that Charles II, then King of England, conceived that he had acquired a new right in the country, and that the acquisition was rather in the nature of a conquest from the Dutch which gave him the power acquired by such conquest. So he made, on June 29, 1674, a second grant to the Duke of York of the whole tract which he had granted to him by the letters patent of March 12, 1664. Thereupon the Duke of York by lease and release made the grant of East Jersey to Sir George Carteret. The lease and release were dated the 28th and 29th of July, 1674.

This arbitrary division of the lands of New Jersey was afterwards adopted and made effective by what is called the Quintipartite deed, which was dated July 1st, 1676, and was made by Sir George Carteret and the assigns of Lord Berkeley who, with Sir George Carteret, had been the grantees in the Duke's original conveyance in 1664.

The dividing line between East and West Jersey was left in some doubt by the language used in the Duke's grant and the Quintipartite deed. It may be possible that the Elizabethtown tract extended so far to the west that portions of it were included in West Jersey; but this is doubtful and it is plain that the main and valuable portion was within the boundaries of East Jersey.

The doctrine that the sovereign of a country gained rights in the soil of a conquered country because of his right to slay and destroy all its inhabitants was not universally admitted among the laws of nations.

Grotius and other writers on the laws of Nations admitted some sovereign rights in the conqueror but limited those

rights to destruction of life and denied them as to the acquisition of the property of the conquered, except as it was seized in or after a conflict. Whether the rights of a conqueror were limited or not it seems to me manifest that the rule did not at all apply to the situation of the Colonists in New York and New Jersey when the treaty which terminated the war between England and Holland was signed and restored to the King those colonies.

The colonies in question were built up and inhabited by loyal subjects of the English crown. The English sovereign or his *alter ego*, the Duke of York, owed the colonists protection from foreign invasion. That protection was manifestly not given them. The result was that they were unable to repel the invasion of the Dutch and were forced to yield to them. The King did not procure the restoration of these colonies by a conquest of the territory, but by means of a treaty which put a period to the state of war between England and Holland. So the colonies returned to the King by peaceful means.

But if the King's troops had invaded the colonies and driven out the Dutch, it is impossible to conceive that the King could have thereby obtained authority to slay all the inhabitants who had been his loyal subjects, and who, by reason of his failure to protect them, had been compelled to submit to the Dutch invasion.

Lacking that power the most arbitrary and extensive of claimed rights of the conqueror, he did not by the transfer acquire any right over the soil of the colonies, and the deed to the Duke of York was of no avail to pass to him any right over such lands.

If it were otherwise all colonies would have been at the mercy of their King. If they became valuable and populous, by withdrawing his protection he might permit them to be invaded and taken by another nation, and then, having conquered the other nation, he might restore himself and withdraw from the colonists whom he had neglected the rights which they had acquired under him. This is so contrary to reason that no such doctrine is discoverable in any of the writers on the subject. If the power of destruction of the conquered did not ex-

ist, the appended power ceased to exist. *Cessante ratione cessat lex.*

For these reasons, in my judgment, the Proprietors were unable to rely upon the second conveyance from the Duke of York, and the Associates' title acquired under the Indian deed was not thereby affected.

The first of the questions which I have undertaken to decide is, I think, to be thus answered: The persistent resistance of the Associates to the demands of the Proprietors was due to an honest belief in the validity of their title, and that belief arose naturally from the circumstances.

OTHER QUESTIONS AFFECTING TITLE

There are two other questions affecting the Proprietors' title which ought to be considered. It is asserted that the original Associates upon the arrival of Governor Carteret took the oath of allegiance including a stipulation that they were to be true and faithful to the Lords Proprietors and the government of the Province. As the Proprietors claimed the government and had established it, that oath was a natural sequence of their union with Carteret in setting up the new town: but it is impossible to conceive that it in any way recognized the right of the Proprietors to the soil which was afterward asserted. The right of government and the right to the soil were distinct rights and the recognition of the one did not involve the recognition of the other.

It is also asserted that the protesting Associates admitted the rights of the Proprietors when many or most of them consented to take out surveys of their land.

As has been stated, this was no recognition of the necessity of a title from the Proprietors and did not bind any of them to the payment of the quit-rents demanded by the Proprietors.

EXTENT OF TERRITORY GRANTED

Among other questions raised by the Bill and Answer in Chancery was one affecting the extent of the territory granted by the Indians and claimed by the Associates. By the Indian

deed the line dividing the tract ran up After Cull Bay "till we come to the first river which sets westwards up After Cull Bay aforesaid," and then to run west into the country.

The northern boundary of the tract, therefore, depends upon the location of the river intended by the description above quoted. On the part of the Proprietors it was contended that the river intended was what was then called and is yet called Bound Creek. On the part of the Associates it was contended that the river intended was the Passaic. It is obvious that this contention involved the title to a considerable tract as the mouth of Bound Creek and the mouth of the Passaic are separated by several miles.

I have reached the conclusion that the Proprietors were correct in their contention, and that Bound Creek satisfied the description of the Indian deed.

At the time the Bill in Chancery was filed, it is probable that Bound Creek had been somewhat diminished in size by the destruction of the forests around its headwaters and the consequent erosion from the cultivated land carried into the stream.

The Associates' answer does not deny that at that time it was navigable for small vessels. The Bill had asserted that it was so much of a water-way as to be frequently used and, indeed, that a small vessel had been built thereon for the navigation of the adjoining waters. The Associates further contended that it was not a river but a mere tidal stream, the head of which was in a cove, the location of which is still to be observed. Perhaps it was not, strictly speaking, a river, but a stream capable of being used and which was used for driving a mill ran into this cove, and from that point to the Bay it was rather a tidal river.

Bound Creek has been so contracted by deposits from the adjoining country and by being closed by causeways and railroads that it is not at this day easily discoverable, but at my earliest recollection it was no inconsiderable stream.

Once, when driving to Newark, I was in company with an old man who was born in that neighborhood and lived there until he grew up, when he came to Elizabethtown and resided

there till his death. The road on which we were passing, and which was then called the lower road to Newark, deviated from the road called the upper road to Newark just south of what is now Evergreen Cemetery, and by a circuitous route running near what was formerly a station on the Pennsylvania railroad called Waverly, it avoided the hills of the upper road, which were then quite formidable to heavy traffic. The upper road crossed the stream which ran into the cove, but did not strike Bound Creek. The lower road crossed Bound Creek by a stone bridge and joined the upper road at a spot near the present station of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

As we were crossing the stone bridge, my old companion pointed out to me the decayed and broken down timbers of what had formerly been a bulkhead or wharf along Bound Creek, and told me that in his youth the farmers used to send their produce from that wharf by sloops to New York and obtained by the return of the vessel what they needed from the city. So that even in the close of the Eighteenth century, which was about the time when my old companion was a boy, the stream was navigable and of some importance.

It would seem by the use of the word "first" in the description of the stream, the grantors intended to indicate one river out of more rivers setting westward. The only other river that could be claimed to be thus designated was the Passaic. It is true that the first course of the Passaic from the Bay is not in a westward direction, but a little east of north. It maintains that course, however, only for a short distance and then turns west. But as Bound Creek was a river in the sense naturally to be applied to the word as used, the Passaic was not the first river setting west.

As I have mentioned, the location of the boundary between Elizabethtown and Newark was always a matter of question and doubt. A meeting of the notable people of both settlements for the purpose of agreeing upon a dividing line was undoubtedly held upon a hill, since called Dividend Hill, which was near the head of the cove. It is quite true that the purpose of the meeting may have been to determine not the line of division between lands in respect to their ownership, but

rather a division with respect to the jurisdiction of each settlement; but I think that inference cannot be fairly drawn.

The Associates of Elizabethtown claimed the power of government over the whole tract purchased by them, and to the extent of municipal affairs; this seems to have been conceded to them during the government of Philip Carteret, at least up to about 1670; so that in my judgment the selection of Dividend Hill as a place from which to start the line of division is a strong indication that the original purchasers and their contemporaries recognized that as in the line of division, and such recognition could not have been if they understood that the "river setting westward from the Bay" was the Passaic, and could only be applicable if they believed that river was Bound Creek.

THE HERMAN TRACT PURCHASE

There was another point made in the Bill of Chancery which it may be proper to notice. It was contended that while the Dutch were in possession, one Augustine Herman purchased from the Indians a large tract of land which the Proprietors claimed included some, if not the whole, of the lands claimed by the Associates.

It is difficult to understand the purpose of the Proprietors in making this claim. If Herman's grant was effective it was impossible to maintain that the Proprietors had acquired any right from the Indians. But, on the doctrine laid down by Chief Justice Marshall, it is obvious that the conveyance made by the Indians to Herman conveyed no title because he had no license from the King of Great Britain to settle upon lands within the territory granted to the Duke of York. His title could not have been set up against a purchase from the Indians made under a valid license from the King of England or his deputies.

The Answer in Chancery contends that Herman, who remained in the Provinces after the Dutch had been expelled from power, never made any claim under the alleged title, although he and his children had, for many years, owned and possessed other tracts of land within the Provinces.

But a more effectual objection was made to the effect that the alleged conveyance had none of the form or purpose of a conveyance of land in that it was not sealed, nor did it contain words indicating a conveyance of land in fee, but was merely a license to settle given by the Indians. As the Answer asserts that the Herman deed was accessible at that time, if this description of its purport was correct, it is certain that it could play no part in the controversy between the Associates and the Proprietors.

The Cyclopedia of New Jersey

The third volume of the "Cyclopedia of New Jersey," edited by Mary Depue Ogden, and published by the Memorial History Company of Newark, has just been received at the library of the New Jersey Historical Society. The volume contains 305 pages, including an index of the names of persons, and is a continuation of the truly monumental work purposed. It equals in biographical and genealogical value the previously published volumes of the set, and excels them in some particulars, obviously in the richness of the illustrations. Many beautifully colored full-page coats-of-arms are inserted, and many engravings of scenes and houses are added to the usual number of portraits found in the other volumes.

The subjects, to which an unusual amount of attention is given (the sketches including a great wealth of genealogical material of direct and of collateral lines) are Craig A. Marsh, Erastus G. Putnam and Jonathan Ackerman Coles. Many other subjects are amply sketched and given the background of family and descent. The list is too long to reprint, but an inspection of the index will show how comprehensively the volume touches New Jersey biography.

Among some sketches of interesting New Jersey characters of the old times written by Joseph F. Folsom are to be found an extensive story of Captain Daniel Bray of Hunterdon County; also of Colonel Charles Stewart, Commissary General of the Continental army; Rev. Orange Scott, hymnist; Archibald Kennedy; Robert Lettis Hooper; Caspar Wistar; and others.

This fine work when completed will make an authoritative compendium which all who seek information on the history, biography, or genealogy of the State will find necessary to examine.

The Chalice of Queen Anne

HISTORICAL ADDRESS GIVEN IN S. PETER'S CHURCH, PERTH
AMBOY, N. J., ON ST. PETER'S DAY, 1917, BY THE REV. W.
NORTHEY JONES, M. A., RECTOR.

DEAR FRIENDS: We gather here, as is our custom on our patron saint's day, to listen to an historical address, and I have chosen as my subject one of our treasures and heir-looms of the past and still in use on every Lord's Day, The Chalice of Queen Anne.

"Good Queen Anne" ascended the throne in 1702 and well deserves her title of 'Good.' If not one of the greatest of England's sovereigns, she was certainly one of the best and most beloved—a woman of unblemished character and a devoted Churchwoman. England has had sovereigns who were Churchmen by accident and could readily change their religion should change of residence or matrimony demand, but Anne was a Churchwoman from conviction. Had she lived, say two years longer, and had not died in 1714, we would have had episcopacy in this country 75 years earlier than we had.

Queen Anne wished to show her interest in the Churchmen in the American colonies and give her encouragement to that feeble spark of Church life which was under the fostering care of the new and first-established of all the English Missionary Societies of the world, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, familiarly known as the S. P. G.

She gave communion silver to Trinity Church, New York; S. Peter's, Albany; Christ Church, Philadelphia; S. Peter's, Westchester; Christ Church, Rye; S. George's, Hempstead; S. Paul's, Wickford, R. I.; S. Mary's, Burlington, N. J.; and to our own beloved parish.

Records of this parish do not begin until 1718, from which date we have a continuous record of the proceedings of the Vestry. The parish registers before and after that date were lost and we have no information from this source until after the War of the Revolution; so we have no knowledge as to when this communion silver was received. We know however that Burlington received her set in 1708 and we have a right to presume that ours was received at about the same time.

Let us imagine ourselves present when it is first received in Perth Amboy. Amboy had perhaps 75 houses, situated in this part of the hamlet where we now are, near the shore and back of this spot was the great forest primeval. The town had not grown as the first settlers, some of whom were still alive, had hoped. They had expected their little village, the capital and seaport of the province of New Cæsarea, would be the metropolis of the world, but New York was fast outstripping Amboy. The Church, too, had not grown as some of them had hoped, and they were without a resident clergyman at this time.

They were still worshipping in the colonial building which was built for a courthouse, and was situated at the foot of High Street, near the Long Ferry property. The majority of the 24 Proprietors of the province of East Jersey were Churchmen and they voted to give this building, first designed for government purposes, to the Church as a place of worship. It was called S. Peter's and the corner stone of this first building can to-day be seen in our east wall. They had fitted up the building, glazing the windows and putting in pews, so that it was quite comfortable; but after they had occupied it for 23 years as a Church, they were now looking forward to having a larger and more churchly edifice and in fact their previous rector, the Rev. John Brooke, had collected 200 pounds for this purpose, but he had died the previous year and with his death their hope was deferred and not realized until 1722. .

Now in the year of grace 1708, the Rev. Edward Vaughan of S. John's, Elizabeth, comes over to take S. Peter's under his care. The handful of churchmen in Amboy were too poor and too few to support a clergyman, and during all the years from

the establishment of the parish in 1685 until after the War of the Revolution, they were dependent upon outside help. After the rectorship of Mr. Perthuck, who came to them in 1685 and whose services seem to have been confined to Amboy, they were dependent upon clergymen who were practically circuit-riders, having as many as five or six places or stations under their care. This parish was yoked quite often with S. John's, Elizabeth; Christ Church, New Brunswick; S. James, Piscataway; and S. Andrews, Staten Island. After the organization of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in 1702, that great missionary society sent its clergy over to S. Peter's and furnished their stipend until the Revolution and even for a little while after that.

The colonists are happy at this time in the thought that Lord Cornbury has been removed from the Governorship. Nominally a Churchman as every Governor had to be, he was a moral degenerate who had never placed himself inside a Church. He had held the Governorship of the united colonies of East and West Jersey, the first appointment over the royal province, at the same time that he was Governor of New York; but he had never concerned himself with the Jerseys, except to persecute some of the righteous men of the colonies and the clergy of the Church. The Rev. Mr. Brooke and the Rev. Mr. Moore, both of whom had been in charge of S. Peter's, had been imprisoned by him. Now he was removed, which was a source of joy to the Churchmen of S. Peter's.

Rev. Mr. Vaughan, of Elizabeth, had arranged for a service in Amboy when the new chalice of Queen Anne should be used in the service of the Church. How encouraged they were that morning when they were gathered together to receive the gift of Queen Anne and to receive the sacred sacrament from that chalice, to know that their good Queen had so remembered them and sympathised with them in their hardships of colonization and their attempts to keep alive true religion in this new world.

Brethren, we can say as we look back, that Almighty God has blessed and kept alive the memory of Anne. Other memorials of the great, the rich, and undeserving, have perished

from the earth; but Anne's memorial, like that of Mary who broke the box of nard on Jesus' feet, will continue forever, in that generations of Americans yet unborn,—members of her colonial Churches—will bless "Good Queen Anne" when they see that "Anne Regina" engraved on chalice and paten of their parish Church.

This handful of Churchmen, perhaps not more than 15 in number, needed this encouragement coming to them. Of their number was Thomas Gordon, probably the greatest man in the settlement, who in 1702 had become secretary of the 24 Proprietors and afterward a member of the Provincial Assembly. He it was whose body lies at the southeast corner of the church with the Latin inscription on the tombstone. He had come over with his wife and four children only to be bereaved of them all; they had succumbed to the rigors and hardships of colonial life. Twenty-five years had passed since then, when in all a young man's enthusiasm he had left Pitlochrie, Scotland, with them and now in middle life he had married again. His love and benevolence toward S. Peter's at that time have come down to us through all the generations, in the endowment of land which he gave his Mother Church.

Then there is George Willocks and his good wife Margaret, who induced him to bequeath to S. Peter's Church a part of this churchyard and his own dwelling as a parsonage to S. Peter's Church; he and his wife are there to receive from this chalice. John Barclay is there, whose brother wrote that famous controversial book, which was the text-book of the Quakers. Barclay's Apologies together with Fox's book of Martyrs was in every Quaker home for over a hundred years. John, however, is a Churchman and shows his devotion to S. Peter's by acting as a clerk of the parish and bequeathing to her large grants of land. His name like that of Willocks and Gordon is engraved on the tablet of the Church's benefactors which is on the east wall behind the pulpit of the Church.

Perhaps Colonel Morris is present, that ardent Churchman who always had family prayer in his home and who afterwards became Governor of this State and founder of one of the greatest of American families. Thomas Farmar

has come out to the service. He has become a counselor under the Queen's government and is afterwards to become Chief Justice. He it was whose memorial stone is on the wall of the vestibule of this Church. Captain Elisha Parker is probably of the number. John Harrison, whose name also appears in the tablet of the benefactors of the parish, is not present in body, though present in spirit, for he is on the frontier fighting. For as to-day the nations of the old and new world are engaged in their momentous struggle, so in that day were they engaged; while the Duke of Marlborough was winning his battle against Louis of France, the colonists on this side of the water were fighting in the French and Indian War.

Not one family name of these I have mentioned as having first received communion from that chalice, remains in the fair town of Perth to-day, but the names of those faithful few benefactors and founders of S. Peter's, though having no living descendants here, are cherished by us with grateful remembrance and the chalice from which they received reminds us when we see it of the fellowship of the communion of saints of all the ages of which they are a part.

The representative of Governor Hunter is present and reads the message of the Queen, telling of her interest in Perth Amboy and her gift to the Church. The Rev. Mr. Vaughan expresses the appreciation of the congregation in receiving the gift and proceeds to bless and consecrate the holy vessels and then in those unfailing words of the divine liturgy as we have it to-day, he proceeds to consecrate the holy elements and to administer to the assembled Churchmen.

Another decade passes. It is the 4th of August, 1718. Some of those early settlers at that first communion from the Queen Anne chalice have gone to their rest. Now the parishioners assemble to celebrate the receiving of their charter from King George the First and listen to its reading by Robert Hunter, Esq., "Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of the Province of New Jersey and New York and Vice-Admirall of the same," for which privilege granted to them by His Majesty the newly constituted corporation "shall pay unto our Receiver General of said Province of New Jersey upon the feast day of

S. Peter the Apostle one pepper corn if the same be legally demanded."

We can now see the Rev. Mr. Vaughan in his black gown and tippet and in his heavily powdered wig ministering the eucharist from this chalice to the newly appointed vestry; William Eier and John Barclay, wardens; Thomas Gordon, John Rudyard, Robert King and John Stevens, vestrymen; Governor Hunter and his attendants together with the other members of the congregation. The Rector is now in residence, and has moved from Elizabeth to Amboy, having married a lady of "great affluence" possessing a fortune of 2,000 pounds.

Five years more pass by. In this year of grace of 1723, the Rev. Mr. Skinner is now rector of S. Peter's. His real name is McGregor. He was a Jacobite and after espousing the cause of the Pretender in Scotland fled to America after the Battle of Preston Pans. We know that his body now lies in S. Peter's Churchyard somewhere near the chancel, but in what particular spot his grave is, we do not know. Probably his tombstone, like that of many others, was destroyed at the Revolution. He has under his charge 20 communicants and about seventy families.

The Queen Anne communion silver, chalice, paten and flagon, are brought in the new Church, which has just been erected. The long-deferred hope of having a more churchly edifice, in the midst of a God's Acre where they can place their beloved dead, has been realized. The congregation has moved from the Long Ferry building to the present site.

The pulpit is placed on the broad side of the Church in the centre of the north and was either two, or three stories high and, like other colonial pulpits of the time, the top level was for preaching, the middle level was for the reading of the lessons, and the lower level was for the clerk (or clark), who made the responses when in that Georgian era of indifference and Erastianism the people allowed other persons to assume their privileges. Above the pulpit over the preacher's head was the sounding board, on the top of which a wooden dove was carved, a symbol of their belief, that God, the Holy Spirit,

rested upon the preaching. This wooden ornament can now be seen in our present Church above the chancel arch and the dove has for many years been the symbol on the seal of our parish Church. There was a small communion table placed in the east surrounded by a semicircular communion rail. There was no recess chancel.

Half the pews, that is, those on the north side, ran north and south, the pulpit being in the middle; the other half of the pews on the south side ran at right angles to these other pews, that is east and west; but all pews faced the pulpit and only a few pews on the northwest corner happened to face the altar and the reason they did so was because they faced the pulpit too.

The new rector after congratulating them on the consummation of their hopes in erecting the new Church bids them contribute to the erecting of a gallery across the south side facing the pulpit. He informs them that the Church has rented all its pews at about six pounds per annum apiece and that there are not enough to go around. The gallery which the rector pleaded for was not completed until 1753, when the generation that wanted it had passed away. He tells us that his congregation during the summer would sometimes number 150 persons, but in the winter he would not have more than 60 persons. We ourselves have recollections of primitive methods of heating the Church, which may account for this difference in the size of the congregation in the winter and the summer.

Let us look forward another forty years. The Rev. Robert Summer McKean is now rector of S. Peter's Church. He is the brother of the Governor of Pennsylvania. He is also the beloved physician of many for he is a "doctor of physic" as well as "a rational divine" as his gravestone at the northeast corner of the Church testifies. He was the founder and first President of the New Jersey Medical Association, as well as the worthy missionary of the S. P. G. He uplifts the chalice of Queen Anne in his hands thus inviting the communicants to come forward to the Lord's Table. His Excellency, Governor Franklin and Lady Franklin, who have just taken up their

residence in the Governor's mansion (now the large apartment house in Kearny Avenue), come forward to receive. The worthy priest has on a surplice, made by Lady Franklin herself. Perhaps Benjamin Franklin, too, was present, to wish his son God-speed in his new work of taking up the Governorship. Scattered here and there among the parishioners and other citizens of Perth Amboy, were members of the Assembly and Council of this royal province, which was now in session in Perth Amboy. How little could Governor Franklin foresee what was coming! Fourteen years pass and that son is estranged from his noted father, separated forever from his wife and compelled to spend the rest of this life in prison, for he had espoused the Royalist cause when the Revolution broke out and was deposed from the Governorship. He was an able man and an upright. He made a capable Governor and was beloved by many though a Royalist. He lived too late or, shall we say, too soon.

One more scene and I am done. It is the Sunday before Christmas in 1776. That bright scene in the old Church on this spot, which we have just recalled, is now changed and the interior furnishings of the House of God are demolished. Men's hearts are sad and full of anxious forebodings as the Rector holds the Chalice of Queen Anne in his hands. Underneath his black gown, he has on the uniform of a British Chaplain, for the Rev. John Preston is not only rector of S. Peter's, but Chaplain of his Majesty King George the Third's 26th Regiment. Perth Amboy has been in British possession since Washington's retreat with the patriot forces from New Jersey to the south of the Delaware. Six months occupancy of the Church as a patriot barracks had well nigh demolished it and many of the gravestones of the forefathers of the hamlet had been torn up and used to build fires upon. In the midst of this ruin, some order was accomplished. Chairs and benches were brought in to take the place of the pews which had been destroyed and everything put in readiness for the celebration of the Divine mysteries.

As the priest lifts the chalice in invitation, twenty communicants only come forward to receive. There were thirty

enrolled as such on the parish register, so history tells us, but the patriotic side claims some of the younger men and only those on the King's side are present to-day. Of the twenty who received communion, were probably John Smythe, Philip Kearny, Michael Kearny, William Hicks, Thomas Skinner, Dr. John Lawrence and James Parker. These men had recently been arrested by the patriots and afterwards released on parole and had now found their way back to Perth Amboy. A few British officers and a soldier or two and some negro slaves were probably of the number, for always since the founding of S. Peter's there have been a few colored communicants. Here and there in the congregation can be seen a Scotch Highlander of His Majesty's 42nd foot, in his tarleton and bare knees, an English Grenadier, or a member of the 17th Dragoons, all of whom were quartered in the town. Perhaps even in the back of the Church could be seen a Hessian with his long hair hanging down to his waist with the strands all carefully greased together and tied into a pigtail with a ribbon.

Surely this chalice has been present and witnessed many strange scenes in this Church! From this chalice, or the earlier chalice of the Rev. John Talbot, did the Bishop, clergy and lay deputies receive the Eucharist, when the first convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New Jersey met in S. Peter's for its second sitting on the 16th of May in 1786.

Again it was from this chalice and in this church on July 9, 1788, that Bishop Provoost, the first Bishop of New York, received and then proceeded to administer the Precious Blood of Christ to a young Irishman named George Hartwell Spieren, the Rector Designate of this Church,—a young man of brilliant attainments who, with his other gifts and graces, had established a reputation as an accomplished dancer.

It is pleasing to note in this connection that that wave of New England Puritanism which afterward swept over the whole country and which considered dancing a device belonging to the devil only, had not reached the fair town of Perth, and that people here could cultivate the art without any qualms of conscience.

Then the young deacon newly ordained, as is the custom of the deacons, at the service of ordination, proceeded to administer the communion to his new parishioners from this chalice. Thus was the cup a silent witness to that first ordination held in the state of New Jersey. Time fails me to speak of any of the scenes that this chalice has witnessed in this present edifice since the time of its consecration in 1855 by Bishop Odenheimer to the present time.

Oh Chalice of Queen Anne, what memories, what associations thou dost recall! What scenes of interest! What issues of life thou hast witnessed! What vows, what prayers, what consecration and fervor, what repentance and tears hast thou seen and what comfort and consolation in all the varying conditions of life hast thou bestowed! What strength hast thou given, what courage to go on in the battle of life, what penitence has been sealed in the Precious Blood of Christ which came from thee! Would that we had the power to keep fresh in our minds some of those scenes of interest, the devotion of some of thy faithful sons and daughters during the two hundred and nine years that thou hast been in our hands! Hadst thou the power of speech, what mysteries thou couldst reveal, how many a person here confirmed has come forward to the sanctuary rail to partake from thee in all the unction and fervor of a new found love and then, what coldness followed and thou sawest them no more!

This present war is God's scourge to remind men that they cannot always forget heavenly things; that the Christian man cannot continually neglect the worship of the sanctuary and fail to take regularly from thee or such as thee without imperiling his soul. Would God that more would receive from thee, thou who art the rallying point and focus of our faith, who art to us the symbol of the communion of saints, the ever present token—like Israel's Ark,—of God's presence with us and the reminder of His infinite love in shedding His Blood for you and me! And as the years roll by, may thou become ever more dear to us—the parishioners of S. Peter's—and be to us the sign and source of victory, O Chalice of Queen Anne!

Newark's Founders Day (May 21, 1666)

[The following document signed by Joseph F. Folsom and Frank J. Urquhart was adopted as a resolution at a meeting of Newark's "Committee of One Hundred" on the date and occasion plainly set forth in its text. It fixes as definitely as present knowledge permits the date proper for Founders Day for Newark. May 21, 1666, was the day the colonists on board their vessel drew up a certain agreement, and it seems probable they landed the same day and were immediately warned off by the Indian occupants. Five days later, May 26, 1666, Governor Philip Carteret wrote letters introducing Captain Treat and others to the Sachem Oraton at Hackensack, and requesting him to negotiate with the colonists regarding the purchasing of the lands. The date of the second landing is not known. Possibly it was the day after the negotiations, or Friday, May 27, 1666.—EDITOR.]

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, May 5, 1917.

The Committee of One Hundred on the 250th Anniversary of Newark, meeting on this date at the home of former Governor Franklin Murphy, chairman of the Committee, at the corner of Broad street and Clinton avenue, would go on record with the following resolution:

Resolved, That henceforth the date of Founders Day for the City of Newark be fixed at the twenty-first day of May, the date on which, in 1666, the Milford immigrants, in company with representatives from Guilford and Branford, drew up on board their vessel, somewhere between Elizabethtown and Newark, a preliminary agreement to settle the proposed town according to a Godly government.

Probably on that day they attempted to land on the banks of the Passaic and were warned off, when partially unloaded, by the Indian proprietors. Certain it is that five days later Governor Philip Carteret, residing at Elizabethtown, wrote a letter to Oraton, the Indian sachem who claimed jurisdiction over the land, asking him to receive Robert Treat and others, with interpreters, at his residence along the Hackensack, to ne-

gotiate an agreement to allow the Connecticut people to settle the desired tract of land. On the same day, May 26, Carteret gave credentials to Captain Adrian Post and Ide Cornelius of Bergen to act as interpreters to Captain Treat. The evidence shows that at least five days intervened between the signing of the agreement and the final landing of the colonists, and it seems scarcely probable that, with the means of travel of that period, given a council at Hackensack on Thursday, May 26, the settlement would not have been effected until at the earliest Friday, May 27, 1666.

As it is well-established historically that an attempted landing was made, and that, after being driven away by the Indians, the colonists returned to get the help of Carteret, it seems highly probable that the first landing or founding occurred on the day the agreement was drawn up, May 21, 1666.

For this date we have the great advantage of a document drawn up by the colonists, the first record entered upon their town book by the Newark people, and, for this reason alone, others failing of absolute validity, we have good grounds for calling the twenty-first day of May "Founders Day," and asking its recognition annually by the City.

The seventeenth of May, since 1866, known as Founder's Day, is simply an arbitrary date, originally chosen, it is believed, because in 1866 it chanced to be the date of the annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society, which body had charge of the Two hundredth Anniversary Celebration of the City. It was again adopted at our 250th Anniversary without being called into question as to its rights.

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM,
FRANK J. URQUHART.

Bergen County Tombstone Inscriptions

Van Buskirk Burial Ground, Lower Saddle River, Bergen Co., N. J.
(Adjoining the property of H. P. Kern).

Copied May 21, 1911. Verified Nov. 10, 1912. By John Neafie, New York City.

This is near Ramsey station, on the Erie Railway. Mr. Neafie wrote (January 4, 1912): "We stumbled upon the burial place over a year and a half ago, and made a copy of tombstone inscriptions. I was not satisfied with it, and made another visit a couple of months ago and carefully verified all there. I was very glad I went, as I obtained three additional items. This covers everything to be found there. All the Dutch inscriptions are exact copies, as regards spelling, etc., and I consider it one of the most valuable acquisitions so far found." These Dutch stones were carved wholly in capitals, but in our reprint only the usual capitalizations are used, although the various periods are retained.

1. Anno.1784.den.2.dag.Mei.is.Adam Grim.in.den.hospen.
2. Anno.1789.den.3.dag.Septe.is.overleeden.Maria.Barbara.Grim.
D.H.E.V.F.G.
3. Anno.1780.is.Edward Crouter ont.slapen.in.den.heer.den.15.dag
van May.
4. 1793, May 9. Desced. Susanah Bauldivin, aged 17 yrs., six mos.,
and 22 dys.
5. David Baldwin, d. 18 March, 1827, aged 74 yrs., 2 mos.
6. In memory of Rachel, wife of David Bal—, departed this life July
14, —, aged 72 yrs., 7 mos., 8 dys. (Stone in fragments).
7. Anno.1797.den.15.dag.fe.is.overleden. Catarina. Smet. (See
No. 23).
8. Frederick Van Ryper, died Oct. 1, 1828, aged 45 yrs., 5 mos., 25
dys.
9. Mary Baldwin, wife of Frederick Van Ryper, died March 28,
1826, aged 39 yrs., 6 mos.
10. J. (A fragment, very old).
11. 1769.den.4.October. L.B.A.BACH. (Achenbach).
12. —.Aug.is.T.I.H.E.S.P. R.H.A.B. (Top broken off). (Ach-
enbach).
13. Anno.1793.den.28.dag.Februari.is.overleden.Johannis Achenbach.
(See No. 27).

14. Anno. 1802. den. 16. dag. October. is. overleden. Mary Achenbach.
15. Anno. 1804. dan. 12. s. — (next to the above stone; carving never finished).
16. I. A. (A small gray stone).
17. Anno. 1802. den. 6. dag. August. is . overleden . George Achenbach.
(See No. 24.)
18. Anno. 1801. den. 11. dag. Febru—. is. overleden. Antie. de. huisvrouw.
van. George Achenbach. (See No. 25).
19. George, son of Thomas and Ann Achenbac, died Oct. 3, 1810, aged
4 yrs., 9 mos., 15 dys.
20. Anno. 1793. den. 3-4. dag. Maij. is. Margritie. Achenbach. overleden.
(See No. 28.)
21. Polly, daughter of Rynard Achenbach, d. Aug. 16, 1802, aged 1
yr., 5 mos., 16 dys.
22. Anna Achenbach, wife of John Cole, d. July 21, 1856, aged 73 yrs.,
5 mos.
23. Catherine Achenbach, wife of George Smith, born May 14, 1771,
died Feby. 15, 1797, aged 25 yrs., 9 mos., 1 dy. (See No. 7.)
24. George Achenbach, born Jany. 23, 1739, died August 6, 1802, aged
63 yrs., 6 mos., 14 dys. (See No. 17.)
25. Ann Van Buskirk, wife of George Achenbach, born Feby. 27,
1748, died Feby. 11, 1801, aged 52 yrs., 11 mos., 12 dys. (See
No. 18.)
26. Mary, daughter of John George Achenbach, born March 24, 1779,
died Feby. 2, 1793, aged 13 yrs., 10 mos., 8 dys.
27. John, son of John George Achenbach, born June 12, 1777, died
Feby. 28, 1793, aged 15 yrs., 8 mos., 16 dys. (See No. 13.)
28. Margaret, daughter of John George Achenbach, born Feby. 7,
1775, died May 3, 1793, aged 18 yrs., 2 mos., 26 dys. (See
No. 20.)
29. Anno. 1780. den. 17. dag. Decem. is. in. d. ho. spe. Maria. D. V. B. K.
30. Anno. 1780. den. 23. dag. October. is. i. d. hosp. Annatie. T. V. B. K.
31. Den. 8. dag. Janv. anno. 1778. is. in. den. hosp. A. D. A. V. B. K.
32. Anno. 1777. den. 7. d. Avgv. is. in. d. hosp. A. D. A. L. V. B. K.
33. Anno. 1785. den. 12. dag. Nov. is. overleeden. Catrina. de. huisvrouw.
van. L. V. B. kerk.
34. 1770. den. 14. Octob. A. T. V. B. K.
35. Anno. 1782. den. 5. dag. Juni. is. davit. A. V. Boskerk. in. den. heer.
o. s. p.
36. Anno. 1781. den. 16. dag. October. is. in. den. heer . ont. slapen. Abra-
ham. A. VanBoskerk.
37. Anno. 1781. den. 27. d. Mert. is. in. d. h. o. s. p. Geertie. V. B. K.
38. Anno. 1776. den. 15. dag. April. is. id. ho. s. pen. Jacobus. A. V. B. K.
39. (A brown stone, next to the above, inscription entirely gone).

40. Anno. 1803. October. 27. dag. is. Annatye. V. B. K. overleeden. geboren. May. 17, 1719.
41. (A very old stone, practically all marks obliterated).
42. Thomas A. Vanbuskirk, died Jan. 21, 1803, in the 66th yr. of age.
43. John A. Vanbuskirk, died Dec. 21, 1815, aged 73 yrs., 8 mos., 22 dys.
44. Abraham T. Van Buskirk, died Feb. 20, 1806, aged 47 yrs., 4 mos., 10 dys.
45. Anno. 1793. den. 24. dag. April. is. overleden. Thomas. C. Van. Boskerk.
46. Anno. 1793. den. 22. dag. November. is. Abraham. Van. Boskerk. overleeden. ont. 23. iahr. 5. m. 10. dage.
47. Anno. 1781. den. 3. dag. October. is. in. den. heer. ont. slapen. Rachel. Van. Boskerk.
48. Thommas Van Buskirk, died August —, aged, — yrs., 7 mos., — dys. (A brown stone, scaling.)
49. 1778. den. 17. April. is. Jan. Van. Boskerck. overlede.
50. Anno. 1795. den. II. dag. sep. is. overleden. Jacobus. P. V. B. K. ont. 3. i. m. 14. d.
51. J. A. (A small brown stone).
52. Den. 22. d. Dec. Anno. 1773. i. d. h. o. s. b. L. T. V. B. K.
(Also nine rough grey stones, without marks, or illegible and three rough brown stones without marks).

Hopper Burial Ground, Waldwick, Bergen Co., N. J.

Copied June 30, 1912, by John Neafie, New York City.

1. Abraham A. Quackenbush, d. October 24, 1836, aged 71 yrs., 8 mos., 23 dys.
2. Infant child of David & Betsy Myers, d. April 1, 1831.
3. Ann A. Bogert, wife of Andrew Terhune, d. May 20, 1836, aged 66 yrs., 11 mos.
4. Lewis Hopper, d. Mch. 13, 1879, aged 78 yrs., 8 mos., 3 dys.
5. Maria Salyer, wife of Lewis Hopper, d. May 23, 1846, aged 39 yrs., 7 mos., 7 dys.
6. Henry, son of Lewis and Maria Hopper, d. May 19, 1835, aged 1 yr., 1 mo.
7. Emily, daughter of Lewis and Maria Hopper, d. Dec. 9, 1860, aged 18 yrs., 14 dys.
8. John Ackerman, d. May 5, 1847, aged 30 yrs., 2 mos., 12 dys.
9. Catherine Ackerman, d. Dec. 18, 1848, aged 20 yrs., 3 mos., 18 dys.
10. Adam L. Ackerman, b. Oct. 17, 1822, d. Aug. 25, 1872, aged 49 yrs., 10 mos., 8 dys.
11. Ann, wife of George Mickler, d. June 30, 1891, aged 72 yrs., 3 mos., 7 dys.

12. Maggie, wife of Albert Mickler, died May 24, 1902, aged 42 yrs.
13. Eliza Storms, wife of Lewis Hopper, d. Jan. 18, 1870, aged 54 yrs., 4 mos.
14. Catherine, wife of John L. Storms, died Sept. 27, 1850, aged 31 yrs., 10 mos., 19 dys.
15. Andrew J. Storms, d. Sept. 6, 1849, aged 35 years, 8 mos., 6 dys.
16. Julia, dau. of Lewis and Eliza Hopper, died July 6, 1855, aged 8 mos., 28 dys.
17. Leah Ann Stormes, wife of Isaac Van Horn, d. April 3, 1855, aged 21 yrs., 10 mos.
18. Sarah Leah, d. Sept. 10, 1852, aged 5 mos., 3 dys. (Next stone to the above).
19. Gitty Fisher, b. May 19, 1814, d. Mch. 17, 1835.
20. Rachel Jane, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Courties, d. June 30, 1852, aged 14 yrs., 3 mos., 25 dys.
21. (A foot stone marked S. L. C.)
22. Letta Terhune, wife of Henry Christopher, d. Mch. 10, 1849, aged 53 yrs., 2 mos., 21 dys.
23. John Terhune, d. Feb. 21, 1844, aged 74 yrs., 5 mos., 27 dys.
24. Elizabeth, wife of John Terhune, d. Dec. 22, 1840, aged 66 yrs., 4 mos., 14 dys.
25. Mary Ann Hopper, wife of Sharrack Rosencrantz, b. Nov. 28, 1808, d. Aug. 11, 1902.
26. Henry Hopper, d. May 23, 1856, aged 86 yrs., 5 dys.
27. Charity Conklin, wife of Henry Hopper, d. Dec. 2, 1856, aged 81 yrs., 9 mos.
28. Jacob H. Hopper, b. Dec. 7, 1802, d. Mch. 5, 1854.
29. Albert Garrison, b. Mch. 18, 1786, d. Mch. 26, 1846.
30. John A. Hopper, b. Oct. 26, 1782, d. Nov. 24, 1862.
31. Anna Debaun, wife of John A. Hopper, b. May 27, 1793, d. Nov. 8, 1867.

Old Graveyard at New Milford, Bergen Co., N. J.

Copied Sept. 26, 1909, by John Neafie, New York City.

1. Henry Van Voorhesen, d. Mch. 6, 1803, aged 72 yrs., 25 dys.*
2. Wilbreche Laroe, widow of Henry Voorhis, d. June 8, 1816, aged 76 yrs., 6 mos., 10 dys.†
3. Lucas Van Voorhis, b. Dec. 26, 1758, d. Sept. 13, 1822, aged 63 yrs., 8 mos., 18 dys.

*There were six different varieties of spelling the Voorhis name. This old enclosure gives us the following specimens of quaint Dutch names, viz: Wilbrecke, Ouselche, Whelmpy, Nikansie.

†Nos. 1 and 2 were married Nov. 21, 1755, at Schraalenburgh. No. 2 was baptized at Hackensack, Jan. 8, 1738; therefore the age on the tombstone is two years too much. Nos. 3, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15 were six of the ten children of Nos. 1 and 2 and were baptized at Hackensack or Schraalenburgh.

- 4 [Aeltje Acke]rman. [Luca]s Voorhasen — aged 55 y—, —h. 12 dys. ‡
5. Garret Cooper, b. May 10, 1761, d. Oct. 16, 1820, aged 59 yrs., 5 mos., 6 dys.
6. J. John Cooper, son of Garret and Hannah Cooper, b. Oct. 7, 1808, d. Aug. 14, 1819, ae 10 yrs., 10 mos., 7 dys.
7. (A small brown stone, all marks gone).
8. Hannah Voorhis, widow of John Hopper, b. Dec. 31, 1765, d. Dec. 17, 1847, ae 81 yrs., 11 mos., 17 dys.
9. James H. Voorhis, d. Apr. 3, 1835, aged 62 yrs., 4 mos., 22 dys.
10. Mary Demarest, wife of James Voorhis, d. Aug. 14, 1849, aged 66 yrs., 1 mo.
11. Henry H. Voorhis, b. Nov. 11, 1777, d. Feb. 20, 1853, aged 75 yrs., 3 mos., 9 dys.
12. Polly Lozier, wife of Henry Voorhis, d. Sept. 1, 1832, aged 51 yrs., 8 mos., 15 dys.
13. Albert H. Voorhis, d. Sep. 15, 1836, aged 75 yrs., 5 mos., 4 dys.
14. Elizabeth Ackerman, wife of Albert H. Voorhis, d. Nov. 21, 1812, aged 52 yrs., 3 mos., 14 dys.
15. Nicholas Van Vorehis, d. Jan. 6, 1834, aged 66 yrs., 6 dys.
16. Henry, son of Nikansie Van Voorhies, d. Aug. 26, 1805, aged 3 yrs., 7 mos., 24 dys.
17. Ouselche, dau. of Nicholas and Baleche Voorhis, d. Sep. 8, 1805, aged 5 yrs., 9 mos.
18. Richard, son of Nicholas and Baleche Vorhis, d. Dec. 31, 1820, aged 14 yrs., 4 mos., 27 dys.
19. Cornelius, infant son of Henry and Whelmpy Voorhis, d. Sept. 26, 1847, aged 11 mos., 5 dys.
20. A small brown stone, no marks.

Voorhis Burial Ground, Arcola, Bergen County, N. J.

Located on the farm of John T. Cade. Copied Sept. 6, 1914, by John Neafie, New York City.

1. John G. Doremus, d. May 9, 1796, in the 17 year of his age.
2. Albert Voorhis, d. Mch. 9, 1828, aged 84 yrs., 3 mos., 23 dys.
3. Mary, wife of Albert Voorhis, d. April 27, 1813, aged 62 yrs., 4 mos., 3 dys. (Mary Doremus).
4. John A. Voorhis, d. Jan. 15, 1863, aged 87 yrs., 7 mos., 9 dys.
5. Rachel Hopper, wife of John A. Voorhis, d. Mch. 31, 1832, aged 51 yrs., 10 mos., 23 dys.
6. George Voorhis, b. Feb. 17, 1791, d. Oct. 2, 1871.

‡This stone, beyond question, represents Aeltje Ackerman, wife of Lucas Voorhis. She was born Sept. 7, 1759, bapt. at Schraalenburgh, Sept. 16; therefore the correct date of her death would be Oct. 19, 1814.

7. Sarah Van Beuren, b. Sept. 7, 1793, d. Mch. 22, 1876. (Wife of George Voorhis).
8. Mary Voorhis, d. Mch. 22, 1850, aged 34 yrs., 3 mos., 4 dys.

Garrison Burial Ground, Arcola, Bergen County, N. J.

Located on the farm of T. W. Vreeland. Copied Sept. 6, 1914, by John Neafie, New York City.

1. John, son of Daniel and Ann Ackerman, d. Jany. 6, 1825, aged 2 mos., 23 dys.
2. Jacob, son of Daniel and Ann Ackerman, d. Aug. 10, 1827, aged 1 yr., 12 dys.
3. Daniel Ackerman, died March 21, 1831, aged 27 yrs., 5 mos.
4. Ann Garrison, wife of Daniel Ackerman, d. Sept. 4, 1827, aged 22 yrs., 10 mos.
5. Garret J. Van Waggener, d. June 20, 1843, in his 57th yr.
6. Ann, wife of Garret J. Van Waggener, and daughter of John and Maria Garrison, d. Aug. 21, 1843, in her 53d yr.
7. John Garrison, b. Dec. 24, 1782, d. May 27, 1838, aged 55 yrs., 5 mos., 3 dys.
8. Elizabeth Naugle Rutan, widow of John Garrison, died Nov. 24, 1865, aged 83 yrs., 3 mos., 22 dys.

John Willcock's Tombstone near Scotch Plains

In Memory of Mr
JOHN WILLCOCKS he
deceased Novem^r
the 22^d 1776
aged 49 Years.

The above description was copied on Nov. 7, 1914, by Mr. William B. Van Alstyne, of Plainfield, from a tombstone at Glenside Park, a mile and one-half from Scotch Plains, N. J. It is located on the edge of the mountain about a thousand feet north of some bungalows. In front of the above stone stands a dogwood tree at least one foot in diameter. There are some fifteen other small headstones and footstones in the same spot without inscriptions. The plot is large and has been enclosed by a wooden fence. It was then much overgrown.

Jedidiah Swan's Orderly Book

[Continued from Page 123]

Head Quarters, Aug't 10, 1776

Parole New Castle

Countersign Onslow

Great Complaints are made of the Soldiers taking away the flat Bottom Boats which may now be wanted for the most Importance purposes the Gen'l forbids any person meddling with them at the place where they are now stationed but by order of Gen'l Putnam in Writing Or by one of his Aid-de-Camp and the officers of the Main Guard is to detach a Sub'r and 30 Men who are to mount Guard over them to take further orders of Gen'l Putnam the Gen'l will be obliged to every officer and Soldier who seeing them out of their places will bring them to their Stationed.

Brigadier for the Day Gen'l Heard.

Field officers for the Piquet Col'l Lasher Lieut't Col'l Hall and Major Shereman.

For Main Guard Lieut't Col'l Hardenburgh.

Brigade Major Gordon.

For Guard 0...1...1...1...23

Head Quarters, Aug't 11, 1776

Parole ———

Countersign ———

No furlow or Discharge are after this day (or date) to be granted to officers or Soldiers without the knowledge or Consent of the Commander in Chief When an Action is hourly Expected, a Case must be very Extraordinary that will warrant an application of this kind. But should Such happen the Col'ls are to satisfy their Brigadier first, The Brig's if they Concur in it are to apply to Head Quarters from Whence only Such passes are to Insue till further Orders.

The Honourable the Continental Congress have been pleased to allow a pay Master to each of the Established Regiments and directed the Gen'l to appoint them. He desires the Field officers of each Regiment to recommend to him Suitable persons, they are to be persons of Integrity and Fidelity, Good Accountants and fair writers their pay is 26 2-3 of a Dollar per Callendar Month.

When a prisoner is put under Guard, the officer who sends him there is not only to put down the Crime he Stands Charged for but the Regiment and Company he Belonged to. And he should always note the Witnesses Name to prove the Charge. The Court Martial is to set

to morrow as a Court of Enquiry on L't Messer of Col'l Lashers Regiment for Misbehaviour to his Sup'r officers Joseph Martin of Cap't Herds Company in Col'l Sellimans Regiment Tryed by a Gen'l Court Martial of which Col'l Wyllys was president for abusing and Robbing a Woman in Market is acquitted for want of Evidence. Hugh Cahager A Transient Person. Nicholas Thief belonging to Col'l Nixons Regiment Convicted by the same Court Martial of Stealing A Coat, and Several firelocks from Cap't Dixons Men. Sentenced to receive 39 Lashes Each. The General Approves the above Sentences and orders Martin to be Discharged, and the Sentence upon Cahager and Thief to be Executed to Morrow Morning at Guard Mounting a Drummer from Each Regiment is to attend. Brigade to attend the Execution of the Sentence upon Cahager and there he is to be turned out of Camp and taken up, If ever found in it again. The Practice of Sentries Sitting down while on their post is so Unsoldierly that the Gen'l is ashamed to see it prevail so much in the Army at Nights Especially it is of the most dangerous Consequence as it Occasions Centinals Sleeping on their posts when Otherwise he would be Watchfull.

The Gen'l requests the officers, Expecially those of Guards and Visiting Rounds to Caution the Soldiers Against it, and have all Conveniences for that purpose Removed—officers and Soldiers will be very Carefull in Case of Damp Weather to have their Arms kept Dry and fit for Action.

Brigadier for the Day Gen'l Wardsworth.

Field officers for the Piquet Col'l Maliom L't Col'l Clap and Maj'r Wells for Main Guard.

Major Dey Brigade Major Wyllys.

For Fatigue o..o..o..i..15

For Guard i..i..i..i..22

5 for Harrisons Brewery

Head Quarters Aug't 12, 1776

Parole ———

Countersign ———

The business of granting passes proveing burthensom to Mess'rs Berrien, Rey, and Willmot three Others are added to them, Viz. William Goforth John Campble, and Samuel Copperthwaite, any passes Signed by either of them are to be allowed.

The Hon'l Continental Congress have been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen Major General of the United States.

William Heath Esq'r.

Joseph Spencer Esq'r.

John Sullivan Esq'r.

Nathaniel Green Esq'r.

And the following Gentlemen Brigadier Generals James Reed Esq'r Col'l Alexander McDougal, Col'l John Nison Col'l Samuel

Holden Parsons Col'l Authur St. Clair Col'l James Clinton they are to be respected and Obeyed accordingly.

Jacob Jones in Cap't Sturrod Company Col'l McDougals Reg't Tried by a Court Martial Wherof Col'l Wyllys was presidence and Convicted for Sleeping on his post Sentenced to receive 30 Stripes. The Gen'l approves the Sentence and orders it to be Executed at the Usual time and place.

A Quantity of Spears being arrived the Gen'l officers Commanding post when they may be wanted are to make report and Draw for them Thro' the Adjutant Gen'l.

Brigadier for the Day Lord Sterling.

Field officers for the Piquet Col'l Selden L't Col'l Jacobs, Major Mead.

For main Guard Lieut't Col'l Brearly.

Fatigue 0..0..1..1..1..19

Guard 0..1..1..1..1..26

0..1..2..2..2..43

Brigade Major for the Day Henley.

After Orders Aug't 12, 1776

That as little Shifting of Reg't and Changes of Alarm posts may take place as possible as the time of an attack may be Hourly Expected. The Gen'l orders and directs that the following Arrangement of the Army in Consequence of the late promotions shall take place untill some new Regulation can be made; Viz, that Glovers and Smallwoods, Miles and Atteys Regiments to Compose one Brigade; and be under the Command of Brigadier Lord Sterling. The Regiments later Nixons, Prescots, Vernams, Littles, and Hands to form another Brigade and be Commanded by Brigadier Gen'l Nixon. The Regiments lately Commanded by Col'l McDougal, Ritzma, Webb, and the Aartificers, to be another Brigade Commanded by Brigadier Gen'l McDougal. The Regiment Lately Parsons, Huntingtons, Wards, Wyllys, to Compose another Brigade under the Command of Brigadier Gen'l Parsons. The Regiment lately Clintons, Reeds, Baileys, Baldwins and Lernards to be another Brigade, Commanded by Brigadier Gen'l Clinton. Sergeants Hutchinsons, and Hichcock's Regiment to be added to Gen'l Mifflins Regiments Gen'l Heard's whole Brigade is to move over to Long Island Col'l Gays Reg't to Join his Brigade in New York.

Col'l Hichcocks Reg't is to relieve the detachment at Burdets ferry where it is to remain and receive Orders from Gen'l Mifflin, Lord Sterling and the Col'ls of the Regiments in his Brigade are to fix on the Brigade parade Convenient to the Several Incampments thereof.

Gen'l McDougal is to do the same with his Col'l. All the other

Brigades Parade and Alarm posts are to be as last Settled. The Brigadier Gen'l James Clinton, Scotts and Fellows are to be under the Immediate Command of Major Gen'l Puttnam. The Brigadier Mifflin and George Clintons Brigades to be Commanded by Major Gen'l Heath. Brigadiers of Parsons and Wardsworth Brigades to be under the Command of Major Gen'l Spencer. Brigadiers Lord Sterling and McDougals Brigades to be Commanding by Major Gen'l Sullivan and be Considered as a Corps De Reserve Brigadiers Nixon and Heards Brigade to be Commanded by Major Green untill Gen'l James Clinton can Join his Brigade at this Place. Colonel Reed is to Command it under this Disposition formed as well as times will allow. The United Force of the Officers of every Rank and the Soldiers with the Smile of Providence. The Gen'l Hopes to render a favorable Acc't to his Country and Posterity of the Enemy whenever they Chuse to make the Appeal to the great Arbitor of the Universe.

Lieut't Col'l Tiler is appointed Col'l of the Regiment late Parsons and Major Prentice L't Col'l thereof. L't Col'l Durkee is also appointed Col'l of the Reg't late Col'l Arnolds and Major Knox to L't Col'l Thereof.

The Congress have been pleased to appoint Rufus Putnam Esq'r Engineer and have given him the Rank of Col'l in the Army. Maj'r Henly (for the present) is to do duty as Brigade Major in Gen'l James Clintons Brigade Major Box, in Gen'l Nixons, Major Livingston in Lord Sterlings and Major Peek in Gen'l Parsons and Richard Platt is to do duty of Brigade Majors in Gen'l McDougals all of which are to be considered and Obeyed as Such.

Head Quarters Aug't 13, 1776

Parole ———

Countersign ———

Thomas Henly and Israel Heath, Esq'rs are appointed Aid De Camp to Gen'l Heath, and are to be respected and Obeyed Accordingly. The Court Martial to set to Morrow for the Tryal of Lieut't Holcomb of Cap't Andersons Company Col'l Johnson's Regiment for Assuming the Rank of Cap't and Mounting guard as such. The Col'l of the Several Regiments or Commanding officers are to send their Quarter Masters to the Laboratory for the Aminition Carts to be Attached to each Regiment with Spare Amunition, to have it posted in some safe and proper place near the Regiment so as to be ready in a Moments Warning. The Horses and Driver is also to be kept near the Regiment.

It is the Quarter Masters business to attend to this, and in Case of Action to see the Cartriges Delivered as they are Wanted.

The Enemy's Reinforcement is now Arrived so that an Attack Must and will soon be made. The Gen'l therefore again Repeats his Request that every officer and Soldier will have his Arms and Amunition in good order, and keep within their Quarters and Encampments

as much as possible, be ready for Action at a Moments Warning, and when Called to it. Remember that Liberty, Property, Life, and Honour are all at Stake, that upon their Courage and Conduct, rests the hopes of their Bleeding and Insulted Country, that their Wives, Children, and Parents, Expect Safety from them Only, and that we have every reason to Expect that Heaven will Crown with Success so good a Cause. The Enemy will Endeavour to Intimidate us by Shew and Appearance, but remember how they have been ripped on Various Occasions by a few Brave Americans, their Cause is bad, their Men is Consious of it, and If opposed with firmness, and Coolness at their first onset, with our Advantage of works and Knowledge of the Ground the Victory is most assourdly ours. Every good Soldier will be Silent and attentive—wait for Orders and reserve his fire till he is Sure of doing Execution the officers to be particularly careful of this. The Col'l and Commanding officers of Regiments are to see their Supernumary officers so posted as to keep the Men to their duty and it may not be amiss for the Troops to know that If any infamous Rascal in time of Action shall attempt to Skulk or hide himself, or Retreat from the Enemy without the Orders of his Commanding officer he will Instantly be Shot down as an Example of Cowardice. On the other Hand, The General Sollemnly Promises that he will reward those who Distinguish themselves by Brave and Noble Actions, and he desires every officer to be attentive to this particular, that Such Men may be Afterwards Suitably Noticed Gen'l Green to send for Ten of the flat Bottoms Boats which are to be kept under Guard at Long Island. No person to Meddle with them but by his Special Order. 37 Men (Sailors) are wanted for the Gallies. 80 Men Properly officered and used to the Sea are wanted to go up to kingsbridge with the Ships and Rafts.

They are to be furnished Immediately and parade with Blankets, and Provision, but without Arms, at Gen'l Putnams at 2 oClock and take Orders from him.

John Gardner of Cap't Trowbridge Company Col'l Huntingtons Regiment Tried by a Gen'l Court Martial whereof Col'l Wylls was President and Convicted of Desertion. Ordered to receive 39 Lashes. John Morgan of Cap't Johnsons Company Col'l McDougals Reg't Tried by the Same Court Martial and Convicted of Sleeping on his post Sentenced to receive 30 Lashes Francis Clarridge of Cap't Speekmans Company. Col'l Glovers Reg't tried by the Same Court Martial Convicted of Desertion and Reinlistment and Sentenced to Receive 13 Lashes three Days Successively. The Gen'l Approves Each of the above Sentences and orders them to be Executed at the usual Time and place.

The Court of Enquiry having reported that Lieut't Messieur had behaved Unbecoming An officer to one of Superior Rank, the Court Directed a Court Martial. Unless he Asked pardon of the officers he

Affronted but that officer having Represented to the Gen'l that he is willing to Pass it over The Gen'l at his Request Orders Lieut't Masser to be Discharged.

Brigadier for the Day Gen'l Scott.

Field officers for the Piquet Col'l Huntington L't Col'l Hauribut.

Major Howel; Main Guard Major Porter.

Brigade Major Livingston.

Head Quarters, Aug't 14th, 1776

Parole America

Countersign Liberty

Alexander, Samuel, and Lewis Morris Esq's are appointed Aid de Camps to Major Gen'l Sullivan, they are to be obeyed and Respected Accordingly. The Division of the Army under Major Gen'l Putnam and Sullivan having under taken some special Works are to be Omitted out of the Gen'l Detail of Guards and fatigue for the present. The Gen'l Orders Three Days Provision to be Cooked Immediately, that the Soldiers May have their Canteens filled and be ready to Meet the Enemy on the Shortest Notice. Such Col'l of Regiments as have not sent for their Amunition, Carts, or Drawn Rum for the Refreshment of their Men in time of Action as per Order of the 9 Instant are to do it Immediately and the Quarter Master must Care that it be used properly. The Allowance is to be half a pint per Man. The Brigadier Gen'l will please to Recollect that there are a Number of Spears at the Laboratory which will be of great use at the posts and are wanted to be distributed.

In case of an Alarm the Men are Immediately to repair to their Several Parades when the Roll is to be Called and then Join Battalion and March to their respective Alarm posts Absentees will be Considered as Cowards and treated as Such. The Gen'l flatters himself that every Man's Mind and Arms are now prepared for the Glorious Contest upon which so much depends.

The time is too precious nor does the Gen'l think it Necessary in Exorting his brave Country Men and fellow Soldiers to behave like Men fitting for every thing that can be Dear—we must resolve to Conquer or Die with this Resolution and the Blessing of Heaven Victory and Success will Certainly attend us. Their will then be a Glorious Issue to this Campaign, and the Gen'l will reward his Braves Fellow Soldiers with every thing in his power.

The Whole line is to turn out To Morrow Morning in all points ready for Action and Continue till Nine oClock without further Orders.

William Peck and Charles Witing Esq's are Appointed Aid de Camp to Major Gen'l Spencer they are to be obeyed and Respected Accordingly.

Head Quarters Aug't 15, 1776

Parole ———

Countersign ———

William S. Smith Esq'r is appointed Aid de Camp to Gen'l Sullivan during the Absence of Major Samuel to be respected and obeyed

Accordingly Henry Williams of Cap't Parks Comp'y Col'l Shephards Regiment, Convicted by a Gen'l Court Martial whereof Col'l Wyllys was president of Desertion to receive 39 Lashes. The Gen'l approves it and orders it to be Executed at the usual time and place. Lt Holcomb of Cap't Andersons Company and Col'l Johnson's Reg't, tried by the Same Court Martial for Assuming the Rank of Cap't and Wearing a Yellow Cockade and Mounting Guard in that Capacity. It appearing to be done through Misinformation and want of Experience, the Court are of Opinion he Should be Cautioned by his Col'l, and make himself acquainted with his Duty and that he be released from this Arrest. The Gen'l approves thereof and orders that he be Discharged M'r William Caldwell is appointed pay Master to Col'l Baldwins Reg't M'r John Larance to the Reg't late McDougals. The Gen'l directs and requests that every officer will see the Men, Arms, and Amunition put in Order as it Clears up and for that purpose have them paraded and Inspected. An Enemy often Presumes upon a Neglect at such a Time to make an Attack. M'r Robert Provost Jun'r is appointed pay Master to Col'l Ritzma's Reg't. Col'l Glovers Reg't to move tomorrow to Greenwich to join Gen'l Fellows Brigade.

Head Quarters Aug't 16, 1776

Parole Enfield

Countersign Danverse

In recommending pay Masters it is to be Observed that no Commissioned officer can be appointed unless he resigns his former Commission which he is to do in person at Head Quarters.

Major Livingston and M'r William Blodget are appointed Aid de Camps to Major Gen'l Green they are to be respected and obeyed Accordingly.

David Uston of Col'l Selliman's Reg't, and Captain Meads Company Convicted by a Gen'l Court Martial whereof Col'l Wyllys was President, for breaking open a Store and Stealing Rum Mollasses and fish Sentenced to Receive 39 Lashes. John McAlphen and John Hopper of Cap't Smiths Company Col'l Malions Reg't Convicted by the Same Court Martial of being Drunken on their Posts Sentenced to Receive 30 Lashes Each. The Gen'l Approves of the Above Sentences and orders them to be put in Execution at the usual Time and place. The Orders of the Tenth Instant respecting Soldiers Abusing Market people who have Come in since it is now Repeated That The Gen'l will punish Such offenders Severely and he requires of the officers who Visits the Guards to see wether the former Order if put in each Guard House, and Whether an officer Attends at the Market, Answerable to former Orders and report them to their Brigades Cap't Andrew Billings to do duty as a Major to Col'l Ritzmas Regiment till further Orders Unless orders are Attended to and Executed they are of no Consequence And the greatest Disorder will Ensue. The Gen'l there-

fore requests that the officers would be very Careful not only that the Orders may be known to the Men, but they see themselves that they are Executed. If every one in his own department would Exert himself for this purpose it would have the most happy Effect. The badness of the Weather has undoubtedly Prevented an Attack, as the Enemies Troops has been Embarked some time. The Gen'l therefore Directs that there be Two Days Victuals kept ready dressed by the Troops and their Canteens filled with water so that the Men may be prepared. Otherwise in Case of an attack they will suffer very much, all Tents to be Struck Immediately on the Alarm being given. Namely 2 Guns at Fort George, 3 from Bayards or Bunker Hill with a Flag in the Day and a Light at Night. The Divisions in the Army or Brigades being separate Proving very Inconvenient the Whole are to be brought in the Gen'l Detail to Morrow.

The Brigade Majors to attend at Head Quarters at 6 oClock to Settle the Detail, and the Major and Brigadier Gen'l are requested to send at the same time a Note of the Number of Men each may want for Fatigue or direct the Engineer having the care of their Works respecting So to do.

Major General Greens Orders August 16, 1776

Col'l Smith is to Appoint an Adjutant, Quarter Master, Sergeant Major and Quarter Master Sergeant to his Reg't.

The General desires that Col'l Smith will take care to have the Troops in his Reg't not on Duty Exercised Daily in learning the Necessary Manoevers and Evolutions. Gen'l Nixon and Gen'l Heard to furnish a fatigue party from their Respective Brigades to form the Necessary Lines from fort Box to fort Puttnam. The Gin shops and others Houses where Liquor have been heretofore retailed within or near the Lines Except the Houses at the ferrys are Strictly forbidden to Sell any for the future to any of the Soldiers in the Army; and the Inhabitants of said Houses Near the Lines are Immediately to move out of them, and they are to be appropriated for the use of the Troops. If any Soldier in the Army Shall be found disguised in Liquor as has been to much the Practice heretofore, The Gen'l is determined to have him Punished with the utmost Severity as no Soldier in Such a Situation can be either fit for Defence or Attack. The Gen'l Orders that no Seller in the Army shall sell to any Soldier more than one Jill of Spirits per Day.

If the Above orders are not Strictly Adhered to, he is determined that there shall be no more retailed out at all.

The Col'ls of the Respective Reg't lately Come in are Immediately to make a return to the Gen'l of the Number of Men in each of their Respective Regiments and where they are Quartered.

Col'l Hitchcocks and Col'l Smiths Reg't are to do duty in Gen'l Nixon's Brigade. Col'l V. Brunts and Col'l Gays Reg't to do Duty in General Heards Brigade. The Captains in the two Brigades are to

be Particularly Carefull that the Rolls of their Respective Companies are Called at least Three times a Day and that the Troops do not Stray from their Quarters.

Field officers for the Day Lieut't Col'l Brearly.

Adjutant Lewis Woodruff.

Head Quarters, Aug't 17th, 1776.

Parole ———.

Countersign ———.

Benjamin Durant of Cap't Wardsworths Company and Coll. Bailyes Reg't Convicted by a General Court Martial whereof Col'l Wyllys was President of Giting Drunk on Guard. Sentenced to receive 30 Lashes. Patrick Lyon of Cap'n Curtis Company Reg't late Leonards, Convicted by the Same Court Martial of Sleeping on his Post Sentenced to receive 25 Lashes. Benjamin Wallace of Cap't Stewards Independent Comp'y of New York Forces Convicted by the same Court for Desertion and Enlisting again in to another Company. Sentenced to Receive 39 Lashes. The Gen. approves of the above Sentence and orders them to be put in Execution at the usual Time and place.

The Gen. Recommends to all Commanding officers and Divisions Brigades, and Regiments, in Infering their Several Orders to be Carefull they do not Interfere with Gen. Orders which have been or may be Issued. And those Gentlemen who have not had an Opportunity from their late Arrival in Camp, to know what have been Issued will do well to Inform themselves and Especially before any Special order is Issued which may have a Gen. Effect.

The Guard Ordered to Mount at Lispernards Brewery in the Evening to mount in the day also and march off the Parade with the rest of the Guards.

Head Quarters, Aug. 18, 1776.

Parole ———.

Countersign ———.

As Nothing Contributes so much to the good Order and Government of Troops as an Exactness in discipline and a Strict Observances of Orders, and as the Enemy is now arranged into different Divisions, Those Divisions formed into Brigades and the Brigades Composed of Reg't the Gen'l hopes and Expects that the Several duties of the Army will go on with Regularaty Chearfulness and Alacerety as ones Means of Accomplishing this he desired that no Reg'ts Brigades or Divisions will Interfere with the Dutys of another but walk in their own Proper Lines the Coll's. taken care not to Contenince the Orders of their Brigadiers, the Brigadiers of their Major Gen.

And the whole pay due attention to the Gen'l orders which can only be sit a Side or be dispensed with by Orders of Equal dignity the Army under such a Regulation will soon become Respectable in it Self and formidable to the Enemy it is an Incombant duty therefore upon every officer of every Rank to be Alert and Attentive in the Dis-

charge of the Several duties an-ecxed to his office, his Honour, his own Personal safety & for ought he knows the Salvation of his Country and its dearest Privileges may depend upon his Exertion.

Particular Cases may and doubtless will happen to render it Necessary for the good of the Service that a Change of officers Should be made from One Brigade to another. But whenever there Appears a Cause for this it will be notefied Gen'l or Special Orders the Gen'l Cannot quit this Subject as this may Posably be the last Opportunity Previous to an Attack without Dressing the Private Men and Exorting the Troops in Gen'l to be profounly Silent & Strictly Obedient to Orders before they Come to & whilst they are in action as nothing Can Contribute more to their Success than a Cool and Deliberate Behaviour nothing add more to the disencouragement of the Enemy, than to find new Troops Cool & Determined in there Manner. The Gen'l has no doubt but that every good Soldier and all the officers are Sufficiently Impressed with the Necessity of Examining the State and Condition of the Arms, but his own Anxiety on this Head Compells him to remind them of it after every Spell of Wet Weather least we should be Caught with Arms unfit for Immediate Service the Reg'ts of Militia from Connecticut are to be formed into a Brigade Under the Command of Brigadier Gen'l Walcodd Who is hourly Expected and in the Mean time to be under the Command of Coll. Himmens the oldest Coll. of the Militia, tho the fire Ships which went up the North River last Friday were not so Successfull as to destroy Either of the Men of War. Yet the Gen'l thanks both the officers and Men for the Spirit and Resolution they showed in Grapling the Vessel before they quit the fire Ships & as a reward of their Merit Presents each of those who Stayed Last on board and are somewhat Burnt with 50 Dollars and the Others 40 Dollars Each, had the Enterprize Succeeded so as to have destroyed Either of the Ships of War the Gen'l would have been generous In proportion to the Service.

Brigadier Gen'l Scott.

Field officers for the Piquet Coll. Chester L't Coll. Printice & Major Brooks, for

Main Guard L't Col'l Stockholm.

Brigade Major Fish.

Field officer for the Day Col'l Martin, Adjutant Jones.

Head Quarters, Aug. 19th, 1776.

Parole ———.

Countersign ———.

John Green of Cap'n Johnsons Comp'y and late Col'l McDougals Regiment, Convicted by a Gen'l Court Martial whereof Col'l Wylls Was president of breaking out of his Quarter Guard and being Absent 2 Days, Ordered to receive 39 Lashes, the Gen'l Approves of the Sentence and Orders it to be Executed at the Usual Time and Place. the Prisoner to be then Returned to his Quarter Guard. The Court

Martial to set to morrow for the Trial of L't Hobbs of the Reg't Late McDougals the Judge Advocate will be Inform'd of the Witnesses by Gen'l Puttnam. A Sub'n Guard to go over to mor- to relieve the Guard at Hoebuck ferry Coll. Hitchcocks Reg't to move tomorrow to Burdets ferry and Relieve the party now there, There to Join Gen'l Mifflins Brigade and Receive Orders from Major Gen'l Health agreeable to Gen'l orders of the 12th Instant. Gen'l Puttnam will order Boats. The Adjudants of Such Regiments as have lately Come in to apply at the Adjutant Gen'l Office for Blanks Returns which they are to fill up and bring in at orderly time (viz.) at 11 o'clock every Saturday.

Brigade Orders, Aug. 19, 1776.

Gen'l Heard's

The Gen'l is sorry to see so many of the Soldiers Arms black and Rusty which is a Disgrace to a Soldier. he request Every Cap'n for the future to be particular in Examining the Arms of their respective Companies and see that they are kept Clean and in good order & that they are well Supply'd with amunition.

Field officer for the Day Col'l Nucomb.

Adjutant—King.

Head Quarters, Aug. 20th, 1776.

Parole ———.

Countersign ———.

Nathaniel Mum of Cap'n Peters Company, Col'l Buds Reg't Convicted by a Gen'l Court Martial Whereof Col'l Wylls was president of Desertion & Reenlistment into another Company James Mumford of Cap'n Ledyards Comp'y in the late Coll. McDougals Reg't, Convicted by the same Court Martial for the Same Crime. Alexander Moore, Serj't in Cap't Conanways Company Coll. Winds Battalion Convicted by the same Court Martial of Desertion. Christopher Hosper of the Same Comp'y and Battalion Convicted by the same Court Martial of the Same Crime Each of the above Persons were Sentenced to receive 39 Lashes. The Gen'l Approves The Sentences & orders them to be Executed at Guard Mounting to morrow Morning at the Usual Place. The Troops lately Arrived are Informed it is Contrary to Gen'l Orders to fire in Camp, Such fire Locks as are Loaded & the Charge Cannot be drawn, are to be Discharged at Retreat beating In a Volley under the Inspection of an officer, the officer of Such Troops are Desired and required to prevent all other firing in the Camp as it tends to great Disorder.

The Reg't of Militia now under the Command of Col'l Hinman from Connecticut are in case of an Alarm to Parade at the Grand Parade and there wait for Orders. The officers who are lately Come into Camp are also Informed That it has been found Necessary amidst such frequent Changes of Troops to Introduce Some Distinction by which their Several Ranks may be known (to Wit). Field officers to

ware a Pink or Red, Cap's White or Buff the Subaltrans Green. The Gen'l flatters himself Every Gentlemen will Conform to the Regulation which he has found Infinitely Necessary to Prevent mistakes & Confusion.

The Trial of Lieutenant Hobbe Passed over till to Morrow.

The Gen'l Court Martial to set on Thursday as a Court of Inquiry Into the Conduct of Adjutant Brice of Col'l Small's Battalion Charged with Disobedience of Orders and disrespectfull Behaviour to his Superior officers. The Gen'l being Informed to his great Surprise that a Report prevails and is Industiously Spread far and Wide, that Lord How had made Propositions of Peace Calculated by Disin-ting Persons Most Probably to lull us into a fatal Security, his duty obliges him to declare that no such offer has been made by Lord How, but on the Contrary from the Best Informations he Can procure. The Army may Expect an Attack as soon as the Wind and tide may prove favourable.

He hopes therefore Every Mans mind & Arms will be Prepared for Action and when Called to it, Shew our Enemies and the Whole World that those Men Contending on their own Land are Superior to any Mercenarys on Earth.

The Brigadiers are to See the Spears in the Different Works under their Command kept Greased and Clean. Gen'l Sullivan is to take the Command on Long Island Untill Gen'l Green's State of Health will admit him to Resume it. And Brigadier Lord Sterling is to take Charge of Gen'l Sullivans Division till he returns to it again.

Edward Fillman Esq'r is appointed Assistant Brigade Major to Lord Sterling, the Duty of the Whole Division being too great for one officer he is to be obeyed and Respected Accordingly.

Field officers Lt. Coll. Phillips.

Adjutant from Coll. Littles Regiment.

Major Gen'l Sullivans Orders of the 21st of Aug., 1776.

Five Hundred Men to be on Fatigue to morrow, they are to take their Breakfast and be on the Works by 8 oClock leave it at Twelve and Begin at 2 and work till half after Six. Nothing Can be more Disagreeable to the Gen'l than to Call upon the Men to be so Constantly on Fatigue, but their own Salvation & the Safety of their Country require it, he hopes in 2 or 3 Days more to have the Encampment so Sure as to Inable Him to Relieve the Men from Fatigue & giving them an Opportunity of Resting from their Labor. An Adjutant of the Day to attend at the Gen'l every Morning at 8 oClock, An Orderly Serjeant from each Brigade to attend Daily; 4 Men to be Drafted to Row the Gen'l Barge Who are to do no other Duty. The Brigade Majors are Immediately upon Receiving Orders from head Quarters to Call at Gen'l Sullivans Quarters for his Orders or Send Adjutants to take them Off.

Col'l Johnson's and Coll. Nucombs Regt. are to Consider the Woods on the West Side of the Creek as their Alarm post till further Orders and to Repair there in Case of an Alarm.

Gen'l Nixon will Shew the Ground this Evening at Six oClock to the Command- officers of these Regiments.

Head Quarters, Aug. 21, 1776.

Parole, Kingsbridge

Countersign, Jersey.

Adjutant Taylor to do the Duty of Brigade Major to Gen'l McDougals Brigade during Major Platts Illness he is to be Obeyed & Respected Accordingly. Lieut't Hobbe of Cap't Hyats Comp'y Reg't Late Gen'l McDougals tried by a Gen'l Court Martial whereof Coll. Wylls was President for Misbehaviour in leaving one of the Hulks in the North River, was Acquited and the Complaint Reported Groundless ordered that he be discharged from his Arrest. A Court of Inquiry to set on Friday next at Miss Montaunes upon Capt'n McCleave Stanton & Tinker, Charged with Backwardness in duty up the North River last Week & Misbehaviour on Sunday last when the Men of War Came down the River Court to Consist of the following persons to meet at 10 oClock.

General McDougal, President.

Coll. Maliom—Major Brooks.

L't Coll. Shepard—Cap't Peters.

L't Coll. Wessam—Cap't Vandicke.

The Judge Advocate to Attend & all witnesses. 50 Men Properly officerd to parade every Morning Six oClock at Gen. Puttnams their to take orders from him not to bring Arms. They are to be Continued every Day till further Orders. 50 Men Also for fatigue to parade to Morrow Morning Properly officerd on the Grand parade without Arms to take orders from Cap't Post. 10 Men with One Sub'n who have been used to the Sea to parade at Gen'l Putnams this Afternoon at 2 oClock to prosede to Kingsbridge up the North River with 3 Days Provision; the Like Number also to parade to morrow Morning at 6 oClock at Gen'l Putnams Quarters to take 3 Days Provision boath Parties to parade Without Arms. 20 Men with a Sub'n to parade for fatigue to morrow morning without arms on the grand parade to Prosede to Bayards Hill & to work upon the Hill to take Orders from the Person who has the Direction for Diging the Well.

Field Officer L't Coll. Munson.

Adjutant from Coll. Fermans Reg't.

Aug. 22, 1776 (No Orders this day).

Head Quarters, Aug. 23, 1776.

Parole ———.

Countersign ———.

The Commissary General is directed to have five days hard bread kept baked and ready to be delivered. If the Commissary should ap-

ply to the Commanding officers of Reg'ts for any Bakers, they are to furnish them without waiting for a Special Order.

The Gen'l was sorry to find that some troops when they were Ordered to March had no provisions notwithstanding the orders that have been Issued. The Men must march If the service requires it & will suffer very much If not provided The Gen'l therefore directs all troops to have two days hard bread & Pork ready by them, and desires that the officers will go thro' the Encampment and Quarters and see that It be got and kept.

The Gen'l would be Obliged to any officer to recommend to him a Carefull sober person who Understands taking Care of Horses & Waiting Occasionally, such person being a soldier will have his pay Continued & 20 s p'r Month he must be neat in his person and to be depended on for his Sobriety and honesty.

The officers of the Militia are Informed that 24 Rounds are Allowed to a Man & 2 flints that the Cap'ts of each Company should see that the Cartridges fit the boar of the Gun.

In drawing for Ammunition the Commanding officers should upon the Regimental parade Examine the state of their Reg'ts and then draw for Cartridges & flints. Cap't Felton will assist them in this Business & unless in Case of Alarm They are desired not to draw for every small Number of Men who may be Coming in The Enemy have now landed on Long Island and the hour is fast approaching on Which the honour & Success of this Army & the safety of our bleeding Country depends. Remember officers and Soldiers that you are free-men fighting for the Blessing of Liberty. That slavery will be the portion of you and your posterity If you do not acquit yourselves like men. Remember how your Courage has been despised and Traduced by your Cruel Invaders Tho' they have found by dear Experience at Boston Charlestown & other places what a few brave Men Contending in their own land and in the best of Causes can do against bare hirelings & Mercenaries, be Cool and determined. Do not fire at a Distance, but wait for orders from your officers. It is the Gen'l's Express orders that If any Man attempt to skulk, lay down or Retreat without Orders to be Instantly shot down as an Example he hopes no such scoundrel will be found in this Army, but on the Contrary every one for himself resolving to Conquer or Die & Trusting to the Smiles of heaven upon so just a Cause will behave With bravery & resolution. Those who are distinguished for their Gallantry and good Conduct may depend upon being Honourably Noteced & sutablely rewarded.

The Brigade Majors are Immediately to Relieve the Guards out of the Guards out of the Reg'ts ordered to Long Island from other Reg'ts out of the Brigade & forward such Guards to the Reg.

Major Reabury's Coll. Herman's Major Smith Coll. Cashs. Coll. Talcotts. Coll. Baldwins & Major Clark's reg'ts of Connecticut Militia

to parade this Evening at 5 oClock on the Grand Parade. Major Henley will attend them to their alarm Posts & direct them in the Morning to the lines. When any of the field officers for Piquet or Main Guard are sick or otherwise Incapable of the duty they are Immediately to signify it to the Brigade Major. But the Gen'l hopes that Trifling Excuses will not be made as there is too much reason to believe has been the Case.

Major Gen. Sullivans Orders.

The Men not to turn out to their alarm posts this afternoon unless an Alarm is given. they are to get Two days provision ready Cooked to be at their Alarm posts to morrow morning at 3 oClock With every thing in Order for Action. Coll. Miles & Coll. Ramson's reg'ts to take possession of the Bedford road this Night Coll. Ramson's Reg't will march off at 5 oClock to join Coll. Miles who is now on the spot. Coll. Littles & Coll. Hitchcocks reg'ts to possess the flat Bush road & Coll. Johnson's & Coll. Martins to take possession of the Road next the River, all those Reg'ts to be at their posts by 6 oClock & upon their Arrival the troops now there to return to their Encampments & get Two Days provision ready dressed & hold themselves in readiness for Action.

The Gen'l will never make a third requisition to the Majors of Brigade to attend for Orders.

Head Quarters, Aug. 24, 1776.

Parole, Jamaica.

Countersign, London.

The Changing of the Reg'ts Occasions Some Difficulties in the Duty the Brigade Majors are to send by the Orderly Sergeants a daily return of the Men in their Respective Brigades.

Gen. Sullivan's Orders

The Gen. returns his thanks to the brave officers & Soldiers who have with so much spirit and intripidity repulsed the Enemy & defeated their designs of taking possession of the Wood near our Lines. He is now Convinced that the Troops he has the honour to Command will not in point of true bravery yield to any troops in the Universe. Their Chearfulness with which they do their Duty and the patience With Which they may Endure fatigue Evinces such Exalted Sentiments of Freedom & Love of their Country; and gives him the most satisfactory evidence that whenever call'd upon they will prove themselves Worthy of that freedom for Which they are now Contending.

Coll. Ramson's Regiment in future to Mount No Guard Except a Quarter Guard of twelve Men, but be Considered merely as fatigue party to which they are to attend from day to Day.

The Gen'l is sorry to find that Reg't flying from their post, when the times females would have blushed to have betrayed the least signs of fear at any thing which this regiment discovered at the time of their

flight. The officers are requested to see that their men Always keep at least two Days provisions by them Ready dressed. The Commissary to deal out one Gill of Rum to each Man per Day on this Island till farther orders.

Head Quarters, Aug. 25, 1776.

Parole, Marlborough.

Countersign, New Town.

A Special Court Martial to sit this day at 12 oClock at Mr. Montanyes for the Trial of Lieut't Coll. Zedwitz Charged with Carrying on a Treasonable Correspondence with the Enemy to be Composed of a Brigadier General & 12 Field officers. Gen'l Wadsworth President Coll. Smallwood to Command Lord Sterlings Brigade during his Absence on Long Island.

Gen. Sullivans Orders

The following Arrangement to take place on Long Island till further Orders Viz; Coll. Miles two Battalions. Coll. Atlees, Coll. Lutz., Major Hays Coll Lashers & Coll. Drakes to be formed into one Brigade under the Command of Gen. Lord Sterling. Coll. Hands Prescotts. late Coll. Nixons. Vernons, Hitchcocks. Littles Smith & Ramson's under Gen. Nixons Wyllys Huntingtons Tyler Sylleman's, Chester & Gays under Gen'l Persons. Johnson's Van Cortlands, Martins, Newcombs & Forman's under the Command of Brigadier Gen'l Heard's.

The Gen's Further Orders that the Brigadiers attend at head Quarters to Morrow Morning for his Directions at 8 oClock.

Brigade Major Box is appointed to Act as Adjutant Gen'l for this Department till further Orders.

A Brigadier Gen'l of the Day to attend the Grand Parade at Guard Mounting to Morrow at 10 oClock in the Morning. Every day afterwards at Eight, Whose Duty it shall be to see that the Guards are regularly made up that they are properly posted & Duty relieved.

All the Troops in this Department are desired to Wear a Green Bow or Branch of Tree in their Hats till farther Orders.

Brigadier for to Morrow Lord Sterling.

Brigade Major Livingston.

Head Quarters, Aug. 30, 1776.

Parole ———.

Countersign ———.

All the Commanding officers of Regiments are to Parade on the regimental Parade this Evening at 5 oClock to Examine the state of their Mens arms & Ammunition. Get them in the best order. All damaged Cartridges are to be Returned & in their place fresh ones drawn without further Orders. The Return of Regiments are to be made as soon and as Exact as possible. No arguments can be necessary at such a time as this to Induce all officers to a strict attention to their Duty.

The Constant firing in the Camp notwithstanding repeated Orders

to the Contrary is very Scandalous and seldom a Day passes but some person is shot by their friends. Once more the Gen'l Intreats officers to prevent it, & calls upon soldiers to forbear this practice, Pieces that Cannot be drawn are to be discharged at Retreat beating & not otherwise & then by Command of their officers.

The loss of two General officers by the late action having Occasioned a Necessary change In the Brigade,

The Brigade Majors are to attend at 10 oClock to morrow to receive a New Arrangement. As the Tents are Wet & the Weather Unfavorable the Troops are to remain in the City untill farther orders.

Those not Supplied with Barracks to apply to Mr. Roebuck Barrack Master. Officers & men are Charged to see as little Damage as possible done to houses where they are Quartered.

Gen'l Wadsworth to send two Reg'ts from his Brigade to reinforce Coll. Sergeants at Hoornshook as soon as possible in Case of an Alarm this Evening which may be Expected from the Nearness of the Enemy & their Expectation of taking advantage of the late Rains & last nights fatigue. The following Disposition is to take place & the Reg'ts are to parade Accordingly. Gen'l Mifflin to parade on the grand parade & they are then to join the Regiments lately Composing Lord Sterlings Brigade, and the Whole to parade on the parade lately assigned by him to them. There they are to act under Gen'l Mifflin as a reserve Corps. The Regiments of Gen'l Nixons Brigade are to join Gen'l Spencers Division who Will assign them their Alarm posts. The Jersey Troops to Join Gen'l McDougals Brigade & parade at or near his Ground.

Brigadier for the Day Gen'l Scott.

Field officers for the Piquet Coll. Ritzema.

Lieut't Coll. Pitkin Major Starr.

For Main Guard Major Trenton.

Brigade Major Herley.

Head Quarters, Aug. 31, 1776.

Parole ———.

Countersign ———.

Major Livingston Charged with having Ordered a Negro to fire on Soldier of Coll. Newcombs Reg't is Ordered to be Confined & brought to Tryal. But the Gen'l is sorry to see soldiers defending their Country in Time of Eminent danger Rioting and attempting to do themselves Justice. The Plunderers of Lord Sterlings house are Ordered to Restore to the Quarter Master Gen'l what they have taken in failure Whereof they will Certainly be hanged. It is the Gen'l Orders that the Remainder of Lutz & Cachlin's Battalions be Joined by Coll. Hands Battalion that Major Hays be also under special Command of Coll. Hands that then those Battalions Which Coll. Sheas Coll. McGans, Coll. Hutchinsons Coll. Atleys Coll. Miles & Coll. Wards Reg't be Brigaded under Coll. Mifflin those now here march as soon as pos-

sible to Kings Bridge. The Quarter Master will supply Waggon's If to be Spared. If not to apply to Lieut. Archibald on the North River Boat-station-or Ensign Allen on the East River who will Supply Boats. A Careful officer with a small guard to attend them. Major Lord will supply from Gen'l Walcott's Brigade an officer & Six Men to each boat to bring the Boats back. Except those that are Ordered to stay Commanding officers of Reg'ts are to take care to have hard bread & pork for 2 Days kept by them Constantly.

The Neglect of former Orders in this respect has Occasioned some of the hardships the Troops have lately sustained. If there is any Delay at the Commissary's good officers will Compose & quiet their Men & mention by way of letter to the Gen'l.

The Gen'l acquaints the Army that their Movement from Long Island was made by the Unanimous advice of all the Gen'l officers.

Not from any doubt of the Spirit of the Troops, but because they find the Troops were very much fatigued with hard duty & divided into many Detachments. While the Enemy had Their Main body on the Island & Capable of receiving assistance from their shipping. In these Circumstances it was thought unsafe to transport the Whole of our army on an Island or to Engage them with a part & Unequal Number with Intervening Water.

Whereas now our Whole Army is Collected together the Enemy can Accrue little Assistance from their ships their wrong is and must be divided into many bodies & be fatigued with keeping up the Communication with the ships Whereas ours is Connected and Can act together. They must affect a landing under so many Disadvantages, that If officers & soldiers are Vigilant and Alert to prevent surprize & act with Spirit when they approach there Is little danger of our Success.

Ebenezer Gray is appointed Brigade Major to Gen'l Parsons.

Brigadier for the Day—Gen'l Parsons.

Field officers for the Piquet Coll. Tiler.

Lieut. Coll. Shipperd.

Major Hatfield.

Main Guard Major Brewel.

Brigade Major Fish.

[To be Continued]

Minutes of the Trustees

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, April 2, 1917.

The Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society met this afternoon at one o'clock. There were present Charles M. Lum, Vice-President, who presided, Austin Scott, J. Lawrence Boggs, Frederick A. Canfield, A. Van Doren Honeyman, Frank Bergen, Charles B. Bradley, Charles W. Parker, Miss Altha E. Hatch, and Joseph F. Folsom. Excused: Francis J. Swayze, Hiram E. Deats and W. I. L. Adams.

The minutes of the previous meeting, March 5, were read and approved.

The treasurer, Mr. Boggs, made a report showing a balance of \$976.17, which was approved. A bill of Charles A. Shriner, for printing the October number of the Proceedings, was ordered paid, the amount being \$171.41.

The Membership Committee, Mr. Boggs, presented its report. The following members were proposed and elected: Life—Madison Grant of New York, and Uzal H. McCarter of Newark. Contributing—Miss Louise B. Elmer, Springfield; Robert J. Matches, Summit; Edmund Roebling, Trenton; Mrs. Harrie Pennington Whitehead, Elizabeth. The deaths of Edward Green, East Orange; Oscar B. Mockridge, Newark, and Edgar B. Ward, Orange, were reported.

The Building Committee, Mr. Lum, reported progress with storage room down stairs.

The Library Committee, through Mr. Canfield, reported. It is appended as approved.

The Committee on Colonial Documents reported progress with volume V of the Archives, Dr. Scott, the chairman, stating that it might be published in two weeks.

A minute on the death of former trustee, Chancellor William J. Magie, prepared by Mr. Bergen, was read and ordered spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the family. This action was taken by a rising vote.

Miss Hatch reported that the Woman's Branch had given \$125.00 for books procured by Dr. Disbrow from the Olds library. A vote of thanks was extended the Woman's Branch.

The Printing Committee, through Mr. Honeyman, reported. The future printing of the Proceedings was referred to that committee for investigation as to possible lessening of cost.

The Board directed that in the future the minutes of the Trustees' meetings should be printed in the Proceedings.

The Board directed the Secretary to request the Honorable Richard Wayne Parker to send copies of his address on Lafayette, as far as possible, to the members of the Society. The meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM,
Recording Secretary.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, May 7, 1917.

The Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society met this afternoon at one o'clock. Vice-President Charles M. Lum presided, and the others present were Austin Scott, Frederick A. Canfield, A. Van Doren Honeyman, Miss Altha E. Hatch, J. Lawrence Boggs and Joseph F. Folsom. Excused: Francis J. Swayze, Charles W. Parker and Hiram E. Deats.

The minutes of the previous meeting, April 2, were read and approved.

The treasurer, Mr. Boggs, reported with balance of \$800.25. Approved.

For the Membership Committee, Mr. Boggs, chairman, reported the deaths of Mr. Charles E. Gregory, Mrs. D. Willis James and William P. Rae. The following on recommendation of the committee were elected members of the Society; Miss Caroline E. Nixon, Trenton; and William S. Disbrow, M. D., of Newark, Life members (Dr. Disbrow having paid dues for twenty years previously); and William H. Wurts, New York City; Mrs. Washington Wilson, Metuchen; J. Willard De Yoe, Paterson, and John B. Pitney, Morristown, Contributing members.

The building committee reported on proposed room in the basement and recommended no alterations. The report was approved.

Mr. Canfield reported for the Library Committee, and the report as approved is appended.

For the Committee on Colonial Documents, Dr. Scott reported that Volume V of the New Jersey Archives had been published, and that the State had granted an appropriation of \$3,000 for work next year. The matter of publishing with this fund an additional volume of New Jersey wills with a sub-title "Abstracts of Wills, Vol. II" (with date of the period), to complete or extend Volume XXIII (First Series) of the Archives, was left to the discretion of the committee.

The Editorial Committee was authorized to procure the printing of the "Proceedings," beginning with the April number, by The Unionist-Gazette of Somerville, N. J., satisfactory estimates having been received.

Miss Hatch reported progress in the work of the Woman's Branch.

A letter from George W. Roy, offering a collection of relics to the Society, was referred to Messrs. Swayze, Honeyman and Canfield for investigation.

Judge Swayze having stated through a letter that he had a manuscript on the Elizabethtown land controversies written by the late

Chancellor Magie, it was resolved that the manuscript be considered for publishing in the "Proceedings."

A letter from Miss Magie expressing thanks for the minute on the death of the Chancellor was read. The meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM,
Recording Secretary.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, June 4, 1917.

The Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society met this afternoon at one o'clock. There were present Francis J. Swayze, President, Austin Scott, Charles W. Parker, A. Van Doren Honeyman, J. Lawrence Boggs, Miss Altha E. Hatch, Edwin R. Walker, Frank Bergen, Charles P. Bradley and Joseph F. Folsom. Excused, Hiram E. Deats.

The minutes of the meeting of May 7 were read and approved.

The treasurer, Mr. Boggs, presented his report showing balance of \$751.87. The report was approved.

For the Membership Committee, Mr. Boggs chairman, reported the death of Miss Ginevra Freeman, which occurred on May 15, 1917. She had been elected a Contributing member on April 6, 1914, and served as Historian of the Woman's Branch of the Society. The name of Philip H. Hoffman of Morristown was proposed for Life membership, he having paid dues for twenty years, and he was unanimously elected. The following were elected Contributing members: William J. Backes, John J. Cleary and John A. Hartpence, all of Trenton. Miss Alice W. Hayes and Mrs. L. Cotheal Smith having left legacies were elected Patrons of the Society, the amounts having exceeded the required one thousand dollars.

It was authorized that \$600 of the capital account of the Society be invested in "Liberty Loan" bonds.

The Library committee, Mr. Canfield chairman, reported. It was approved.

For the Committee on Colonial Documents, Dr. Scott reported that Volume XXIX of the Archives, now partly in type at the office of the Paterson "Call," would be published, edited by Dr. Scott, and that Volume XXIII, First Series, Archives, (Volume 2), containing "Abstracts of Wills," would be published, edited by Mr. Honeyman. The report was approved and the publishing authorized.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Honeyman, presented his report, which was approved.

Miss Hatch suggested that the Woman's Branch might buy a "Liberty Loan" bond, and the Board by vote approved.

The committee to inquire into the offer of Mr. George Roy of Nebraska to present the Society a collection of relics, the committee consisting of Messrs. Swayze, Honeyman and Canfield, reported that they had offered to accept the collection if given without conditions. The action was approved.

An invitation having been received from the Sussex County Historical Society to attend the dedication of the Hill Memorial Building at Newton, the new home of that Society, on Friday next, June 8, 1917, was accepted with the hope that some member of the board might attend, the secretary to write to that effect.

The meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM,
Recording Secretary.

LIST OF DONORS TO LIBRARY FOR APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1917.

Mr. David G. Baird, through Miss Margaret S. Haines (W. B.), manuscript; Mr. Thomas W. Balch, volume; Mrs. George Batten (W. B.), volume; Bergen County Historical Society, through Mrs. F. A. Westervelt (W. B.), photograph; Mr. William S. Black, three volumes, and three pamphlets; Mr. J. Lawrence Boggs, volume, fourteen pamphlets, two curios, and one lithograph; Mr. Charles Bradley, two pamphlets; Mrs. E. S. Campbell, volume; Rev. H. G. Coddington, pamphlet; Mr. F. M. Conkling, photograph; Connecticut Historical Society, three volumes; Hon. Willard W. Cutler, manuscript; Mr. C. B. Deacon, early newspaper; Dr. William S. Disbrow, volume, manuscript, four pamphlets, and three curios; Miss Augusta Drake, manuscript and an oil painting; Miss Anna Field, fourteen volumes, two curios; Harvard University, volume, pamphlet; Miss Altha E. Hatch (W. B.), eight volumes, two historical clippings; Mr. J. E. Hedenberg, package manuscripts; Mrs. George W. Holman, Jr. (W. B.), three autographed photographs, one lithograph; Mr. Charles A. Hoppin, volume; Indiana Historical Commission, volume; Mr. Chester N. Jones, two volumes; Mr. Edmund S. Joy, four pamphlets; Mr. Austin B. Keep, volume; Mr. Marion Lewis, volume; Mr. Edward H. Lum, volume; Dr. William O. McDowell, Senate clippings; Miss Mary McKeen, twelve pamphlets; Mr. John S. McMaster, fac-simile of manuscript; Maryland Historical Society, two volumes; Mr. Frederick H. Meserve, through Miss Margaret S. Haines (W. B.), portrait, four photographs, one engraving; National Society, D. A. R., two volumes, one pamphlet; Mr. John Neafie, five manuscripts; New York State Library, volume; Newark Free Public Library, three volumes, one pamphlet; Perry Victory Centennial Commission, volume; Mr. James A. Phelps, volume; Mr. J. T. Pike, manuscript; Mr. James M. Riley, medal; Mrs. L. Voorhees Rodewald, three manuscripts; Royal Historical Society, volume; Mrs. Schickhaus, through Dr. Disbrow, print; Miss Dora Smith (W. B.), eight volumes; State of New Jersey, volume; Mrs. Chas. S. Thurston, three volumes; Mrs. Wm. H. Tracy (W. B.), curio; Mr. Clayton L. Traver, pamphlet; Dr. Wm. H. Vail, curio; Valley Forge Rev. Encampment Commission, pamphlet; Woman's Branch, manuscript, one hundred thirty-eight volumes, seventy pamphlets, and binding of forty volumes.

Minute Relating to the Death of Ex-Chancellor William J. Magie

On the fifteenth day of January last ex-Chancellor William J. Magie, a member and trustee of our society for many years, passed away at his home in Elizabeth, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

His career in all of his walks in life was admirable. As a citizen he was public spirited and charitable; as a member of the Bar he was industrious and gained success by sound learning and straightforward methods of practice. He represented Union county in the Senate for a single term with much credit, and shortly after was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court, and subsequently Chief Justice, and afterwards Chancellor. This is an honor without precedent in the history of our State, and was won by merit alone.

For nearly twenty-eight years Chancellor Magie served as a member of the highest Courts of our State and enriched our jurisprudence with many just and sound opinions. Besides he was for many years a faithful and helpful member of the board of trustees of Princeton University, his alma mater. The record of his long and noble life is an inspiration and a precious heritage; therefore be it—

Resolved, That this minute be recorded and a copy sent to his family.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society

VOL. II.

NEW SERIES
1917

No. 4

The Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians

AN ADDRESS BY EDWIN ROBERT WALKER BEFORE THE NEW
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Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In commencing this address I shall take the liberty of paraphrasing the opening of Sir Walter Scott's charming novel "Ivanhoe," and say:

In that pleasant district of North America formerly known as Nova Caesarea or New Jersey, and latterly as New Jersey, there extended in ancient times a large forest covering the greater part of the beautiful hills and plains which lie between the Atlantic Ocean and the river Delaware. The remains of this extensive wood are to be seen at this day in the desidious trees of the northern and the ever verdant pines of the southern section of our state. Here haunted of yore the stag and the doe, here were fought several of the most desperate battles of the War of the Revolution, and here also flourished in ancient times those bands of roving savages whose deeds have been rendered so popular in American story.

These aborigines are familiarly known to us as the Delaware Indians. They were known to themselves as the Lenni Lenape. I shall call them indifferently "Lenape" and "Delawares."

The name bestowed upon New Jersey by the Indians was

"Shéjachbi," (pronounced as if spelled "Shá-ak-bee.") They claimed the whole area comprising New Jersey. Their great chief Teedyescung stated at the conference at Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1757, that their lands reached eastward from river to sea.

When I was a boy I presumed that the word "Delaware" was an Indian name, evolved by the savages themselves and by them bestowed upon the river and bay. I was well grown up before I learned that the word was originally three words "De La Warr," and that it was the name of an ancient English family ennobled in the time of Edward II, who reigned from 1307 to 1327. The particular scion of that ancient house for whom the Delaware River and Bay and the State of Delaware were named, was Thomas West, Lord De La Warr, born July 9, 1557. He succeeded his father in the peerage in 1602 and interested himself in the plans for the colonization of Virginia; became a member of the Council of Virginia in 1609, and the next year was appointed governor and captain general for life. He sailed for Virginia in March, 1610, arriving at Jamestown in June following with additional emigrants and supplies, just in time to forestall the abandonment of the colony. He returned to England in 1611 and sailed again for Virginia in 1618, but died on the voyage.

It was from the lordly title of this distinguished nobleman and adventurer that we get our present name "Delaware." It is undoubtedly of Norman origin, that is, "De La Warr" is.

I cannot claim anything original for this address. Much has been written about the Indians and I have read much of what has been written. What follows has, of course, been drawn from the sources of information in works upon the Indians to be found in most of the extensive libraries.

The word Lenni Lenape is not pronounced as it is spelled,—that is, the last word is not. That, phonetically, would be Len-apee, but it is to be pronounced as though spelled Len-aupay,—Lenâpé. The river known to us as the Delaware they called the Lenape Wihittuck, meaning river or stream of the Lenape.

The Lenape were divided into three sub-tribes, (1) the

Minsi (2) the Unami and (3) the Unalachtigo. "Minsi means people of the stony country, or mountaineers; "Unami, the people down the river, and "Unalachtigo," people who live near the ocean. The three sub-tribes had each its totemic animal from which it claimed a mystical descent. The Minsi had the wolf, the Unami the turtle and the Unalachtigo the turkey.

Whence came the Indians? Rafinesque, in "The American Nations," says that the annals of the Lenni Lenape contain an account of creation, telling of Kitanitowill, a God, the first and eternal being, who caused the earth, water, sun, moon and stars. This legend also tells of a bad spirit, Makimani, although the theory about an Indian satan seems not to be accepted by some historians,—and it seems that such a being was not believed in by the Lenape when the white men first went among them.

These annals of the Lenni Lenape given by Rafinesque tell also of a flood and the passage of the Indians and their settlement in America. From whence they passed does not appear, and doubtless this mystery is destined to remain forever unsolved.

In 1822 Rafinesque procured in Kentucky a record pictured on wood giving some of the legends of the Lenape Indians. This record is called the Walam Olum or Red Score. The original is not in existence so far as is known, but a manuscript copy made by Rafinesque in 1833 is preserved. The first accurate reproduction of this, figures and text, was published in 1885 in "The Lenape and their Legends," with complete text and symbols of the Walam Olum, by Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Brinton thus summarizes the narrative of the Walam Olum:

"At some remote period the ancestors of the Lenape dwelt probably in Labrador. They journeyed south and west to the St. Lawrence, near Lake Ontario. Next they dwelt for some generations in the pine and hemlock regions of New York, fighting often with the Snake people and the Talega, agricultural nations, living in fortified towns in Ohio and

Indiana. They drove out the former but the latter remained in the Upper Ohio and its branches. The Lenape, now settled on the streams in Indiana, wished to remove to the East to join the Mohegans and others of their kin who had moved there directly from northern New York. So they united with the Hurons to drive out the Talega from the Upper Ohio, which was not fully accomplished for many centuries, some Cherokees lingering there as late as 1730."

The Indians almost universally believed the dry land they knew to be a part of a great island surrounded by waters whose limits were unknown and beyond which was the home of the Light and Sun. The Delawares believed that the whole was supported by a fabled turtle, whose movements caused earthquakes, and who had been their first preserver; their legend in that respect being as follows: Back in the far distant past there was a great overflow of water, submerging the earth, and but few people survived. They took refuge on the back of a turtle. Presently a loon flew by, which they asked to dive and bring up the land. Trying, but failing in the immediate vicinity, he tried afar off and returned with a small quantity of earth in his bill. The turtle, guided by the loon, swam to the place where the earth was found and the survivors there settled and repopled the land.

It will probably be a matter of some surprise to most of you to learn that there is authority for believing that New Jersey was a wilderness, uninhabited by human beings until the year 1396, when King Wolomenap (Hollow Man) led his people into the Delaware Valley where they settled and overran New Jersey.

The Reverend Mr. Beatty, in his mission from New York in 1766, to the western Indians, received from a person whom he credited, the following tradition, which he had from some old men among the Delaware tribe: That of old time their people were divided by a river, and one part tarried behind; that they knew not for a certainty how they first came to this continent, but gave this account: that a king of their nation, when they formerly lived far to the west, left his kingdom to his two sons; that the one son making war upon the other,

the latter thereupon determined to depart, and seek some new habitation; accordingly he set out accompanied by a number of people, and after wandering to and fro for the space of forty years, they at length came to the Delaware where they settled three hundred and seventy years before, that is, before 1766, which goes back to 1396. The way they kept account of this was by putting a black bead of wampum every year on a belt which they used for that purpose. Rafinesque gives a list of Lenape Kings and says their annals tell of Wolomenap (Hollow Man), the 77th, and that he was king at the falls of the Delaware (Trenton); the first one there, according to the legend.

The earliest white travelers in this part of the country looked upon the natives as simply savages and little different from the wild beasts about them, and did not trouble themselves to study their institutions or traditions, and that has been done in comparatively recent times.

The Indians found here by the first explorers and travelers were splendid physical specimens, well built and strong, with broad shoulders and small waists, dark eyes, white teeth, coarse black hair, of which the men left but a single tuft on the top of the head to accommodate an enemy's scalping knife. There were few that were crippled or deformed.

History tells us of at least one Indian who was not straight,—of stature, I mean,—and that was Billy Bowlegs, a Seminole chief, who fought in the Florida wars. But he was not a Jersey Indian.

The Indians had a habit of anointing their bodies with oil and the fat of beasts and fishes which they claimed protected their skins from the fierce rays of the summer sun and the penetrating cold of winter.

As they lived mainly by hunting and fishing, their habitations, which were called "wigwams," were temporary structures which could easily be removed when occasion required. They generally slept on skin or leaves spread on the bare ground, and some had crude board floors, which inspired Roger Williams to indict these lines:

“God gives them sleep on ground
 or straw,
 On sedge mats or on board,
 When English beds of softest down
 Sometimes no sleep afford.”

From these humble lodgings no one was ever turned away and the generous hospitality of the Indians was noticed with admiration by travelers. The Indian's dinner generally consisted of meat and vegetables, cooked in the same vessel, which was rarely, if ever, cleansed. His breakfast generally consisted of maize, that is, Indian corn, pounded in a mortar till crushed and then boiled. This was his *ach-poan*, whence comes the name “corn-pone,” which we all know, and, I may say, all like. Their thirst was quenched by drinking the broth of boiled meat, or by drafts of pure water. They had no intoxicating liquors until the advent of the white man. Their only stimulant was tobacco, which they smoked in pipes manufactured by themselves. They had no cigars, and the festive cigarette was entirely unknown to them, in fact was then unknown to everybody.

The Lenape did not depend solely on the trophies of the chase for their subsistence. They were, to a comparatively large extent, engaged in agriculture and raised a variety of edible plants, corn, beans, sweet potatoes and squashes, among them. A hardy variety of tobacco was also cultivated.

The art of the potter was not unknown to the Delawares, and their skill in bead work and feather mantles, and dressing animal skins, excited admiration. Their weapons were mostly of stone, but there was considerable native copper used for arrow heads, and also for pipes and ornaments. They had paints and dyes made from vegetables and minerals found in their neighborhood.

In making a canoe they would fell a tree by means of their stone axes or by burning into the trunk at the base and would hollow out the trunk by fire, or in later times, would make a framework and cover it with bark and thus make a vessel large enough to carry a dozen or more men and to bear a

thousand pounds or more of freight, and yet it would be so light that two or three men could carry it.

Although they were usually clad only in the skins of animals they had learned to make a coarse cloth from the fiber of nettles and other plants which they twisted and wove with their fingers. They made rope, purses and bags in the same way, and had needles made of small bones and wooden splints, with which they were quite dexterous. Like all primitive people the Indians were very fond of ornaments and adorned themselves with shells and beads and other articles skillfully and decoratively fashioned by themselves. The white beads made by the Indians were called "wampum" and the blue, purple or violet ones "suckanhoch." They were made of shells and other suitable materials. Used first merely for ornamentation, this wampum came to be so much in demand that it assumed the character of currency, and it was so used by the white settlers as well as the Indians as neither had any other kind of money. Some white men tried to make wampum but their crude product was promptly rejected as counterfeit.

As the straight-limbed and erect Indians had no intoxicating liquors, pimpled noses were not to be found among them. Nor did they use profane language, so far as I have been able to learn. What a contrast between them and some of their white brethren! The late W. Clark Russell, in one of his inimitable sea stories, thus describes the English captain of a vessel: "His face was purple with grog blossoms, his legs were bent like the tines of a pitch-fork and he was charged to the throat with a fo-castle vocabulary," which is, as you may have heard, redolent of profanity.

The Indians were never very numerous in New Jersey, at least not after the advent of the white settlers. It has been estimated that in 1648 there were in the various tribes about 2,000 warriors all told, which would make a total population of about 8,000. After this time they disappeared rapidly. In 1721 they were said to be few and friendly,—the fewer the more friendly, doubtless.

Kalm, a Swedish traveler, who spent some time here in 1747, observed that the disappearance of the native population

was principally due to two agencies,—smallpox and brandy. It will be remembered, I believe, by everyone, that intoxicating liquors were sold to the Indians by the whites even in defiance of colonial statutes forbidding it. The practice of violating excise laws, which we have every reason to believe still goes on, appears, therefore, to be of ancient origin and to be founded upon considerable historic precedent.

The cupidity of the early settlers led them to sell liquor to the Indians and countless evils ensued. One day in 1643, at Pavonia in this state, an Indian who had become intoxicated through the Dutch plying him with liquor, was asked if he could make good use of his bow and arrow. For an answer he aimed at a Dutchman thatching a house and shot him dead. An Englishman had been killed a few days before by some Indians of the Achter Col village. The whites were exasperated and demanded the surrender of the murderers, which was refused, being contrary to Indian custom. Some of the whites trespassed on the Indians' cornfields, and when resisted shot three of the savages dead. A war seemed imminent, and in alarm many of the Indians fled for protection to the neighborhood of the Fort on Manhattan Island. The Dutch took advantage of this opportunity, and on the night of February 25, 1643, one party slaughtered their unsuspecting guests on the Island, while another party came to Pavonia and attacked the Indian village there, when the women and children were all asleep. The ferocity displayed by the whites on this occasion was never exceeded by the Indians. I will spare you any detailed account of the horrible tragedy, and will only add that as the result of the night's butchery about eighty Indians were killed and thirty made prisoners. Eleven tribes arose to avenge this cruel slaughter, but were no match for the well-armed whites, and a thousand Indians were slain. Peace was concluded at a conference, April 22, 1643, Oratamy, sachem of the Indians living at Achinheshacky (Ach-in-hes-kacky), who declared himself commissioned by the Indians, answering for them. Yet, more trouble followed, but in 1645 another treaty was made between the whites and the Indians, Oratamy making his mark thereto. In 1649 a number of lead-

ing Indians made further propositions for a lasting peace, the principal speaker being Pennekeck (the chief behind the Col), in the neighborhood of Cumnipaw,—probably a considerable village of the Hackensacks. Chief Oratamy was present but said nothing. However, his superiority was recognized by the gift of some tobacco and a gun, while the members of the tribe received only small presents.

During the ten years from 1645 to 1655, there were occasional encounters between Indians and whites, ten to fourteen of the latter being killed in that period in the vicinity of New Amsterdam.

The whites were constantly encroaching on the natives everywhere, and in the neighborhood of Pavonia a considerable settlement of Dutch had grown up. The Indians became restive as they saw their lands slipping away from them, and finally seem to have planned the extirpation of the invaders. Very early on the morning of September 15, 1655, sixty-four canoes, filled with five hundred armed Indians, landed on Manhattan Island, and the warriors speedily scattered through the village. Many altercations occurred between them and the Dutch during the day. Toward evening they were joined by two hundred more Indians. Three Dutchmen and as many Indians were killed. The Indians then crossed over to Pavonia and to Staten Island, and in the course of three days destroyed buildings and cattle, killed about fifty whites and carried off eighty men, women and children into captivity. It was the last expiring effort of the natives near New York to check the resistless advance of the Swannekins, as they called the Dutch.

For a time the Indians believed they had the advantage, and proceeded to profit by it with great shrewdness. They brought some of their prisoners to Pavonia and treated with the whites for their ransom, demanding cloth, powder, lead, wampum, knives, hatchets, pipes and other supplies. Chief Pennekeck finally sent fourteen of his prisoners over to the Dutch authorities and asked for powder and lead in return; he got what he wanted and two Indian prisoners besides. The negotiations continued, until Pennekeck had secured an ample

supply of ammunition, and the Dutch had received most of their people back again. To the credit of the Indians it should be said that no complaint was made of the treatment of their captives.

The authorities of New Netherlands were greatly disturbed by the brief but destructive war just mentioned, and as a precaution against the recurrence of such an event advised the erection of a block-house of logs, in sight of the Indians, near Achinheshaky. Affairs seem to have gone smoothly between the Dutch and the Hackensacks thereafter.

When the English conquered New Netherlands in 1664, they were careful to cultivate the friendship of the Hackensack chief, and Governor Philip Carteret wrote two letters in 1666 to Oraton, as he called him, in relation to the proposed purchase of the site of Newark. The chief was very old at this time and unable to travel from Hackensack to Newark to attend the conference between the whites and the natives. And so there passed from view that striking figure in the Indian history of New Jersey. It is said that he was prudent and sagacious in council, prompt, energetic and decisive in war, as the Dutch found to their cost when they recklessly provoked him to vengeance.

The few glimpses we are afforded of this Indian chieftain clearly show him to have been a notable man among men in his day, and that he was recognized as such not only by the aborigines of New Jersey, but by the Dutch rulers with whom he came in contact. Mr. Nelson says that the name of such a man is surely worthy of commemoration, even two centuries after his spirit has joined his kindred in the happy hunting ground of his race. He was unaware, or had forgotten, that there is a public hall in Newark called "Oraton Hall" in honor of the great chief.

The names, number and position of all the New Jersey tribes have not been ascertained, but it is known that about 1650 the tribe occupying the area around the Falls of the Delaware, quaintly written "*ye ffalles of ye De La Ware*," where Trenton now stands, was named "*Sanhican*." Their chief was Mosilian, who commanded about 200 braves at the falls. An

artificial stream of considerable beauty, parallelling the Delaware River and running along the southwesterly boundary of the city, built originally to supply water power to mills, but now disused for that purpose, has been named Sanhican Creek.

The Sanhicans were noted for the manufacture of stone implements, making beautiful lance and arrow heads of quartz and jasper. There are several vocabularies of their dialect extant.

Each tribe had a sachem or head chief. After the death and burial of one, the subordinate chiefs, called sagamores, met with the councillors and people, the new sachem being agreed upon, they prepared the speeches and necessary belts. They then marched to the town where the candidate was and one of the chiefs declared him to be the sachem in place of the deceased. The common chiefs were chosen for their personal merit,—their bravery, wisdom or eloquence, and the office was not hereditary. When one was elected a sachem or chief, his name was taken from him and a new one bestowed at the time of his installation. He could be deposed at any time by the council of his tribe and his office was vacated by removal to another locality.

The council of each tribe was composed of the sachem and other chiefs, experienced warriors or aged and respected heads of families, elected by the tribe. The executive functions of the government were performed by the sachems and chiefs, who were also members of the council, which was legislature and court combined. Here matters concerning the welfare of the tribe were discussed and offences against the good order of the tribe were considered; crimes committed against individuals were not regarded as sins, and they were settled between the persons and families concerned, upon the principle *lex talionis*.

There are exceptions to all rules, and the rule of the Indians that they would not revenge wrongs upon individuals but would leave their kin to do so, seems sometimes to have been departed from, as will appear from the following: In 1671 two Dutchmen were murdered on Matinicumk (now Burling-

ton) Island in the river Delaware, by Indians, because Tash-iowycan, whose sister was dead, said that he would requite her by killing Christians, which he and another Indian proceeded to do. This was reported to, and considered by, the whites in council, who were informed that two sagamores of the nation of the murderers promised their assistance to bring them in or have them knocked in the head. This scheme of vengeance was carried out, and two Indians sent by the sachems to take the murderers, came upon Tachiwycan's wigwam in the night and one of them shot him dead, and they carried his body to New Castle where it was hung in chains. The other murderer, hearing the shot, bolted into the woods and was never caught.

Each tribe had its totem, generally an animal, which was a sort of heraldic device like the coat of arms of an armor-bearing family. Each totem of the Lenape recognized a chieftain, a sachem. These were "peace chiefs." They could neither go to war themselves nor send or receive the war belt. War was declared by the people at the instigation of "war captains," valorous "braves," who had distinguished themselves by personal prowess, and especially by success in forays against an enemy.

Every Indian boy was trained in the craft of field, wood and water. They were early taught to use the bow and arrow, to fish with hook and line,—hooks of bone and lines of hemp,—to spear fish with a forked pole and to trap them by means of a brush net. As the boy grew older he learned to wield the stone hatchet, known to the whites as a "tommy-hawk." He was now expected to distinguish himself in the hunt, especially in the killing of deer, the noblest game of man,—white or red.

We are told that the Indians were wonderful archers. Presumably most of them were, and probably some of them were not. I suppose they had their William Tells and Sir Walter Tyrrels.

We all remember the legend of William Tell's great feat in archery in 1307 when an Austrian bailiff demanded homage of him which Tell refused, and for which he was sen-

tenced to death, but was given the chance of ransoming himself by shooting an apple from off his son's head at very long range, a feat which he triumphantly performed.

The misadventure of Sir Walter Tyrrel was, that on August 2d, in the year 1100, William II, surnamed Rufus or the Red Rover (from the color of his hair), was hunting in the New Forest accompanied by Sir Walter Tyrrel, a French gentleman. A stag suddenly started up and Tyrrel let fly at him an arrow which struck a tree, and, glancing off, hit the King in the breast, killing him instantly. Sir Walter immediately put spurs to his horse, gained the channel coast and embarked for France, where he joined the Crusades as a voluntary penance for his involuntary crime. There is a fine old English ballad commemorating this regicidal tragedy, the refrain of which is: "Instead of a royal stag that day a King of England fell."

When a mere boy the Indian would be permitted to sit at the council fire and hear discoursed, by the sages of his tribe, the affairs of state. When old enough to go on the war-path he was taught the war-whoop, *kowamo*, and how to hurl the war-club, and to use the tomahawk.

The Indians were fairly accurate in the computation of time. The Lenape did not have a fixed beginning to their year, but reckoned from one seeding time to another, or from when the corn was ripe. They had a word "grachtin" for year and counted their ages and the sequence of events by yearly periods. The records of their people, preserving the memory of events, myths and fables, were kept on marked sticks. At first they were marked with fire, but latterly they were painted, the colors as well as the figures having certain meanings.

The character of the Delawares was estimated very differently. The missionaries were severe upon them. One said they were unspeakably indolent and slothful, had little or no ambition, not one in a thousand had the spirit of a man. Another spoke of their alleged bravery with the utmost contempt, and characterized them as the most ordinary and the vilest of savages. Yet, still another missionary wrote that he did not believe that there were any people on the earth more attached to their relatives and friends than were the Indians.

For more than forty years after the founding of Pennsylvania there was not a murder of a settler committed by an Indian. And General William H. Harrison wrote that a long and intimate knowledge of the Delawares, in peace and war, as friends and enemies, had left upon his mind the most favorable impressions of their character for bravery, generosity, and fidelity to their engagements.

The religious beliefs of the Delawares resembled closely those of the other Indian nations. They were the worship of Light, especially in its concrete manifestations of fire and sun; of the four winds, as the rain bringers; and of the Totemic animals. The idea of a bad spirit, a devil, appears to have been wholly unknown to the Indians until instilled into their minds by the whites, as already remarked. They had a general belief in the soul or spiritual part of man. Their doctrine was that after death the soul went South where it would enjoy a happy life for a certain time and would then return and be born again into the world.

An important class among the Indians were those who were by the whites called "medicine men," who were really the native priests. They were of two schools, one devoting themselves to divination, the other to healing. The title of the former among the Delawares was "powwow," meaning dreamer. They claimed the power of dreaming truthfully of the future, and were the interpreters of the dreams of others. Of course they were fakirs, though palpably so only to themselves and not at all to their followers. The other school of the priestly class was called "medeu," meaning conjurer. Some of them professed great austerity of life, had no fixed abode, exorcised sickness and officiated at funeral rites.

When the white settlers first came to New Jersey the Lenape had not reached the stage of progress where the office of priest had been separated from that of physician. Nor was the "profession" at all exclusive. Anyone was eligible to enter it. The Lenape were tolerant of the religious beliefs of others, although some of the medicine men tried to incite their dupes to massacre certain missionaries. The Grand Council of the Delawares in 1775 decreed religious liberty.

When the missionaries came among the Indians these shrewd and able medicine men, "powwow" and "medeu," accustomed to practice upon the credulity of the unsuspecting red-skin, foresaw that the new faith would destroy their power and incidentally curtail their revenues, and therefore they vigorously attacked the gospel teachings, and often the self-sacrificing missionaries to the Indians were compelled to complain of the evil influence exerted by these false prophets upon the aborigines.

The principal sacred ceremony of the Indians was the dance and accompanying song. This was called the "kanti kanti," meaning to sing. From this noisy rite the white settlers coined the word "cantico," which still survives and is a word with us.

The early English occupants of America gave little attention to the Indian language beyond an acquisition of what was indispensable to trading with the natives. Dr. Brinton declares that William Penn professed to have acquired a mastery of it, but says that from the specimens Penn gives it is evident that all he studied was the traders' jargon, which was about a near pure Lenape as pigeon English is to Macaulay's periods.

In the Lenape language, which contains two slightly different dialects, all words are derived from simple monosyllabic roots, by means of affixes and suffixes, and they do not come within our grammatical category as nouns, adjectives, verbs and other parts of speech, but are indifferent themes, and to this there appear to be few exceptions. The genius of the language is *holophrastic*, that is, its effort is to express the relationship of several ideas by combining them in one word. This is an example: "popochpoalimawoawoll" (po-poch-po-al-i-ma-wo-a-woll), meaning "they beat them" and "wunshillawoawoll" (wun-shill-a-wo-woll), meaning "they killed them."

During the War of the Revolution the Delawares were first neutral and then partisans of the Americans and thus prevented attack by hostile Indians on the Jersey towns and settlements.

The Delawares were passionately fond of their ancestral

traditions and their forefathers, and cherished the belief that they were the wisest and bravest of men. They loved to rehearse their genealogies. They were so skilled at it that they could repeat the chief and collateral lines with the utmost readiness.

The Indians were all passionately fond of games and were mostly inveterate gamblers, yet, according to authority, they cultivated among themselves a most scrupulous honesty, always kept their promises, insulted no one, were hospitable to strangers and faithful to their friends even unto death.

On the subject of the Indians' devotion to gambling the following may be pardoned. Bret Harte, in one of his humorous and purposely ungrammatical wild western poems, speaking of his friend Bill Nye's visit to a mining camp, said:

"For the camp has gone wild
On this lottery game,
And has even beguiled
'Injin Dick' by the same."

and, later on,

"When Nye next met my view
Injin Dick was his mate;
And the two around town was a-lying
In a frightfully dissolute state."

and, continuing,

"Which the war dance they had
Round a tree at the Bend
Was a sight that was sad;
And it seemed that the end
Would not justify the proceeding
As I quiet remarked to a friend."

The Indians never forgot and rarely forgave an injury. They imitated the wild beasts in their cruelty and ferocity in

wreaking vengeance on a foe. Their crude idea of justice included an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and so on. By their unwritten code the thief was compelled to restore the stolen article or its value, and for a second offense he was stripped of all his goods. When one killed another it was left to the dead Indian's relatives to slay the offender, but unless this was done within twenty-four hours, it was usual to accept a pecuniary recompense, payable in wampum.

The simple savage, living in close contact with nature, sees only health as the normal condition of man. When the form, once animated and vigorous, lay still and cold, it was an unfathomable mystery to him, and, according to Dr. Brinton, in all the Indian tribes, there was no notion of natural death. No Indian "died," he was always "killed." Death in the course of nature was unknown to the Indians. When one died by disease they supposed he had been killed by sorcery, or some unknown venomous creature.

The Indians' dread of death would lead them to speak of it by circumlocution or euphemism, as "You are about to see your grandfathers," or, as among the whites, "If anything should happen." They had a vague belief that the spirit of the dead haunted their earthly homes, which Philip Freneau has thus apostrophized:

"By midnight moons, o'er moistening dews,
In vestments for the chase arrayed,
The hunter still the deer pursues,
The hunter and the deer, a shade."

A very important feature of conference with the Indians was an exchange of presents. The wily savages saw no sense in giving away valuables unless they received presents of equal value in return, and if their gifts were not reciprocated they quietly took them back, whence we get the phrase "Indian giver," which we learn in childhood to call the playmate who gives us an apple or a stick of candy and later takes it back.

The conferences between the colonists and the Indians were attended with much formality and ceremony. At a con-

ference held at Easton, Pennsylvania, October 16th, 1758, there were present the governors of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, gentlemen of their councils, Indians and interpreters.

Governor Francis Bernard of New Jersey spoke to the Indians, and said:

"Brethren of all the confederated nations:

As you proposed your questions concerning Teedyescung separately, I think proper to give you a separate answer thereto.

I know not who made Teedyuscung so great a man; nor do I know that he is any greater than a chief of the Delaware Indians settled at Wyomink. The title of king could not be given him by an English governor; for we know very well that there is no such person among the Indians, as what we call a king. And if we call him so, we mean no more than sachem or chief. I observe in his treaties which he has held with the governor of Pennsylvania (which I have perused since our last meeting) that he says he was a woman, till you made him a man, by putting a tomahawk into his hand; and through all of those treaties, especially in the last, held at this town, he calls you his uncles, and professes that he is dependent on you; and I know not that anything has since happened to alter his relation to you. I therefore consider him still to be your nephew.

Brethren,

I am obliged to you for your kind promises, to return the captives which have been taken from us. I hope you will not only do so, but will also engage such of our allies and nephews, as have taken captives from us, to do the same. That you may be mindful of this I give you this belt."

After the governor had done speaking, and his answers were interpreted in the united nations and Delaware languages, the Indian chiefs were asked if they had anything to say. On which Tagashata arose, and made a speech to his cousins the Delaware and Minisink Indians, directing his discourse to Teedyescung, and said:

"Nephews,

You may remember all that passed at this council-fire.

The governors who sit there have put you in mind of what was agreed upon last year: They both put you in mind of this promise, and desire you will perform it: You have promised it, and must perform it. We your uncles promised to return the prisoners. We your uncles, have promised to return all the English prisoners among us, and therefore we expect that you our cousins and nephews will do the same. As soon as you come home, we desire that you will search carefully in your towns for all the prisoners among you that have been taken out of every province, and cause them to be delivered up to your brethren. You know that it is an article of this peace that was made between you and your brethren: In conformity of which you received a large peace belt; of which belt we desire you to give an account, and let us know what is become of it, and how far you have proceeded in it."

After this was interpreted in the Delaware language, it was observed that there were no Minisink Indians present; the governors therefore desired that Mr. Peters and Mr. Read would procure a meeting of the chiefs of the united nations, Delawares and Minisinks, and cause the speech of Tagashata to be interpreted to the Minisinks in the presence of their uncles.

A word about the title to lands in New Jersey will be of interest. After the English conquest of New Netherlands in 1664, King Charles II granted to his brother James, Duke of York, afterwards James II, certain territory including New Jersey; and the Duke of York, in the same year granted New Jersey to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, in recognition of, and in reward for, valiant services performed by those noblemen for the unfortunate Charles I, father of the Duke. It is certainly unfortunate for anyone to have his head chopped off or be otherwise executed, and it is in that sense alone I use the word "unfortunate" with reference to the perfidious King. The tribunal that tried Charles I pronounced him a traitor, murderer and public enemy. And I agree entirely with the declaration of that illustrious martyr to liberty, Colonel Algernon Sidney, who, speaking of the execution of

Charles I, said it was the "justest and bravest action that was ever done in England or anywhere else."

Lord Berkeley granted and conveyed his undivided one-half interest in New Jersey to John Fenwick, who conveyed the same to William Penn, Gawn Lawry and Nicholas Lucas, but in which Edward Byllynge claimed to have an equitable interest by reason of matters that are immaterial to this story. In this situation and on July 1, 1676, Sir George Carteret, William Penn, Gawn Lawry, Nicholas Lucas and Edward Byllynge, five persons, made the famous *quintipartite* deed dividing the province into East and West Jersey, whereby Sir George Carteret became the owner in severalty of East Jersey, and Penn, Lawry and Lucas of West Jersey, subject to the same trust for Byllynge as the same was subject (not disclosing what it was).

William Penn acquired this interest in New Jersey before he obtained any in Pennsylvania, and several years before he visited America the first time. Sir George Carteret, owner of East Jersey, pledged himself to purchase lands from the Indians from time to time as required by the settlers; and Penn, the dominant owner of West Jersey, found the practice of acquiring title from the Indians an old and established custom, and followed it. In 1682 the legislature passed an act in which it was provided that no person should buy lands from the Indians without a written authorization of the Province, the grant to be to the proprietors who would reimburse the purchasers. In practice, however, the deeds always appear to have been made to the purchaser, who bought of the proprietors on presentation of the deeds to them. The actual title to the soil was derived from the King of England who claimed it by right of discovery and conquest. The Indian title was a possessory one, that of an occupant only, and was not of the fee, and "fee" means the absolute ownership. Taking deeds from the Indians, therefore, was a sort of buying one's peace in the possession and occupancy of the soil in which the grantee had the fee. The Indians had no ownership in "severalty," which means that they did not own lots or tracts whereon they dwelt themselves or which were in possession of their ten-

ants, but the ownership of the land, such as it was, was common to the tribe.

Perhaps you would be interested in knowing the contents of an Indian deed. I shall insert one in this paper. It appears by recital and covenant in it that the Indian grantors claimed that they were the only true, sole and proper owners of the land conveyed. The deed was made by certain Indian sachems to certain of the council of proprietors of West Jersey. It is recorded in Liber AAA of Deeds in the office of the secretary of state, at page 434, etc., and is taken from the record *verbatim et literatim*, as follows:

"To all person to whome these presents shall Come we Caponohkamhcon Chekanthakainan Kelelaman Hokontoman all Indian Sachemas and the onely sole and proper owners of the tract of Land hereafter described and by these presents bargained and sould send Greetings Know ye that we the said Indian Sachemas for and in consideration of fivety fathom of Wampum thirty blew matchcotes thirty Red mattchcotes Eight inglish cotes twenty white blankets twenty stroudwaters thirty shirts fourty pare of Sotckings twenty one Kettles Tenn Gunns Twenty Hoes Twenty Hatchets fivety knives thirty Tobacko Boxes thirty Tobacko tongs thirty Lookeing glasses one Pound of Read Lead one rundlett of Gun Powder fourty barrs of Lead one pound of Beads one hundred tobacco pipes five hundred fishhookes five hundred Needles one hundred and fivety awles sixty flints twenty paire of Scissors and fiveteen Gallons of Rum to us in hand paid by Mahlon Stacy Samuel Jennnigs Thomas Gardiner George Deacon Christopher Wetherell John Wills John Hugg Jun Isaac Sharp and John Reading all of them members of the Councill of Proprietors for the time being within the western division of the Province of New Jersey The Receipt of all which said goods above mentioned We the said Sachemas doe hereby acknowledge and therewith to be fully contented satisfied and paid have granted bargained and sold aliened Enfoeffed Released and confirmed and by these presents doe fully freely and absolutely Grant Bargaine and sell Alyene enfoeffe Release and confirme unto the said Mahlon Stacy Samuel Jennings Thomas Gardiner

George Deacon Christopher Wetherill John Wills John Hugg Isaac Sharpe and John Reading and to ther heires and Assignes forever all that tract or parcell of Land Situate above the falls of Delawar and lying and being within the Western division of the province of New Jersey aforesaid being Limited and bounded in manner following That is to say Begining at the River Dellawar at the mouth of a westarne brooke called Laokolong as from thence along the old Indian purchase line which was formerly made by Adlord Bowde to the white oake tree standing by the side of an Indian Road Leading from Arhelomonsing unto Neshaning or Coponockons wigwam and so from the said corner along by A line of marked trees North and by East or thereabouts along by the bounds of Hoyhams land untill it meet with a branch of Rariton River called Neshaning and so down the same unto the mouth of a brooke or Runn called Peescutchola and so along the Northermost branch of the same along by the bounds of Nymhainmans alias Squahikkons land unto an Indian Towne called Toque-menching and from thence along the Indian Road Leading to Sheroppees plantation called Asinkoweerkong North and by west or thereabouts by trees markt along the road and from Sheroppees plantation along a line of marked trees North west and by North to a runn on the back side of Ohoeming and so downe the same untill it empties it selfe into a branch of Rariatn River called Caponanlong and so up the said brooke by the bounds of aquatoons land untill it devides it selfe into two branches and soe from the said forks by a line of marked trees south west and west south west by the land of Chekan-shakaman untill it meet with a brooke called the upper Nesh-asakowerk and soe downe the same to the mouth thereof emptieing it selfe into Dellawar river and so downe the said River to the mouth of Loakolong being the place of first beginning together with all and Singular the Mines Minerals Woods Waters Fowlings Fishings Huntings and all other Royalties franchises powers profitts Commodities Hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said tract of land belonging or in any wise appertaining and all estate Right title interest use possession propertie Claime and demand

whatsoever of us the said Indian sachamas of in and to the said granted land and premisses and every part thereof with apurtenances full and free liberty at all times hereafter soe the above said Indian Sacchamas our heires successors and Subjects to hunt fish and fowle uppon the unimproved land within the above described tract of land Alwayes excepted Reserved and foreprised To have and to hold the above described tract of land and granted premisses and every part thereof with the appurtenances unto the said Mahlon Stacy Samuell Jennings Thomas Gardiner George Deacon Christopher Whetherell John Wills John Hugg Isaac Sharpe and John Reading there heires and assignes forever to the onely proper use and behoofe of themselves and the rest of the english proprietors within the said westerne division of the Province aforesaid who have subscribed and are concerned in and shall contribute their respective proportions towards this present purchasers to their severall and respective heires and assignes forever more And We the said Indian Sachemas for ourselves our heires and successors severally and respectively doe covenant promise and grant with the said English proprietors above mentioned and their heires and assignes severally and respectively by these presents that we are the onely true sole and proper owners of the abovesaid tract of land and granted premisses and now have good right full power lawfull and absolute authority to grant bargains and sell the same in manner abovesaid and also that the same premisses is and are free & cleare of and from all and all other former Gifts Grants Bargaine Sales and all other incumbrances whatsoever made done or at any time preceeding this date committed or suffered by us the above Indian Sachemas or by any others whatsoever with or by our Consent knowledge or procurement and we the said Indian Sachemas for ourselves our heirs and successors severally and respectively all the above described tract of land and granted premisses with every part thereof with the appurtenances unto the said english Proprietors and their heires and assignes severally and respectivly against us the said Indian Sachemas and our heires and successors severally and respectively and against all other Indian or Indians whatsoever

Clameing or pretending to Claime any right Title or interest of in or to the same shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents in witness whereof We have hereunto fixed our hands and seales this eleaventh day of November Anno Dom 1703:

Coponakonkikon:	X	his marke (L. S.).
Hurkanttaman:	X	his marke (L. S.).
Chekanshakaman:	X	his marke (L. S.).
Kelalaman:	X	his marke (L. S.)."

Each nation had its boundaries, the lands within which were subdivided between the tribes. These boundaries were generally marked by mountains, rivers and lakes, and encroachments on their lands by neighboring tribes were resented as a sort of poaching on their hunting and fishing domains. There were, however, Indian paths which were common highways through the territory of the various tribes, which, later, in numerous instances, were widened into public roads, many of which exist unto this day. The Indians freely traveled by these paths from the ocean to the interior, especially to the ancient council fires at Easton, Pennsylvania.

By 1757 the Delawares had become comparatively few and a conference was held at Crosswicks with the view of settling matters in difference between them and the inhabitants of the colony, and the legislature appointed commissioners with power to inquire into the matter. Another conference was held at Crosswicks in 1758, at which Teedyescung, King of the Delawares, was present with a large number of Indians, and progress was made. The Delawares asked that a tract of land in Burlington county be bought for their occupancy for which they agreed to release all their rights to lands in New Jersey. The legislature appropriated £1600 to carry that project into effect and a tract of land of about 3,000 acres was purchased for the purpose. This place was called "Brotherton" and about 200 Indians located on it. In 1822 the remnant of the Delawares removed from New Jersey, the legislature appropriating some \$3,500 for the purchase of their new homes and transportation to them. In 1832 an

appropriation of \$2,000, asked for by the Delawares, was made in final extinguishment of all Indian claims in New Jersey which arose out of the reservation to them of certain hunting and fishing rights in the treaty of 1758. In acknowledgment of the benefaction of New Jersey to the Delawares in 1822 their representative, Bartholomew S. Calvin, himself an Indian, wrote a letter to the legislature in which he said: "Not a drop of our blood have you spilled in battle—not an acre of our land have you taken but by our consent. They place the character of New Jersey in bold relief, a bright example to those states within whose territorial limits our brethren still remain. Nothing save benison can fall upon her from the lips of a Lenno Lenape."

This was the valedictory of the Lenape in New Jersey; and the haunts that knew them formerly knew them no more.

As "along the banks of the sacred Nile, Isis no longer wandering weeps, searching for the dead Osiris," so along the banks of the historic Delaware, the Indian maiden no longer watches, waiting the return of her dusky lover from the war-path or the chase. As "the divine fires of Persia and of the Aztecs, have died out in the ashes of the past, and there is none to rekindle, and none to feed the holy flames," so the camp fires of the Indians in New Jersey have flickered and expired, never to be relighted, never again to send a gleam athwart the nocturnal skies.

Lord Campbell concludes the introduction to his monumental work, the "Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England," by quoting from Lord Chief Justice Crewe, and says:

"Time hath its revolutions; there must be a period and an end to all temporal things—*fnis rerum*—an end of names and dignities, and whatever is *terrene*—for where is Bohun? Where is Mowbray? Where is Mortimer? Nay, which is more and most of all, where is PLANTAGENET? They are entombed in the urns and sepulchres of mortality!"

And I ask: Where are the Lenni Lenape?

Teedyescung, Oraton, Mosilian and the other sachems and sagamores of old Schéjachbi (New Jersey) have long since gone to the happy hunting ground, and the remnant of their

tribes is on a reservation in the far West, perishing as a type and destined to become extinct as a people.

The Indians have gone from New Jersey, never, never to return. But we shall not forget them! While pictures are painted; while books are printed; while children perennially play Indians all around us, we shall ever be vividly reminded of those bands of roving savages whose deeds have been rendered so popular in American story.

Reminiscences of the War of 1812

In the January number of the present volume appeared some reminiscences of the War of 1812 related in a letter by Horace Holden. A letter written by Arthur N. Gifford of 54 Broadway, New York, to Dr. Joseph Smith Dodd, of Bloomfield, his classmate at Princeton, shown by Edward W. Dodd, contains reminiscences of the War.

Dating his letter September 3, 1814, and addressing his friend as "My dear Smith," the writer first touches on some personal matters and the proceeds:

"As for our classmate Pennington I have not heard from him since he left New Ark. I saw him in New York last fall & found him considerably altered. He was then quite the big man, quite the Beau, as great a change as you mentioned! I congratulate you upon the late splendid victory achieved by the gallant crew of the U. S. Wasp. On the ocean we seem invincible, & our naval superiority is more firmly established than ever. Even in the British Channel does our Striped bunting fly & triumphantly too, Briton must rue the day when 'Liberty walked like a God on the Wave.'

"Our army too have demonstrated that under able commanders they can pluck the laurels of the followers of Wellington to adorn their own Brows. The battles of Chippeway, Bridgewater & Erie, have established their character & have convinced their stubborn foes of the justness of the fact.

"If you intend studying Physicks, the fall will be the time to commence as the Lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this City then begin their respective courses. What has become of Amzi? I suppose he is studying law. We are under apprehension of an attack from the British, but do not fear them as the forces in New York are all embodied & the circumjacent country has sent a large force of militia who must be daily increasing in discipline, and in subordination. Besides we have the heroic Decatur whose name is 'an host,' with one thousand tars who will act as artillerists if the occasion should require. Write me often. I may take a ride to Caldwell if I can leave the city."

Proceedings of the Society, 1917

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 31, 1917,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Francis J. Swayze, and the invocation was offered by the recording secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting, October 25, 1916, were read and were approved.

The report of the treasurer, J. Lawrence Boggs, was read by Frank Bergen. The balances were \$521.49 in the Merchants National Bank, and 63.79 in the Security Savings Bank, a total of \$585.28. The report was approved.

The corresponding secretary, A. Van Doren Honeyman, presented his report and it was approved as appended to these minutes.

The president appointed a committee on the nomination of trustees as follows, Laban Dennis, M. D., and Messrs. Elias Vosseler and Frank Bergen.

The annual report of the board of trustees was read by Charles M. Lum, and was approved as appended.

The report of the membership committee was read by Dr. Austin Scott. It was approved and is appended.

The report of the library committee was read by Charles M. Parker. It was approved as appended. Following the report the librarian, Joseph F. Folsom made a verbal report.

The Woman's Branch through the President, Miss Altha E. Hatch, presented its report. It was approved and is appended.

The nominating committee returned and presented the following names for trustees for 3 years, Edwin S. Lines, Wallace M. Scudder, James J. Bergen, Frank Bergen and William M. Johnson, and the name of Philip V. R. Van Wyck to serve one year in the vacancy caused by the death of Chancellor William J. Magie. There were no other nominations and the secretary was on motion instructed to cast a ballot for the election of the nominees, following which they were declared elected.

Mr. Vosseler made some interesting comment upon Hunterdon County history and presented a framed photograph of Washington's Headquarters, at Washington Summit near Flemington, erected in 1723 or earlier. For this a vote of thanks was given Mr. Vosseler.

A recess was taken for luncheon and a social hour, after which

the meeting reconvened at two o'clock when a paper on "The Lenni Lenape" was read by the Honorable Edwin Robert Walker, Chancellor of the State of New Jersey. For this valuable and interesting essay the Chancellor was given a vote of thanks and was elected a life member of the Society. The meeting then adjourned.

Joseph F. Folsom,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

October 31, 1917.

The Board has regularly met during the past year and has attended faithfully to all matters committed to its charge. The interest manifested generally by the members of the board shown by regular attendance at the meetings, and a readiness to perform any duty however time-sacrificing, has been unremitting. But duty is not the sole motive—there is a real pleasure in serving the interests of a Society so honored and so useful.

Death has called since our last annual meeting three members of our board. William C. Morton, treasurer for fifteen years, deceased November 10, 1916, then Chancellor William J. Magie on January 15, 1917, and then George R. Howe, long a vice-president, and for a while acting president, on June 9, 1917. Their memory is a golden heritage. Their achievements are an inspiration calling us to persevere, "we feebly struggle, they in glory shine."

"And when the strife is fierce, the warfare long,
Steals on the ear the distant triumph-song,
And hearts are brave again, and arms are strong.—Alleluia!"

Three volumes this year have been added to our publications. Archives Volumes XXVIII, First Series and V, Second Series, both containing extracts related to New Jersey from colonial newspapers, have been published under the auspices of the Committee on Colonial Documents, and both edited by Dr. Austin Scott. Volume IX of our Collections, containing New Jersey Biographical and Genealogical Notes, compiled by the late William Nelson has been published under the editorial supervision of our corresponding secretary, Mr. Honeyman.

Volume XXIX of the Archives shortly will be issued.

The proceedings of the Society are up to date, the October number, being held for the proceedings of this meeting, is to be issued during November.

The trustees urge upon the members of the Society a zealous interest in furthering all the objects and ideals of our organization. The rescuing of material in danger of being destroyed, its presentation to

the Society for preservation, and the popularizing of our work, are features of our reasonable service. To this should be added the practical service of securing members.

Before this representative gathering of the members of our Society the board would acknowledge with sincere gratitude the splendid work of the Woman's Branch—its unfailing devotion to our common purposes and a practical application of that devotion in many resultful activities.

Respectfully for the Trustees,
Joseph F. Folsom,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The work of your Corresponding Secretary during the past year has been somewhat more onerous than heretofore, owing to necessary duties connected with some of the publications of the Society. In the matter of correspondence more letters have been written than last year, although fewer received. There have been 202 letters written and about 125 received. Of the incoming letters many of them contained the customary questions concerning the genealogical forbears of the writers, scarcely any being upon historical topics. It is becoming increasingly evident that the majority of seekers for information from our Society's extensive library desire to secure facts concerning their ancestors in New Jersey, some because of their general interest in the subject, but quite as many in order to join, if possible, one of the numerous patriotic societies which are keeping alive memories of the Colonial and Revolutionary wars.

I am sure the members are gratified that two more volumes of the "New Jersey Archives" have been printed during the past year, Vol. 5 of the Second Series having been issued last Spring, and Vol. 29 of the First Series having been completed the present week; also Vol. 9 of our "Collections." The newspaper extracts relating to matters in New Jersey have now been completed from the year 1704 to July, 1782, with the exception of the year 1775. The next volume to be published, we hope, in 1918, is to be the second volume of "New Jersey Wills."

I regret to say that, owing to various causes, the volume to be known as the "New Jersey Civil List," which the New Jersey Society of Colonial Wars has offered to print and publish for us, has not progressed further than that our Assistant Librarian has made large additions to the MSS. originally prepared under the direction of the late Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Nelson.

As to the correspondence previously mentioned, I do not find many of the inquiring letters of such general interest that space should be

taken here for them in the brief resumé to follow. Those which I have selected to note are:

Some interesting letters were received from Mr. E. Alfred Jones, of London, Editor of "The Biographical Dictionary of the American Loyalists," etc., concerning Captain Bartholomew Thatcher, who was born in England in 1738, but eventually settled in Kingwood, Hunterdon county, where he became a member of the Society of Friends, and where he was buried in 1813. The inquiry was as to whether Captain Thatcher really became a member of the Quaker Society, and if there were other traces of him at Kingwood. Through the assistance of one of our Society's officers, Mr. Hiram E. Deats, the inquiries of Mr. Jones and some facts respecting Captain Thatcher's children baptized at Kingwood were transmitted.

In this connection I should like to say that an immense amount of genealogical data concerning many old Hunterdon county families has been gathered together by Mr. Deats through a long period of years, and not the least valuable of these records, which is a complete list of the recorded marriages in Hunterdon county for the past 125 years, has been in course of publication for something like a year past in almost every issue of the "Hunterdon Democrat." When completed a few copies will be found in book form, the original type being preserved for that purpose. If this same plan could be carried out in every county of the State the result would be a valuable contribution to those seeking genealogical information.

The Editor of the "Magazine of History," published at Tarrytown, N. Y., desired to know if our Society had any extended sketch of Brig.-Gen. William Winds, who figured conspicuously in the Revolution. He was informed that, in the "Proceedings of our Society for 1853, (Vol. 7 of the First Series), there was a full biographical sketch published of general winds, by the Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, being an address delivered by him before this Society. Which reminds me to say that, in the not distant future, our Society should have and should publish a complete index to our valuable "Proceedings," and "Collections" now embracing over 40 volumes, and especially to the extended addresses and papers presented therein.

One inquiry, relating probably to Rhode Island rather than to New Jersey, was as to who were the "Connihasset Partners." A Thomas Ensign was said to have been one of these "partners" in 1646. The slight search I could give the matter was not rewarded with success.

Mr. C. L. Brokaw, a banker of Kansas City, Kansas, wrote that he had in his possession "a straight bladed, two-edged sword, which was picked up on the Wyckoff farm near Freehold, after some Hessian soldiers had raided the pasture and driven off the cattle. In the groove near the hilt on the blade were the letters in plain Roman, spaced about an inch apart, "I N I N I." He wished to ascertain if

these letters indicated a British or Hessian make of sword and for what they stood. In reply I referred him to the Adjutant-General's office, Trenton, but have never heard whether he received the information sought or not.

Miss Augusta Drake, of Elizabeth, wrote that she desired to present to the Society a portrait of the late General J. Madison Drake, her father, painted by the late Julian Scott, in 1886, and also a rough MSS. of a history of all the New Jersey Regiments "in Wars," also written by her father, but, owing to his last illness, not published.

Mr. Richard Johnson Duval, of Annapolis, Maryland, made inquiries concerning the ancestry of Major William Douglas, of Hackensack, who married, December 21, 1759, Catherine Van Tile, néé Van Buskirk, of Staten Island. Major Douglas was commissioned such about 1758, serving in the Regiment of Col. Peter Schuyler. Their daughter, Nancy Douglas, married Col. Charles Simms, of the Second Virginia Regiment, while he was with Washington at Valley Forge. Major Douglas became a Loyalist and removed to Shelbourne, Nova Scotia.

The usual number of letters was received asking for the names and some particulars of one or another of the children of Abraham Clark, of Elizabeth, signer of the Declaration of Independence. There are many piecemeal notes concerning this man and his family scattered throughout our volumes of "Proceedings," but I am hoping that some descendant before long will furnish, so that we may publish, a full single statement about Abraham Clark's family, and thus satisfy his numerous supposed descendants.

One correspondent wished to know the ancestry of Captain John Berry, a native of England, who "came to Bergen about the year 1669 from Christ Church parish, Island of Barbadoes." He became wealthy, was a member of the Governor's Council for a number of years, said to have been at one time Acting-Governor, a Member of the Colonial Assembly, and Captain and Major in the English militia, etc.

In my previous report mention was made of a Captain J. W. Zabriskie, killed in the Mexican war, an article concerning whom appeared last year in the "Daily Journal" of Jacksonville, Illinois, written by a member of the Illinois State Historical Society and forwarded for preservation among our newspaper clippings. When it was received I was unable to identify this Captain Zabriskie. Our valued member, ex-Senator William M. Johnson, of Hackensack, became interested in the matter, and states that Capt. Zabriskie's body was brought to Hackensack, where it was buried in the churchyard of the First Reformed church, "with remarkable military honors," an account of which appeared in a pamphlet which Mr. Johnson has in possession. The body seems to have had a military escort, was first taken to the City Hall in New York where there was a military parade, and at Hackensack there were a number of orations. Such honors would

indicate events in his life not appearing in the usual history of the Mexican War.

Mr. William T. Loper, of Millville, wrote that "four miles below Millville, on a little bluff known as Spring Garden, is located an old burial ground. The Maurice river has eaten into the bluff exposing the bones. This ground is now covered with a grove of trees probably not over a hundred years old. An old history of Cumberland county locates an old burial ground of the early Swede settlers who came here early in the seventeenth century." His inquiry was: "Have you any information as to whether this is a Swedish or Indian burial ground?" Our reply was that, inasmuch as Elmer, in his "History of Cumberland County," to which Mr. Loper probably referred, mentions the Swedish church and graveyard on the east side of Maurice river, and says that at the time he wrote his history (about fifty years ago) a few stones were still standing in the yard, this would seem to solve the question.

Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts, of Philadelphia, solicited information as to whether the somewhat noted Surveyor-General of New Jersey, at the time of the first settlement of the State, Robert Vauquellin (pronounced Vauclain), of Woodbridge, whose name with its aliases has appeared in at least seventy-three different spellings, returned from New Jersey to France, and, if so, when and whether he had children. As his will of September 5, 1673, was probated in 1698, and by such will his wife Jeane was made sole heiress and executrix of his real and personal estate, it would appear that he did not return to France, and that he probably had no children.

Miss Gertrude A. Tuttle, of Morristown, wrote that her father was engaged in writing in his lifetime, and had nearly finished, a history of Bottle Hill and Madison, and desired to know whether the name of the mountain between Morristown and Bernardsville was properly Kimball or Kemble mountain. Inasmuch as before the Revolution the hill, as we should now call it, was part of a tract owned by a Peter Kemble, and is referred to as a "favorable position near Mr. Kemble's" in one of General Greene's Revolutionary letters, the reply was that Kemble was no doubt the proper spelling, and Kimball, as written by various local historians, was a corruption. In "Historical Morristown," published in 1905, it is referred to as "Kemble Hill."

Mention should be made of the kindness with which Dr. Calvin N. Kendall, of our State Board of Education, has treated our Society. He has continued to donate to us whatever royalty he receives as copyright on his "History of the United States."

Such portion of the correspondence received or sent during the year as may be considered of any permanent interest, will be filed in the course of a week in the Library of the Society.

A. Van Doren Honeyman,
Corresponding Secretary.

Oct. 31, 1917.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S BRANCH.

October 31st, 1917.

Again it is my privilege to present to the New Jersey Historical Society a report of the work of the Woman's Branch, which has gone steadily on throughout the year, nine regular meetings having been held, with a good average attendance.

The work of each committee has been well done and the Historical Society's collection has been, thereby, enriched to a considerable extent.

Our membership has been increased by the addition of two patrons, one life member, and thirty-nine contributing and associate members.

We have lost by resignation sixteen of our members, and by death seventeen, three of whom were members of our Board and two of them officers. Miss Ginevra Freeman, a charter member and our Historian for a number of years died a few days after our Annual meeting in May. Miss Sarah F. Condict, also a charter member and at one time our Recording Secretary died in July, and in September we lost our Recording Secretary, Mrs. Washington Wilson, who was a recent but devoted member of our Board. It is with sorrow that we record these deaths, for each did her part well and will be greatly missed by us all.

At our Annual meeting in May our Treasurer reported expenditures for the year amounting to \$614.17 and a balance in the treasury of \$817.36.

During the year we have collected by gift and purchase 175 books, 136 pamphlets, 63 manuscripts, and 33 pictures, curios, maps, etc. The larger part of the books and pamphlets purchased were obtained through Dr. William S. Disbrow. The manuscripts were bought at the Vroom sale in New York, in February. Forty of the books and pamphlets purchased through Dr. Disbrow have been credited to the bequest of Miss L. Cotheal Smith and among them are many New Jersey imprints and other rare and interesting items, some of which formed a part of the circulating library kept by Benjamin Olds, an early Newark printer whose portrait has recently been presented to us by Mrs. Horace Olds. Benjamin Olds began publishing in 1818, or earlier and lived until 1881. Among the rarest of the books and pamphlets credited to Miss Smith's bequest are:—"The Acts passed by the First Session of the First Congress in Wilmington, in 1790," "A narrative of the Captivity of Ethan Allen," published in Albany, in 1814, "The Charter of Incorporation of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey," and a "Sermon on the death of King George," preached by Joseph Sewall in Boston, in 1727. At the Vroom sale the Woman's Branch purchased a copy of New Jersey Session Laws for 1799, a copy of the laws of that session having been lacking in the

Society's set. We also secured several pamphlets of interest and thirty-eight manuscripts including autographs of Alexander Hamilton, William Patterson, Richard Howell, and other distinguished men.

Our collection of the portraits of the Presidents of the United States is now complete, although we still lack the signatures of several of them, and we also lack both portraits and signatures of many of our Vice-Presidents, as well as those of Governors of New Jersey, any of which we would be glad to receive.

Mr. Chas. Tomlin of Cape May County has sent us 2200 tombstone inscriptions from that County, which we have had bound. The Cranbury inscriptions, given us by Miss Ginevra Freeman have been copied in the Middlesex County book, and Mr. F. Worth Gardner has presented about 2,000 inscriptions from Woodbridge, Middlesex County, which we expect to bind soon. Thus we have kept up our record of securing at least two volumes of inscriptions a year.

We have sent a number of our periodicals to the binder, among them "The Essex Institute Historical Collections," "The Maryland Historical Magazine," two volumes; "The New Jersey Historical Society's Proceedings," two volumes; "The New Jersey Law Journal," thirty-one volumes, and the "New York Genealogical Record."

Some of the rarest of the Society's files of newspapers have been bound by the American Antiquarian Society, namely:—"The Newark Spectator," printed in Newark in 1808-09 and forgotten for two or three generations; "The Newark Messenger," printed in 1817-18, "The Palladium of Liberty," printed in Morristown in 1814-15, and "The New Jersey Freeman," printed in Boonton in 1844. Other newspapers bound during the year include the "Somerset Argus," "The Somerset Unionist," "The Princeton Standard," "The Newark Daily Courier," and the "Wantage Recorder." At our June meeting it was decided to bind some of our more recent newspapers, beginning with the first year of the war, and during the summer we bound "The Newark Sunday Call," from July 1, 1914 to June 30, 1917, twelve volumes. We are preparing and will soon have ready for the binders the "Newark Evening News" from January 1, 1914 to June 30, 1917.

We are issuing a new list of members of the Woman's Branch, which will soon be ready for distribution.

We have bought another filing case like one purchased a year ago, thus providing room for the proper care of small prints and medium sized pictures and broad-sides, so that now, practically all of our pictures not hung upon the walls, have been put in folders, and arranged alphabetically in these cases. There are more than a thousand of these pictures, most of which are New Jersey views and we hope to add considerably to this collection, now that we have it in order.

We are glad to report that the condition of our treasury permitted

us to add a little to the income of the Society, by the purchase, in June, of a Liberty Bond.

The mid-winter meeting was held in February in Mount Holly, in the old Friends' Meeting House, a splendid address being given by Dr. Rose, on Benjamin Franklin. The committee in charge, with Mrs. Paul as chairman, showed wonderful ability in arranging and carrying out the plans for the day, which were delightfully successful in every detail, and those who attended will never forget the hospitality of Mount Holly and the pleasure of the day spent there.

We held our Annual meeting in May with an address on "The House of Dreams," by Rev. Henry R. Rose, whose treatment of the subject was both unique and delightful.

Respectfully submitted,
Altha E. Hatch,
President.

GIFTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR OCT., 1916-OCT., 1917.

"The Records of the East Jersey Proprietors at Perth Amboy, N. J," a paper read at Annual meeting of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society, May, 1916, by Hon. Adrian Lyon, member and Registrar of the Board of Proprietors of East Jersey. "Some Phases of Newark's History," a paper read at Annual meeting of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society, May, 1916, by Mrs. Sydney N. Ogden; "Old Bergen," by Daniel Van Winkle—"In Memoriam Henry C. Pitney." "Who's Who in America, 1914-15"; "Records of Officers and men of New Jersey in Wars from 1791-1815," presented by Mrs. Charles W. Parker; "Picture of Interior of old Meeting House at Parsippany, New Jersey," presented by Miss Maria D. Green; Collections of Pamphlets, presented by Miss Altha E. Hatch; "Portrait of Judge David A. Depue," presented by his daughter, Mrs. Sydney N. Ogden; "A Piece of the original frame of the first Meeting House in Orange, N. J., erected by the Mountain Society in 1716"—Corner Stone was laid August 2nd, 1669, with officers names. This building is now devoted to Fire Department purposes by the town of Orange, presented by Miss Ginevra Freeman; "An Authentic narrative of the loss of the American Brig "Commerce," wrecked on northern coast of Africa, in August, 1815," by James Riley, printed and published by the author in 1817, presented by Miss Ginevra Freeman; "Oil Portrait of Henry Clay," presented by Mrs. Arthur H. Mackie; "Model of a field-carriage, gun and horses," made by Nelson Wright during the Civil War," presented by his grandson, Nelson Wright Mackie; "Package of Genealogical Clippings," presented by Miss Dora Smith; "A Volume of Miscellaneous American Newspapers, 1793 to 1805," presented by Mrs. E. P. Cartright;

"Cross-stitch and bead pin-cushion, made by Harriet Newell Morris, of Montclair, New Jersey, in the '70's," presented by her niece, Miss Lucy Newell Morris; "Picture of House occupied by Gen. Anthony Wayne during the winter of 1771-72, at Battle Hill (now Madison), New Jersey," presented by Mrs. J. M. Sayre; "Engravings of Martin Van Beuren, Millard Fillmore and Zachery Taylor," presented by Mr. Hiram E. Deats; "An old Caster, given to Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D., in May, 1860, by Chosen Few Lodge, No. 10, A. P. A.," presented by Mrs. Labau Dennis; "Collection of Perth Amboy Historic Houses," presented by Mrs. Charles W. Parker?; "Tombstone Inscriptions from the old Presbyterian Church Yard, at Metuchen, New Jersey," "Inscriptions from Durham family burying-ground, near Stelton, New Jersey," presented by Mr. and Mrs. John J. De Mott; "Newspaper clipping of a report by Mrs. A. A. Westervelt describing a dug-out canoe, site of wampum factory and an early historic pottery of Bergen County, N. J.," presented by Mrs. Westervelt; Pamphlet on "The Founding of the Friendly Institution of Burlington, N. J., 1796-1896," presented by Miss M. S. Haines; Picture—"Capture of Hankow, China, by Revolutionists in 1911," presented by Mrs. George H. Holman, Jr.; "Gavel—from floor timber of Olive's Old Mill—The first mill in West Jersey—built in 1680," presented by Miss Margaret S. Haines; part of the old Sycamore tree, to which the ship "Shield," the first vessel bearing settlers, as far up the Delaware River, as Burlington, was moored on the night of her arrival in the tenth month (o. s.) 1678. The wood was obtained through the courtesy of Mr. Henry B. Grubb, owner of the ground on which the tree still stands, presented by Miss Margaret S. Haines; Portrait of Ex-Governor, James F. Fielder, through Miss Margaret S. Haines; "Old Silver thimble bought in New York City in 1816, by Miss Margaret Cole, born in 1800, daughter of Gilbert Cole, of Rockland County, New York," presented by her niece, Sarah Cole Smith; "Three volumes containing genealogical pages from the Boston Evening Transcript" and a Scrap-book containing genealogical items published in the Hartford Times, presented by Mrs. E. Barclay Price; One number of "Architecture," containing picture and drawings of main doorway of old Ford Mansion, now Washington's Headquarters at Morristown, N. J., also interior details of the Dean's house, at Princeton, N. J., presented by Miss Altha E. Hatch; Tombstone Inscriptions from a private burying ground at Denville, N. J., presented by Dr. William S. Disbrow; Newspaper clipping of Stephen Girard's residence at Mount Holly, New Jersey, presented by Mr. Wm. O. Slaughter; "Bits of Local History of Mt. Holly, N. J.," written and presented by Miss Ellen C. Curtiss. Centennial Anniversary of the Friends Meeting House of Medford, New Jersey, through Miss Margaret S. Haines; Ten and Fifty Dollar Bank Notes of Confederate Money, presented by Miss Margaret S. Haines; Direc-

tory of the National Society of the D. A. R., 1911, presented by Mrs. H. J. Hoerner; Portraits of Charles W. Fairbanks, Adlai E. Stevenson, Chester A. Arthur, Levi P. Morton, James Buchanan and James S. Sherman, presented by Miss Margaret S. Haines; Portraits of John W. Griggs, J. Franklin Fort, and Theodore Roosevelt, with signature, taken in Washington 1907, through Mrs. George W. Holman, Jr; Transcript from a book kept at Martha Furnace, recording daily events covering a period from March 30th, 1808, to the end of April, 1815, presented by Mr. David G. Baird; Old Sugar-bowl from the family of Mrs. Wm. H. Tracy (Hankinson family) about 100 years old, presented by Mrs. William H. Tracy; Passport given to Rev. Father Joseph M. Flynn by Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State, presented by Hon. Willard W. Cutler; Photograph of a red pottery pie-plate bearing a medallion of Washington and thirteen stars. Made by George Wolkiel, so far as known, the first "historic" potter in New Jersey. He was born in 1805 in Pennsylvania, settled on the Hackensack River near New Bridge, Bergen County, in 1830, and died in 1867. He did a large business in all branches of pottery until 1860 or '61. His work shows fine form and beautiful glazes. A large collection of his pottery has been found and is on exhibition in the rooms of the Bergen County Historical Society, presented by the Bergen County Historical Society; Tombstone inscriptions of the Old Dutch Church burying-ground, Totowa, N. J.—The Zabriskie-Hopper burial-ground—Lower Paramus, Bergen County—Old burial ground at Clarkstown, N. J.—Methodist burial ground at Belleville and Coeyman burial ground, Newark, presented by Mr. John Neafie; National Geographic Magazine, Jan. to Dec., 1916, presented by Miss Mary McKeen; Portrait of Seth Boyden, the inventor, presented by Dr. William S. Disbrow; Records of the towns of North and South Hempstead, Long Island, presented by Miss Dora Smith; A number of Morristown and Morris County Directories and other books, presented by Miss Altha E. Hatch; One volume, presented by Mrs. Edward S. Campbell; Portrait of Benjamin Olds, an early Newark printer, presented by Mrs. Horace Olds; "North American Review," presented by Mrs. Moody B. Smith.

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

October 31, 1917.

During the year we have lost three members of our Board of Trustees by death: William C. Morton, who for more than fifteen years was our most careful and efficient treasurer, and to whom we were deeply indebted for the sacrifice of his time and thought; Ex-Chancellor William J. Magie, a most highly honored member of the Board, and George R. Howe, to whose genial presence and great

energy we owed much. These and many others whose loss we most deeply regret have gone from us since our last meeting. The names of those who have died are as follows:

Honorary Members		Elected	Died
Admiral George Dewey, U. S. Navy.....	1898	Jan. 17,	1917
Life Members		Elected	Died
Joseph D. Bedle, Jersey City.....	1905	Sept. 20,	1917
Hon. Asa French, South Braintree, Mass.....	1896	June 23,	1903
Charles E. Gregory, New York City.....	1865	Apr. 1,	1917
George R. Howe, East Orange.....	1892	June 9,	1917
Mrs. D. Willis James, Madison.....	1913	Apr. 28,	1916
Emory McClintock, Bay Head.....	1891	July 10,	1916
Oscar B. Mockridge, Newark.....	1895	Mar. 11,	1917
William G. Morton, Newark.....	1893	Nov. 10,	1916
Nathaniel Niles, Madison	1891	June 29,	1917
Cortlandt Parker, Jr., Newark.....	1901	Aug. 18,	1917
Mrs. Samuel H. Pennington, Newark.....	1895	Dec. 7,	1916
Henry L. Pierson, Long Island.....	1890	June 2,	1916
Mrs. Matthias Plum, Madison.....	1896	Sept. 13,	1917
William T. Rae, Newark.....	1897	Apr. 6,	1917
Warren N. Trusdell, Newark.....	1890	Sept. 27,	1917
Alanson A. Vance, Morristown.....	1896	Jan. 22,	1917
Edgar B. Ward, Orange.....	1903	Mar. 17,	1917
Contributing Members			
Hon. John S. Applegate, Red Bank.....	1911	Nov. 10,	1916
Miss S. F. Condict, Orange.....	1916	June 27,	1917
Miss Ginevra Freeman, Orange.....	1914	May 15,	1917
Edward Green, East Orange.....	1907	Mar. 11,	1917
George H. Hartford, Orange.....	1907	Aug. 29,	1917
Miss Mary B. Jenkins, Boonton.....	1901	Dec. 13,	1916
William A. Linn, Hackensack.....	1907	Feb. 23,	1917
Hon. William J. Magie, Elizabeth.....	1910	Jan. 15,	1917
David Magie, M. D., Princeton.....	1914	Oct. 3,	1916
Rev. Ezekiel W. Mundy, Litt. D., Syracuse, N. Y.....	1906	June 6,	1916
Dr. A. M. Stackhouse, Moorestown.....	1908	Oct. 12,	1916
William P. Tuttle, Madison.....	1894	Nov. 29,	1916

We are happy in having added to our number during the year the following new members:

Life Members	Elected
Dr. William S. Disbrow, Newark.....	May 7, 1917
Madison Grant, New York City.....	Apr. 2, 1917
Philip H. Hoffman, Morristown.....	June 4, 1917
Uzal H. McCarter, Newark.....	Apr. 2, 1917
Francis L. Minton, New York City.....	Mar. 5, 1917

Jacob L. Newman, Newark.....	Dec. 4, 1916
Miss Caroline E. Nixon, Trenton.....	May 7, 1917
Charles H. Sanford, Freehold.....	Jan. 8, 1917
Edward A. Stokes, Pottersville, N. Y.....	Feb. 5, 1917

Contributing Members

William J. Backes, Trenton.....	June 4, 1917
Samuel R. Baker, Newark.....	Feb. 5, 1917
William S. Baker, Newark.....	Jan. 8, 1917
Mrs. Frank W. Bamford, Trenton.....	Mar. 5, 1917
Dr. George S. Bangert, East Orange.....	Dec. 4, 1916
W. Albert Banister, Newark.....	Jan. 8, 1917
Miss Beatrix Budell, Westfield.....	Oct. 1, 1917
John J. Cleary, Trenton.....	June 4, 1917
John F. Conroy, Newark.....	July 2, 1917
James A. Cortright, Newark.....	Jan. 8, 1917
Robert Crabb, Newark.....	Feb. 5, 1917
Mungo J. Currie, Jersey City.....	Feb. 5, 1917
Miss Louise B. Elmer, Springfield.....	Apr. 2, 1917
Edwin C. Feigenspan, Newark.....	July 2, 1917
Edward B. Fulper, Trenton.....	Dec. 4, 1916
Hon. Walter P. Gardner, Jersey City.....	Dec. 4, 1916
L. D. H. Gilmour, Newark.....	Feb. 5, 1917
John W. Halsey, Newark.....	Feb. 5, 1917
John A. Hartpence, Trenton.....	June 4, 1917
J. Amory Haskell, Red Bank.....	Feb. 5, 1917
Charles H. Hawkins, Newark.....	Jan. 8, 1917
Will C. Headley, Newark.....	Jan. 8, 1917
Roland I. Hopper, Newark.....	Mar. 5, 1917
Hon. Merritt Lane, Jersey City.....	Dec. 4, 1916
Hon. Edmund B. Leaming, Camden.....	Jan. 8, 1917
Edward H. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.....	Dec. 4, 1916
John B. Lunger, New York City.....	Feb. 5, 1917
Prof. William F. Magie, Princeton.....	Mar. 5, 1917
Robert J. Matches, Summit.....	Apr. 2, 1917
Henry C. Pitney, Jr., Morristown.....	Mar. 5, 1917
Prof. William Kelly Prentice, Princeton.....	Oct. 31, 1917
Rev. John H. Raven, D. D., New Brunswick.....	July 2, 1917
Edmund Roebling, Trenton.....	Apr. 2, 1917
Hiram Smith, Morristown.....	Dec. 4, 1916
Hon. Bennet Van Syckel, Trenton.....	Mar. 5, 1917
Ridley Watts, Morristown.....	Mar. 5, 1917
William O. Wiley, East Orange.....	Feb. 5, 1917
Mrs. Harrie Pennington Whitehead, Elizabeth.....	Apr. 2, 1917
Mrs. Washington Wilson, Metuchen.....	May 7, 1917
William H. Wurts, New York City.....	May 7, 1917

We have enrolled upon our list of Patrons the names of Miss Alice W. Hays and Miss L. Cotheal Smith, both of whom left bequests amounting to more than one thousand dollars, to the Society.

Resignations:

William A. Baker, Newark.
Ward Campbell, Morristown.
J. Willard DeYoe, Paterson.
Dr. L. Eugene Hollister, Newark.
Frank L. Humphreys, Morristown.
Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Morristown.
Norman S. Kenyon, Glen Ridge.
Orra E. Monnette, Los Angeles, Cal.
John Ballantine Pitney, Morristown.
Dr. S. C. G. Watkins, Montclair.

Respectfully submitted,
J. Lawrence Boggs,
Chairman Membership Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

October 31, 1917.

The attendance of the past year has been considerably smaller than during the last three years, a fact which we have attributed to the preoccupation of all classes of our people with the anxieties and activities incident to the war. The number of readers and visitors for the year is 4,137.

Between five and six hundred letters have been received during the year, most of them from persons desiring some kind of historical, genealogical, or bibliographical information. To these inquirers we have given such help as we could, answering all questions which could be readily answered, and referring such queries as could not be answered without considerable research to persons competent to undertake such researches.

We have also received a smaller number of accessions than usual, the total number shown by our records being 1,304. This number includes 762 books, 390 pamphlets, 88 manuscripts, and 64 pictures, curios, and miscellaneous gifts. Among those who have given a considerable number of books are Mrs. Charles A. Christian, Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, Miss Harriet J. Cooper, Dr. William S. Disbrow, the Holbrook estate, Rev. Herbert Barber Howe, the Lewis Historical Publishing company, Mrs. E. Barclay Price, and Miss Dora Smith.

During the year we have filled in another gap in our set of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. A copy of the Votes and Proceedings for the year 1792 was purchased

at the Vroom sale last spring. This rare item was the gift of our president, Justice Francis J. Swayze. Other rare pamphlets as well as fifty-three early New Jersey manuscripts were also purchased at this sale. Among the manuscripts of special interest received during the year are:

"The Usurper, Joseph Bonaparte," by A. M. Heston, a work upon which the author spent many years.

"New Jersey in the Civil War," a history written by Gen. J. Madison Drake not long before his death, and never published. This manuscript was presented to the society by his daughter, Miss Augusta Drake.

An essay in the handwriting of Jonathan Edwards.

A transcript from a book kept at Martha Furnace, 1808-1815, presented by Mr. D. G. Beard.

Inscriptions from six cemeteries, copied and presented by Mr. John Neafie.

The genealogies received during the year are those of the following families: Baskerville, Bliss, Budd, Corbett, Dayton, Derby, Goble, Hamilton, Hawes, Lum, Messenger and Hendrickson, Perry, Plumb, Ryerson, Robeson, Shearer-Akers, Sutliff, Talbot, and Willard. About seven hundred volumes have been catalogued, and our unframed New Jersey prints, more than one thousand in number, have been put in folders, classified, and arranged alphabetically.

An unusually large amount of binding has been done by the Woman's Branch. Twenty-two volumes of New Jersey newspapers were bound, a few of the oldest and rarest being bound for us by the American Antiquarian Society. Other binding done includes an almost complete set of the thirty-nine volumes of the New Jersey Law Journal, as well as many other books and periodicals.

Like other libraries, we are receiving a great deal of war literature, all of which we are carefully preserving. We are also collecting such war posters as we can obtain. We hope too, to bind several New Jersey newspapers covering the period of the war.

Major W. I. Lincoln Adams has recently given to us a canister top, a fragment of a shell, and balls of various sizes, all of which were dug up on Governor's Island in excavating for the new Government Arsenal building. These relics are supposed to date back to the Revolution. They are interesting also, because of their connection with the present. We hope our members will feel assured of our appreciation of any help that may be given us in obtaining historical material relating to the present as well as to past times.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederick A. Canfield,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

REPORT OF THE TREASURER,
For the Year Ending Sept. 30, 1917.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Merchants National Bank, Oct. 1, 1916	\$642 41	
Less amount due Capital Account.....	92 31	\$550 10
Received from		
Dues		2,105 00
Rents		1,939 04
Subscriptions and donations		87 00
Interest on bank balances		20 83
Income from investments:		
Hadfield—F. M. Tichenor Memorial Fund		20 00
Ingleton Donation		150 00
L. Cotheal Smith Bequest		80 00
David A. Haynes Fund		452 50
General investments		380 00
Refund from State of New Jersey.....		190 36
Telephone calls		5 60
Insurance premiums refunded		26 45
Book and Publishing Account:		
Sale of Proceedings, Collections, etc.....		219 16
		<hr/>
		\$6,226 04

DISBURSEMENTS.

Telephone	\$42 70
Repairs	16 25
Light	38 89
Supplies and furniture	56 76
Rent Safe Deposit Box	15 00
Coal	232 18
Insurance premiums	846 74
Taxes	920 63
Salaries	1,989 50
Postage	47 00
Printing and Stationery	52 61
Books and MSS. purchased at Vroom Sale.....	140 50
Woman's Branch income from L. Cotheal Smith Bequest...	95 89
Annual Luncheon	166 20
Expenses of Corresponding Secretary	15 35
Sundries	103 00
Book and Publishing Account:	
Printing July and October, 1916 and January, April and July,	
1917 Proceedings	681 12

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

235

Books Purchased	12 05
Printing and binding, etc. Coll. Vol. 9.....	232 18
Sept. 30, 1917, balance in Merchants National Bank.....	521 49
	<hr/>
	\$6,226 04

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance to credit of account October 1, 1916.....	\$92 31
Received Life Membership fees.....	500 00
Received Royalty from sale of Dr. Kendall's history.....	71 48
Received Woman's Branch account purchase Liberty Bond..	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$763 79

DISBURSED.

Amount invested in 3 1-2 per cent. Liberty Bonds.....	\$700 00
Sept. 30, 1917. Balance in Security Savings Bank.....	63 79
	<hr/>
	\$763 79

THE INVESTED ASSETS OF THE SOCIETY ARE
AS FOLLOWS:

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Par Value
City of Newark, N. J. Water bonds 4%. Due 1922	\$6,500 00
The United N. J. Railroad and Canal Co. Genl. Mortgage 4%. Due 1929.....	3,000 00
West Shore Railroad Co. First Mortgage 4%. Due 2361	1,000 00
U. S. Liberty Bonds 3 ½%	700 00
	<hr/>
	\$11,200 00

David A. Hayes Fund.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Prior Lien 3½%. Due 1925	\$2,000 00
New York Telephone Co. First and General Mortgage 4½%. Due Nov. 1, 1939	4,500 00
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fee Railway Co. General Mortgage 4%. Due 1995.....	2,000 00
Allegheny Valley Railway Co. General Mortgage 4%. Due 1942	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,500 00

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

L. Cotheal Smith Legacy.

The United N. J. Railroad and Canal Co. Gen- eral Mortgage 4%. Due 1944.....	\$2,000 00	
		<u>\$2,000 00</u>

Hadfield-F. M. Tichenor Memorial Fund.

City of Newark, N. J. Water bonds 4%. Due 1922	\$500 00	
		<u>\$500 00</u>

Mary A. Ingelton Donation.

Bond and Mortgage 5%. G. F. Eberhard on Property No. 88 Arlington St., Newark, N. J....	\$3,000 00	
		<u>\$3,000 00</u>

Young Bequest.

City of Newark, N. J. Water Bond 4%. Due 1922	\$500 00	
		<u>\$27,700 00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

J. Lawrence Boggs,
Treasurer.

October 31, 1917.

This certifies that we have audited the foregoing accounts folios 41-42-43 from Oct. 1, 1916 to Oct. 1, 1917. The proofs of balances in Banks to the credit of The New Jersey Historical Society and find them to be correct; that the balance to the credit of the Society is as follows:

Cash in Merchants National Bank.....	\$521 49
Cash in Security Savings Banks.....	63 79

Charles W. Parker,
Frank Bergen,
Auditing Committee.

Minutes of the Trustees

JULY TO SEPTEMBER.

Newark, New Jersey, July 2, 1917.

The board of trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society met this afternoon at one o'clock. There were present Charles M. Lum, who presided, Edwin S. Lines, Frank Bergen, Frederick A. Canfield, J. Lawrence Boggs, Miss Altha E. Hatch, A. Van Doren Honeyman and Joseph F. Folsom. Excused Francis J. Swayze, Hiram E. Deats and Charles W. Parker.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. Boggs, was read and approved. A balance of \$662.58 was shown.

The report of the chairman of the committee on library, Mr. Canfield, was presented, and was approved as appended.

The membership committee report, by the chairman, Mr. Boggs, was presented. The names of Messrs. John F. Conroy and Edwin C. Feigenspan, of Newark, and of Rev. John H. Raven, D. D., of New Brunswick, were presented for election as contributing members, and they were duly elected. The report was approved.

The finance committee, through Mr. Lum, presented a verbal report of progress.

The corresponding secretary, Mr. Honeyman, presented his report. It was approved and is appended.

The board decided the treasury was not in a condition to warrant the purchasing of the Stockton collection of genealogical cards, and voted accordingly.

The librarian was authorized to arrange for the vacation of Miss Johnson and of Miss McAllister.

It was ordered that the treasurer pay the bill for the Proceedings when the same should be properly approved.

It was decided that no meeting of the board be held in August, unless specially called by the President.

The committee on the speaker for the annual meeting presented a verbal report of progress.

The board approved the election of the following officers of the Woman's Branch at the annual meeting, May 9, last: President, Miss Altha E. Hatch; First Vice-President, Mrs. George Battin; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Charles W. Parker; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Henry S. White; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Washington Wilson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Harrie Pennington Whitehead; Treas-

urer, Mrs. Arthur H. MacKie; Historian, Miss Ginevra Freeman; Auditor, Mrs. Ruth E. Fairchild.

The meeting adjourned to meet the first Monday of September.

Joseph F. Folsom,
Recording Secretary.

Newark, New Jersey, September 10, 1917.

The board of trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society met this afternoon at one o'clock. The President, Francis J. Swayze, occupied the chair, and there were also present Charles M. Lum, Frederick A. Canfield, A. Van Doren Honeyman, Frank Bergen, James J. Bergen, Edwin R. Walker, Edwin S. Lines, Miss Altha E. Hatch, Hiram E. Deats and Joseph F. Folsom. Excused J. Lawrence Boggs and W. I. L. Adams.

The minutes of previous meetings, June 4, and July 2, were read and approved.

The report of the membership committee was read by the President. The resignations of Helen Hartley Jenkins, of Morristown, and Norman S. Kenyon, of Glen Ridge, were accepted with regret. Deaths of Richard F. Goodman, elected a life member January 28, 1896, died about 1914, and Cortlandt Parker, Jr., elected a life member July 5, 1901, died August 18, 1917, were announced. The report was approved.

The library committee through Mr. Canfield, Chairman, reported.

For the committee on Colonial Documents, Mr. Honeyman reported progress. The preparation of material for the Archives, Vol. 23 (Vol. II), Early Wills, was left to the discretion of the committee with power to incur expense.

The bill for the printing of the Proceedings for July, amounting to \$104.98, was ordered paid.

Mr. Lewis Bamberger was thanked for his kind offer to aid in the purchase of the Stockton Collection of genealogical cards, made through Miss Johnson.

Mr. J. Ackerman Coles was thanked for a donation consisting of twenty volumes entitled "Great Events by Famous Historians."

The Society of First Settlers of the Passaic Valley was granted the use on September 29, of our rooms.

The committee on the speaker for the annual meeting, October 31, reported that Chancellor Edwin R. Walker had consented to make the address.

Mr. Folsom was appointed a committee of one on the securing of funds for the purchase of the Stockton collection.

The meeting adjourned.

Joseph F. Folsom,
Recording Secretary.

LIST OF DONORS FOR JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1917.

Mr. Maxcy Applegate, pamphlet; Mr. Alexander Archibald, volume; Mr. P. H. Baskervill, volume; Mr. James M. Beck, volume; Mr. Charles Bradley, manuscript; Mr. Isaac Cherry, volume; Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, 20 volumes; Committee of One Hundred, seven badges; Mr. William J. Conkling, manuscript; Hon. Willard W. Cutler, volume; Dr. William S. Disbrow, seventy volumes, Civil War envelopes; Prof. W. Macneile Dixon, two volumes; Mr. David Harris, comfort kit carried during Civil War; Mr. John P. Hutchinson, pamphlet; Dr. Calvin N. Kendall, volume; Bishop Edwin S. Lines, five pamphlets; Mr. D. McGregor, George II, 1750 Coin; Mr. Smith Moery, two volumes; Newark Public Library, four volumes; Mrs. Anne A. Olds, cannon-ball; Hon. Charles W. Parker, Chip from old black walnut tree in small park near Trinity church, cut down August 15, 1917, three volumes; Hon. R. Wayne Parker, volume; Mr. J. T. Pike, manuscript; Mrs. E. Barclay Price, (W. B.), two volumes; Rev. John H. Raven, pamphlet; Dr. William Satterer, twelve photographs, Civil War period; Miss Dora Smith, (W. B.) twenty-eight pamphlets; Mr. William A. Smith, volume; Mr. J. Cummings Vail, package of manuscripts; Mrs. Cyrus Walker, volume; Mr. Benjamin C. White, package of manuscripts; Mr. Joseph White, volume.

A Valuable Historical Manuscript

Our Corresponding Secretary has presented to the New Jersey Historical Society the very extensive manuscript written by his brother, the late Dr. John C. Honeyman, giving the complete history of the Lutheran church at New Germantown, Hunterdon county, including a very large amount of data concerning the neighboring early Lutheran churches in Somerset and Hunterdon counties, especially of St. Paul's church at Pluckemin.

The Lutheran church at New Germantown was organized in 1756, but the historian begins with the earlier Lutheran settlers in the Raritan Valley, so that the religious organizations of that denomination are really treated from 1715. The manuscript is most minute in detail as to every pastorate at New Germantown and Pluckemin, and covers over seven hundred typewritten pages. The work was considered too voluminous for the local church to print, and so the matter has been deposited with our Society, where it may be referred to by anyone interested.



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